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John W. Brown

QUINCY

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THE HISTORY

OF

ADAMS COUNTY.

ILLINOIS.

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—ITS CITIES, TOWNS ETC.

A PIONEERING HISTORY OF ITS LITERATURE, WAR RECORDS OF ITS
VOLUNTEERS IN THE LATE REBELLION, GOVERNMENT
AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

PORTRAITS OF EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

Author of "The Northwest History of Illinois,"
"The Adams County, Constitution of the United States,"
"Pioneering Matters, Etc., Etc."

ILLUSTRATED

CHICAGO:
GERRAT, WILKINSON & BOWEN,
14 West Madison St.

40378

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Chicago.

PREFACE.

Could Time's eternal scroll have been unrolled by some magic hand, and three score years of his close-mouthed secrets been portrayed in panoramic view to the astonished gaze of John Wood, as he stood upon the rugged crest of the bluff where the city of Quincy now is, and took a survey of the Great River, as it flowed on in silent, resistless grandeur, with bosom unruffled by paddle or oar; or turning to greet the sunrise, scanned Nature's undressed and ever varying landscape of undulating woodland and prairie, stretching far away until the green and blue blent in misty haze, how would his brave heart, like a caged bird, have fluttered to be free from its narrow house, that the disenthralled spirit might rise heavenward to mingle with the forest choristers his meed of praise to the God of Nature and of Time.

More than fifty-eight eventful years have been erased from the eternity of the future and written in the eternity of the past since that day, and still the grand old man lives to see the scroll of time unrolled.

When Mr. Wood stood upon the site of Quincy, in February, 1819, and resolved that he would plant civilization on that spot, there was no mark of the white man's presence in the unbroken wilderness of what is now Adams County. The woodman's despoiling ax had leveled no tree of the primitive forest, nor had the then rude implements of the husbandman disturbed a wisp of the prairie virgin sward. The herds of sleek deer leisurely cropped the tender herbage of the thicket, or lay lazily ruminating in the shaded glen, without knowledge or fear of the argus-eyed huntsman; the saucy wolves galloped in gangs about the prairies, in search of victims on which to glut their greed for blood, regardless of the near coming of their most deadly foe; while the wild Indian indolently floated about in his bark canoe fishing, or wandered over his "happy hunting grounds" in search of game, with no thought of being dispossessed of his domain by the encroachments of the greedy pale face. But what change busy mind and hand hath wrought in little more than half a century! In the year 1822, John Wood returned to put his former resolution into execution and planted the nucleus of the new order of things by erecting the first cabin, in December of that year. Willard Keyes built the second one, on the site of Quincy, while Justice I. Perigo and Daniel Lisle settled in other parts of the county about the same time. Thus began white man's history in Adams county, now one of the most populous and wealthy in the great "North West."

It is to gather up and arrange in chronological order and historic form the important events that have transpired during this marked transition of the wild wilderness to the beautiful cultivated farms, the "Red man's" wigwam to the palatial home, and the teeming towns and cities, with their fine business blocks, their splendid school houses, colleges and church edifices, and from the diminutive Indian pony to the iron horse and the harnessed lightning, as vehicles of burden and thought, that we, with our corps of helpers have many months been engaged. This volume is the result of these months of diligent labor and earnest research.

The value of a history depends upon its accuracy. Truth must ever be the motto of the historian, else his book is but a prosy, pointless fable. It has been the purpose and effort of the publishers of this work to compile a reliable and valuable reference book for the posterity of those heroic fathers and mothers who battled with nature and won. Many were their labors, hardships and privations during those years of pioneer life, but grand have been the results. To gather up the fragmentary facts of nearly sixty years, many of them hitherto unwritten, and only treasured in the minds of those early settlers who were the actors in, or observers of, what transpired, the details and important connections of which have slipped through the meshes of memory—and rivet them into a *faultless* chain of history, is beyond mortal ken. But neither time nor effort has been spared to procure the "missing links" and bridge the chasms, so as to present to our readers as complete a record as possible. How well we have succeeded in the object sought they must judge; but we trust not rashly, for in seeking for information to establish points of historical interest, while generally we and our assistants received the kindest of treatment and ready responses to such inquiries, there are other instances where every attempt was baffled, either by the inexcusable delay in furnishing promised matter, or willful indifference of the persons appealed to. Then, too, there are frequently differences of opinion as regards

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the dates, names, etc., in which cases *some one* will declare the record of them in this work at fault; but in every instance the most reliable data were obtained and published. As far as the history is founded upon recorded facts, it can be safely said to be trustworthy for it was written with great care with reference to dates and proper names.

The war record was compiled from the Adjutant General's, and other published reports, and carefully re-read and compared, and will be found very correct.

The history of the county seat contest, which is quite full, was also obtained from published facts and records, and from living witnesses, and prepared with special precaution.

Quite a large portion of the history of the early settlement of the county was procured through ex-Governor John Wood, and from the records of the "Old Settlers' Association," and from General John Tillson's carefully kept memorabilia of dates and occurrences, as he has gathered them from the most authentic sources, and from his own acute observations and wonderful memory.

Whatever of merit this volume possesses as a work of history, is *very largely* due to the material furnished and other invaluable aid, so cheerfully rendered in many ways, to the publishers and their agents, by the persons whose names we here mention in grateful acknowledgement:

Ex-Gov. John Wood, Gen. John Tillson, Willis Haselwood, County Clerk, and his efficient deputy, Mr. Head; Gen. James W. Singleton, Hon. O. H. Browning, Gen. J. D. Morgan, Anton Binkert, County Treasurer; George Brophy, Circuit Clerk; Col. Edward Prince, Cadogan & Gardner, of the *Quincy Herald*; D. Wilcox & Sons, *Quincy Whig*; Addison L. Langdon, *Quincy Commercial Review*; *Quincy Daily News*; G. L. Hoffmann, Editor of the *Germania*; W. D. Perry, Proprietor of the *County News*; Geo. W. Cyrus, Proprietor of *Camp Point Journal*; Orestes Ames, Esq.; Albert Beebe, Esq.; Dr. Joseph Robbins, Dr. M. F. Bassett, Lorenzo Bull, Esq.; Wm. McFaden, Esq.; Chas. W. Keyes, Ben. H. Miller, John Wessels, Michael Farrell, John Williams, E. K. Stone, Gen. E. B. Hamilton, A. W. Blakesley, John J. Metzger, John M. Grimes, Hon. J. N. Carter, Mayor W. T. Rogers, Mrs. Sarah Denman, Mrs. Chas. H. Morton, Mrs. Jacob Dick, Col. K. K. Jones, Joseph H. Stewart, John M. Sterne, John T. Turner, Col. S. B. Chittenden, S. H. Bradley, Adam E. Horn, Thomas Bailey, Richard Seaton, E. B. Curtis, Prof. S. F. Hall, Hon. Maurice Kelly, Dr. T. G. Black, James Campbell, Charles Ballow, Wm. Montgomery, S. M. Irwin, Solomon Wigle, Edw'd F. Humphrey, Perry Alexander, Rev. Wm. Stewart, Henry Summers, J. O. Bernard, Woodford Lawrence, W. A. Mitchell, Rev. H. C. Adams, H. E. Wharton, R. F. Edmunds, W. C. Taylor, Osker Wagy, Rev. G. W. Huntley, Philo E. Thompson, Joel K. Scarborough, Brackett Pottle, Geo. H. Walker, J. B. Fraizer, Alex. M. Smith, D. Whitlock, Hon. Ira Tyler, Philip Fahs, C. J. Tenhaeff, J. J. Graham, Charles M. Gammer, James Sykes, M. D., James Richardson, Sr., Hon. W. T. Yeargain, Michael Stevens, Christopher Seals, Paris T. Judy, Geo. Phirman, Henry Renken, A. C. Robertson, Wm. Sykes, Geo. Hughes, E. W. Lierly, Geo. Cutforth, Laris Pulman, Irwin Anderson, W. D. Dodd, J. W. Steffen.

To the above persons, to the Honorable Board of Supervisors of Adams county, to the members of the Newspaper Press of the county generally, to the Pastors and Officers of the various churches, and to the many citizens throughout the county who have so courteously assisted us in this arduous labor, we tender our most sincere thanks.

And now we write the word *Finis*. Our work conscientiously performed, is complete. The result we hand you, believing that when you have carefully examined it, you will find it comparatively free from errors, and to contain much that you will be proud to transmit to posterity; and we hope and trust you can truthfully award us the verdict, "well done."

To our numerous subscribers and their families, this volume is respectfully dedicated by the publishers,

MURRAY, WILLIAMSON & PHELPS.

July, 1879.

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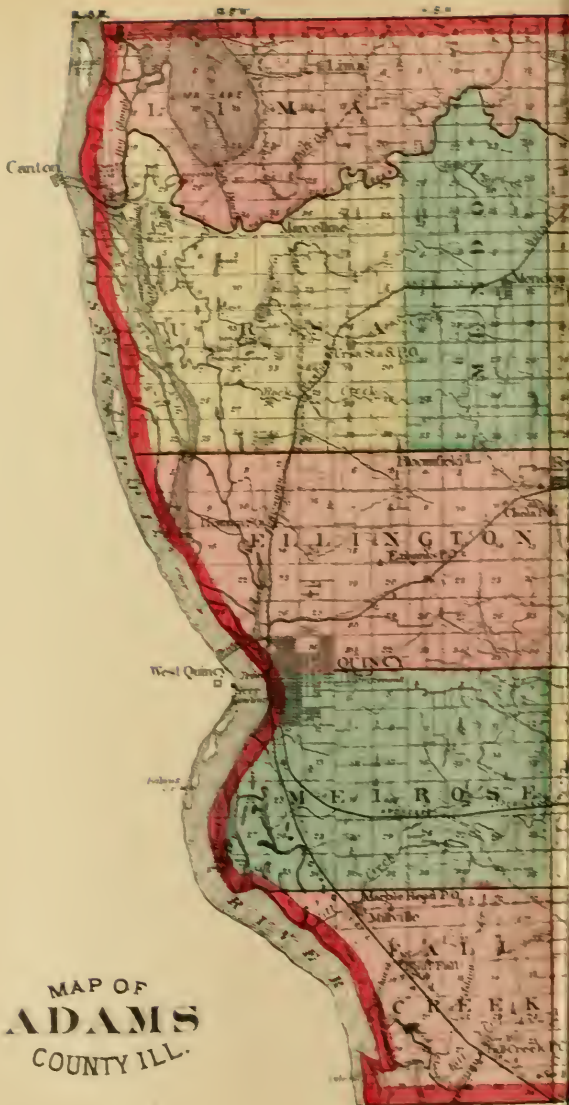
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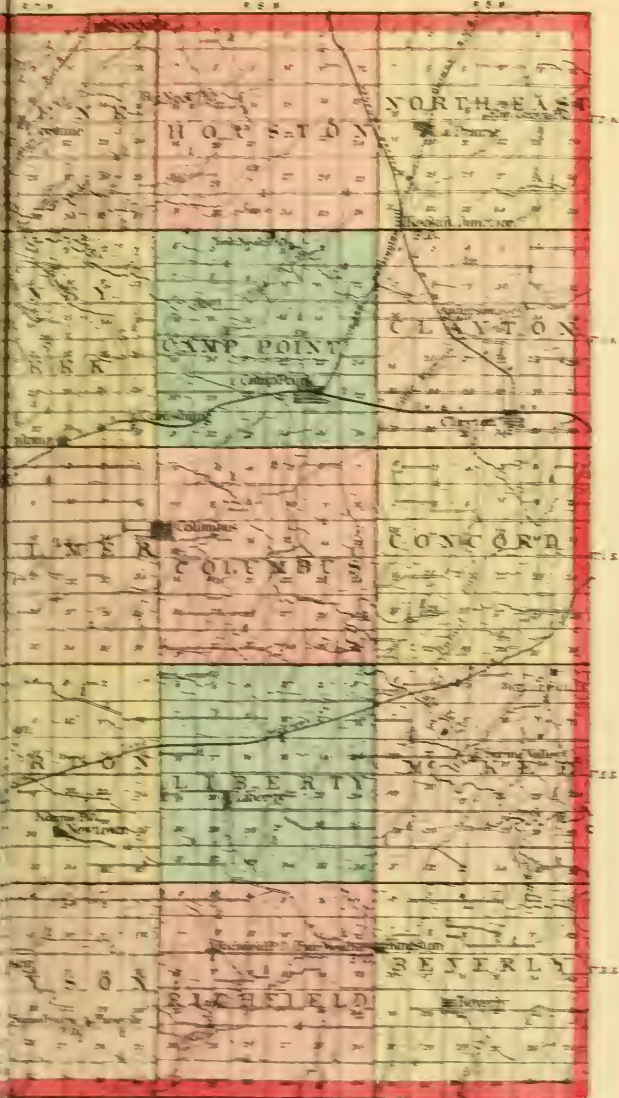
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MAP OF
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COUNTY ILL.







THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

EARLY FRENCH EXPLORATIONS IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

De Soto—Le Caron—Samuel de Champlain—French Adventurers—James Marquette—Louis Joliet—Embarkation to Explore New Countries—Lake Michigan and Green Bay—The "Ouisconsin"—Indian Accounts of the Country—Discovering the Great River—Indian Name of the River—Joy of the Explorers—Interview with Indians on Iowa Soil—Feast—Speech of an Indian Chief—The Des Moines River—"Muddy Water"—The Arkansas—Return—Indian Nations—Marquette's Record—His Subsequent Voyage—La Vantum—Marquette's Death—Removal of His Remains—Joliet's Subsequent Explorations—Robert La Salle—Louis Hennepin—Chevalier de Tonti—De La Motte—Fort Crevecoeur—Hennepin's Voyage—Falls of St. Anthony—Seur de Luth—Hennepin's Claims as an Explorer—Colonization of Louisiana—Dissensions—Murder of La Salle.

THE three great colonizing powers of the Old World first to raise the standard of civilization within the limits of North America were France, England, and Spain. The French made their earliest settlements in the cold and inhospitable regions of Quebec; the English at Jamestown, Virginia, and at Plymouth, Massachusetts; and the Spaniards on the barren sands of Florida. To the French belongs the honor of discovering and colonizing that portion of our country known as the Valley of the Mississippi, including all that magnificent region watered by the tributaries of the Great River. It is true that more than one hundred years earlier (1538-41) the Spanish explorer, De Soto, had landed on the coast of Florida, penetrated the everglades and unbroken forests of the south, finally reaching the banks of the Great River, probably near where the city of Memphis now stands. Crossing the river, he and his companions pursued their journey for some distance along the west bank, thence to the Ozark Mountains and the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and returning to the place of his death on the banks of the Mississippi. It was a perilous expedition indeed, characterized by all the splendor, romance and valor which usually attended Spanish adventurers of that age. De Soto and his companions were the first Europeans to behold the waters of the Mississippi, but the expedition was a failure so far as related to colonization. The requiem chanted by his companions as his remains were committed to the waters of the great river he had discovered, died away with the solemn murmurs of the stream, and the white man's voice was not heard again in the valley for more than a hundred years. De Soto had landed at Tampa Bay, on the coast of Florida, with a fleet of nine vessels and seven hundred men. More than half of them died, and the remainder made their way to Cuba, and finally back to Spain.

Four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," a French Franciscan, named Le Caron, penetrated the region of

the great lakes of the north, then the home of the Iroquois and the Hurons, but a French settlement had been established at Quebec by Samuel de Champlain in 1608. This was followed by the establishment of various colonies in Canada, and the hardy French adventurers penetrated the country by the way of the St. Lawrence and the lakes. In 1625 a number of missionaries of the Society of Jesus arrived in Canada from France, and during the succeeding forty years extended their missions all along the shores of Lake Superior.

In 1637 a child was born at the little city of Laon, in France, whose destiny it was in the fullness of time to be instrumental in the hands of Providence in giving to the world a definite knowledge of the grandest and most fertile region ever opened up to civilization. That child was James Marquette, the descendant of a family of Celtic nobles. He entered the Society of Jesus when seventeen years of age, and soon conceived a desire to engage in the labors of a missionary among the Indians. He sailed for Quebec in 1666, and two years later founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary. The winter of 1669-70 he spent at Point St. Ignatius, where he established another mission. Here the old town of Michillimackinac, afterward called Mackinaw, was founded. It was from Indians of the different tribes who came to this mission that he received some vague intimations of the great river—the father of all the rivers. He at once conceived a desire to penetrate to the banks of the wonderful river, and carry his missionary work to the tribes which he had learned inhabited its borders. He applied to his Superior, Claude Dablon, for permission to “seek new nations toward the Southern sea.” The authorities at Quebec were equally desirous of having new regions explored, and therefore appointed Louis Joliet to embark upon a voyage of discovery. Joliet was a native of Quebec and had been educated in a Jesuit College. He had at the age of eighteen taken minor orders, but had abandoned all thoughts of the priesthood and engaged in the fur trade. He was now twenty-seven years of age, with a mind ripe for adventure. He left Quebec, and arriving at Mackinaw, found Father Marquette highly delighted with the information that they were to be companions in a voyage which was to extend the domain of the King of France, as well as to carry the Gospel to new nations of people. The explorers, accompanied by five assistants, who were French Canadians, started on their journey, May 13, 1673. Marquette has himself recorded in the following simple language their feelings on this occasion: “We were embarking on a voyage the character of which we could not foresee. Indian corn, with some dried meat, was our whole stock of provisions. With this we set out in two bark canoes, M. Joliet, myself and five men, firmly resolved to do all and suffer all for so glorious an enterprise.” They coasted along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, entered Green Bay, and passed up the Fox river, carrying their canoes across the Portage to the “Ouisconsin,” now called Wisconsin. At Lake Winnebago, before crossing the Portage, they stopped at an Indian village, which was the furthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary work. Here they assembled the chiefs and old men of the village and told them of the objects of the voyage. Pointing to Joliet, Father Marquette said: “My friend is an envoy of France to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel.” The Indians furnished two guides to conduct them to the Wisconsin river. It is related that a tribe of Indians endeavored to dissuade them from pursuing their perilous journey

by telling of desperate and savage tribes that they would meet; that the forests and the rivers were infested with frightful monsters; that there were great fish in the rivers that would swallow up men and canoes together, and of a demon who could be heard from a great distance, and who destroyed all who approached. Unmoved by these frightful stories, Marquette, Joliet, and their five brave assistants, launched their little canoes on the waters of the Wisconsin, and moved slowly down the current. After a lapse of seven days, June 17th, 1673, they reached the mouth of the Wisconsin and glided into the current of the Mississippi, a few miles below the place now known as Prairie du Chien. Here, and on this day, the eye of the white man for the first time looked upon the waters of the Upper Mississippi. Marquette called the river "The Broad River of the Conception." The Indian name is derived from the Algonquin language, one of the original tongues of the continent. It is a compound of the words *Missi*, signifying great, and *Sepe*, a river.

The explorers felt the most intense joy on beholding the scene presented to their enraptured vision. Here was the great river whose waters somewhere thousands of miles away flowed into a Southern sea, and whose broad valley was the fairest and richest in the world, but unknown to civilized man, save as an almost forgotten dream or a vague romance. They had solved one of the great mysteries of the age in which they lived. As they glided down the stream the bold bluffs reminded Marquette of the "castled shores of his own beautiful rivers in France." The far stretching prairies alternating with forests, on either side, were adorned in all the wild glories of June. Birds sang the same notes that they had sung for ages amid those "forests primeval," while herds of buffalo, deer and elk were alarmed and fled to the dense retreats of the forest or the broad prairies beyond. Not until the 25th June did they discover any signs of human habitation. Then, about sixty leagues, as they thought, below the mouth of the Wisconsin, at a place where they landed on the west bank of the river, they found in the sand the foot-prints of man. Marquette and Joliet left their five companions in charge of the canoes and journeyed away from the river, knowing that they must be near the habitation of men. They followed a trail leading across a prairie clothed in the wild luxuriance of summer for a distance of about six miles, when they beheld another river and on its banks an Indian village, with other villages on higher land a mile and a half from the first. The Indians greeted the two white strangers, as far as their ability permitted, with a splendid ovation. They appointed four of their old men to meet the strangers in council. Marquette could speak their language. They informed him that they were "Illini" (meaning "we are men"), and presenting the calumet of peace, invited them to share the hospitalities of their village. Marquette told them of the object of their visit, and that they had been sent by the French, who were their friends. He told them of the great God that the white man worshiped who was the same Great Spirit that they adored. In answer, one of the chiefs addressed them as follows:

"I thank the Black Gown Chief (Marquette) and the Frenchman (Joliet) for taking so much pains to come and visit us; never has the earth been so beautiful, nor the sun so bright as now; never has the river been so calm, nor so free from rocks, which your canoes have removed as they passed; never has our tobacco had so fine a flavor, nor our corn appeared so beautiful as we behold it to-day. Ask the Great Spirit to give us life and health, and come ye and dwell with us."

After these ceremonies the strangers were invited to a feast, an account of

which is given by Marquette. It consisted of four courses. First, there was a large wooden bowl filled with tagamity, or Indian meal, boiled in water and seasoned with oil. The master of ceremonies, with a wooden spoon, fed the tagamity to their guests as children are fed. The second course consisted of fish, which, after the bones were taken out, was presented to the mouths of the strangers as food may be fed to a bird. The third course was a preparation of dog meat, but learning that the strangers did not eat that it was at once removed. The fourth and final course was a piece of buffalo meat, the fattest portions of which were put into the mouths of the guests.

The stream on whose banks took place this first interview between the explorers and the untutored Indians, after parting with their guides, was the Des Moines river, and the place of their landing was probably about where the town of Montrose is now located, in Lee county, Iowa. One of our sweetest American poets has rendered Marquette's narrative in verse, as follows:

" Came a people
From the distant land of Wabun;
From the farthest realms of morning
Came the Black Robe Chief, the Prophet,
He the Priest of Prayer, the Pale-face,
With his guides and his companions.
And the noble Hiawatha,
With his hand aloft extended,
Held aloft in sign of welcome,
Cried aloud and spoke in this wise:
' Beautiful is the sun, O strangers,
When you come so far to see us;
All our town in peace awaits you;
All our doors stand open for you;
You shall enter all our wigwams;
For the heart's right hand we give you.
Never bloomed the earth so gayly,
Never shone the sun so brightly,
As to-day they shine and blossom
When you came so far to see us.'
And the Black Robe Chief made answer,
Stammered in his speech a little,
Speaking words yet unfamiliar:
' Peace be with you, Hiawatha,
Peace be with you and your people,
Peace of prayer, and peace of pardon,
Peace of Christ, and joy of Mary! '
Then the generous Hiawatha,
Led the strangers to his wigwam,
Seated them on skins of bison,
Seated them on skins of ermine,
Brought them food in bowls of bass-wood,
Water brought in birchen dippers,
And the calumet, the peace-pipe,
Filled and lighted for their smoking.
All the warriors of the nation,
Came to bid the strangers welcome;
' It is well,' they said, ' O brother,
That you came so far to see us.' "

Marquette and Joliet remained at the Indian villages six days, and were then accompanied to their canoes by an escort of six hundred Indians. Invitations were extended to the strangers to renew their visit, after which the explorers embarked in their boats and floated on down the stream, passing the sites of future great cities of the valley, and passing the mouths of the Missouri and Ohio rivers, and as far down as the mouth of the Arkansas.

Marquette named the Missouri river *Pekitanoui*, or "Muddy Water," on account of the now well-known character of that stream.

After extending their voyage to the mouth of the Arkansas, where they found a village of the Arkansas tribe, they ascended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois. They ascended the latter river to its source. Along this stream they found many villages of the Illinois, or *Illini*, a large and powerful tribe, who were subdivided into five smaller tribes—the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kahokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias. The country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was inhabited by the three last named tribes. The Michigamies resided in the country bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas occupied the territory now included in the counties of Jersey, Madison and St. Clair, Illinois. Kaskaskia—also designated by the early explorers as "La Vantum" and "Great Illinois Town"—was the largest of the villages, containing, according to Marquette, seventy-five lodges. Without the loss of a man, or any serious accident, the party reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discoveries. Marquette made a faithful record of what they had seen and the incidents of the voyage. That record has been preserved. The report of Joliet was unfortunately lost by the upsetting of his canoe while on the way to Quebec.

At the request of the Illinois Indians, Marquette soon returned and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception at La Vantum. In the spring of 1675, on account of failing health, he started to return to Green Bay. While passing along the shore of Lake Michigan, conscious that he was nearing the end of his earthly labors, he observed an elevated place near the mouth of a small river. He told his companions* that the place was suitable for his burial, and requested them to land. On that lonely and desolate coast, May 18, 1675, at the age of thirty-eight, James Marquette ended his last earthly voyage, and received burial at the hands of his devoted companions. Two years later some Indians of the mission at Kaskaskia disinterred his remains, and conveyed them in a box made of birch bark, with a convoy of over twenty canoes, to Mackinaw, where they were reinterred at the mission church. The post was abandoned in 1706, and the church burned. The place of burial was finally lost, and remained lost for two hundred years. In May, 1876, the foundations of the old Jesuit Mission were accidentally discovered on the farm of one David Murray, with a number of church relics, the mouldering remains of the great missionary and explorer, and a cross with his name inscribed upon it.

Joliet, after his return to Quebec, became again a trader with the Indians. His services were rewarded by the French government by the gift of the island of Anticosta, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Little after this is known of him. He died about 1730.

The reports given of the discoveries of Marquette and Joliet, served to encourage other adventurers to engage in the effort to extend their explorations. Robert La Salle, a French navigator, who was born at Rouen about the year 1635, had long cherished a project of seeking a route to China by way of the Great Lakes. Before the return of Marquette and Joliet, he had explored Lake Ontario and visited the different Indian tribes. In 1675 he went to France and obtained from the government a grant to a large tract of land about Fort Frontenac, the exclusive right of traffic with the Five Nations, and also a patent of nobility. He laid before his government his desire to explore the Mississippi to its mouth, and take possession of all the regions he might visit in the name of the King of France. His plans were

warmly approved, and he was provided with the means for carrying them into execution. In July, 1678, he returned to Fort Frontenac, soon after established a trading house at Niagara, and visited the neighboring Indian tribes for the purpose of collecting furs. He engaged the services of thirty mechanics and mariners and built the first ship for the navigation of the lakes. It was called the Griffin, and was a bark of sixty tons. Having been joined by Louis Hennepin and Chevalier de Tonti, the latter an Indian veteran, on the 7th of August, 1679, they launched the Griffin on Niagara river, and embarked for the valley of the Mississippi. They crossed Lake Erie and Lake St. Clair, reaching Green Bay, September 2d. For the purpose of relieving himself of some pressing financial obligations at Montreal, La Salle here engaged for a time in collecting furs with which he loaded the Griffin, and sent it in the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors on its return trip, with orders to return immediately; but the vessel was never heard of afterward. He waited until all hope had vanished, and then, with Father Hennepin, Chevalier de Tonti, the Sieur de la Motte, and about thirty followers, began again the voyage. They ascended the St. Joseph in canoes to the portage, and carried their barks to the Kankakee, a distance of six miles, descended the Kankakee and the Illinois until they reached an Indian village on the latter stream, at the expansion of the same, known as Lake Peoria. The village was situated on the west bank of the lake, and must have been passed by Marquette and Joliet on their voyage up the river in 1673, although no mention is made of it by them. La Salle, Hennepin, Tonti and their followers landed at Lake Peoria, January 3d, 1680. The Indians received them hospitably, and they remained with them for several days. Here a spirit of discontent began to manifest itself among the followers of La Salle, and fearing trouble between his men and the Indians, they crossed the river and moved down about three miles, where they erected a fort, which La Salle named *Fort Crevecoeur* (heart-break) a name expressive of La Salle's sorrow at the loss of his fortune by the disaster to the Griffin, and also his feelings in the fear of mutiny among his men. The party remained here until in February, when Tonti was placed in command of the post, and Hennepin charged with a voyage of discovery to the sources of the Mississippi. La Salle returned on foot with three companions to Fort Frontenac for supplies. On his arrival he learned of the certainty of the loss of the Griffin, and also of the wreck of another vessel which had been sent with resources for him from France.

Father Hennepin, with two companions, Picard du Gay and Michel Ako, on the 29th of February, 1680, embarked from Fort Crevecoeur in a canoe down the Illinois to its mouth, which they reached in a few days. They then turned up the Mississippi, reaching the mouth of the Wisconsin, April 11th. Above this point no European had ever ascended. They continued the voyage, reaching the Falls of St. Anthony, April 30, 1680. Hennepin so named the falls in honor of his patron Saint. When they arrived at the mouth of St. Francis river, in what is now the State of Minnesota, they traveled along its banks a distance of 180 miles, visiting the Sioux Indians, who inhabited that region. The river, Hennepin so named in honor of the founder of his order. In his account of this voyage, Hennepin claims that they were held in captivity by the Indians for about three months, although they were treated kindly by them. At the end of this time a band of Frenchmen, under the leadership of Senr de Luth, in pursuit of furs, had penetrated to this part of the country by the way of Lake Superior. The

Indians allowed Hennepin and his companions to return with the traders. They descended the Mississippi to the mouth of the Wisconsin, passing up that stream and down the Fox river, and so on through Green Bay to Lake Michigan. Hennepin went to Quebec, and thence to France, where, in 1683, he published an account of his explorations and a description of the region of the Upper Mississippi. In 1697 (two years after La Salle's death) he published an enlarged work, in which he claimed that he had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. His faithful description of the valley for a time gave him credit for veracity, but the impossibility of reconciling his dates, and other circumstances, are by the best authorities regarded as stamping his claim false. Before the time this work was published, as we shall see, La Salle had descended the Mississippi to its mouth. Hennepin explained his long silence as to his exploration to the mouth of the Mississippi, by claiming that he had feared the enmity of La Salle, who had ordered him to follow a different course, and had also prided himself upon his own claims as being the first European to descend the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Father Hennepin died in Holland, about the year 1699.

We now return to the further adventures of the brave and intrepid La Salle. He returned to Fort Crevecoeur in the latter part of the year 1680, to find that Tonti had been abandoned by his men, and obliged to take refuge among the Pottawattamies. He spent another year in collecting his scattered followers, finally succeeded, and on the 6th of February, 1682, he had reached the mouth of the Illinois. As they passed down the Mississippi La Salle noted the different streams tributary thereto. They erected a fort near the mouth of the Ohio, and a cabin at the first Chickasaw bluff. On the 9th of April they entered the Gulf of Mexico. They reascended the river a short distance, founded the Fort of St. Louis, took possession of the whole valley in the name of France, and called it by the name of Louisiana, in honor of the king.

La Salle, having accomplished much for the glory of France, now retraced his steps northward. After spending one year about the great lakes, actively engaged in laying the foundations of French settlements in the new regions he had discovered, in November, 1683, he reached Quebec, and soon after embarked for France. The government, with marks of great esteem, bestowed upon him a commission placing under his authority all the French and natives of the country, from Fort St. Louis to New Biscay. An expedition, with four vessels and 280 persons, was fitted out for the colonization of Louisiana; it sailed August 1, 1684. Associated with La Salle, in this expedition, was Beaujeu, as naval commander. The mouth of the Mississippi was the objective point, but by mistake the fleet passed on northward. When the error was discovered La Salle desired to return, but Beaujeu persisted in advancing. Dissensions arose, and La Salle, with 230 colonists, disembarked. This was in February, 1685. A fortified post, which was called Fort St. Louis, was established, and attempts made at agriculture, but without success. Attempts were made to reach the Mississippi, which they thought near, but failed. La Salle and his followers traversed the wilderness toward New Mexico, and in January, 1687, by sickness and disaster, his party was reduced to thirty-seven. Some of these, following Beaujeu's example, revolted. La Salle, with sixteen men, then determined to reach the country of the Illinois. Two men, who had embarked their capital in the enterprise, were bitter in malignity toward the leader of this unsuccessful expedition. Their feelings found some gratification in the murder of a

nephew of La Salle. The latter sought to investigate as to the death of his relative, but only shared his fate, as one of them fired upon him from ambush, and the heroic La Salle fell, the victim of quarrels and dissensions among his own followers. This event happened after he had passed the basin of the Colorado and reached a branch of Trinity river, in Texas.

We have thus briefly outlined the part taken by this energetic and adventurous explorer, in giving to civilization a knowledge of a region that was destined to constitute the richest and most productive portion of the American continent, if not indeed, of the world.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Early French Settlements—Indian Tribes—Mission at Kaskaskia—Kahokia—Vincennes—Fort Ponchartrain—Fort Chartres—La Belle Riviere—La Salle—The English Claim "From Sea to Sea"—Treaty with Indians in 1684—English Grants—French and Indians Attack Pickawillany—Treaty with the Six Nations—French and English Claims—George Washington—French and Indian War—Fall of Montreal—Treaty of Paris—Pontiac's Conspiracy—Detroit—Pontiac's Promissory Notes—Pontiac's Death—France Cedes Louisiana to Spain—Washington Explores the Ohio Valley—Emigration—Land Companies—The Revolution—Colonel Clark—Surrender of French Posts in Illinois—Surrender of Vincennes—Gov. Hamilton Taken Prisoner—Daniel Boone—Simon Girty—Virginia's "Land Laws."

As the French were the first to explore the region known as the Northwest, so they were the first to improve the opening thus made. The earliest settlements were in that part of the country east of the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes, occupied chiefly by the Illinois tribes of the Great Algonquin family of Indians. The Illinois were divided into the Tamaroas, Michigamies, Kakokias, Kaskaskias, and Peorias, and were sometimes designated as the Five Nations. The three last-named tribes occupied the country between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers; the Michigamies the region bordering on Lake Michigan, and the Tamaroas, a small tribe, in the same region occupied by the Kahokias, and now embraced in the counties of Jersey, Madison, and St. Clair, in the state of Illinois. The French opened the way for colonization by the establishment of missions among these tribes, their efforts in this direction having been attended with great success in Canada. A mission was founded at Kaskaskia by Father Gravier about the year 1698. This at the time of the visit of Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, was the largest and most important of the Illinois villages, and contained seventy-four lodges, or about fifteen hundred inhabitants. By the early explorers it was called by the several names of "Kaskaskia," "La Vantum," and "Great Illinois Town." Here, in 1675, Father Marquette had attempted to christianize the Indians by establishing the mission of the Immaculate Conception. For years it was nothing more than a missionary station, occupied only by the Nations and the missionary. About the year 1700 missions were also established at Kahokia and Peoria, the latter being near the site of old Fort Crevecoeur. Another of the early French settlements was at Vincennes on the Oubache (Waba, now Wabash) river. Authorities disagree as to the date of this settlement, but it was probably about 1702. For many years this was an isolated colony of French emigrants from Canada, and several generations of their descendants lived and passed away in these vast solitudes, before either they or their savage neighbors were disturbed by the encroachments of an expanding civilization. During all this time they had maintained friendly relations with the natives. In July, 1701, a station was established

by De la Motte on the Detroit river, called Fort Ponchartrain. While these attempts to colonize the Northwest were in progress, similar efforts were being made by France in the Southwest, but without maintaining like friendly relations with the natives, for in a conflict with the Chickasaws, an entire colony at Natchez was cut off. As these settlements in the Northwest were isolated but little is known of their history prior to 1750. In this year Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, near Fort Chartres, writes of five French villages, with a population of eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks, and sixty red slaves or savages. He says there were whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of half-breeds. They then raised wheat, cattle, swine and horses, and sent pork, grain and flour to New Orleans. On the 7th of November, 1750, the same priest writes:

"For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues further up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to work them as they deserve."

The fame of Robert Cavelier de La Salle was not achieved alone by his explorations of the Valley of the Mississippi, for, in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Marquette and Joliet, La Salle discovered the Ohio river, or *La Belle Riviere* (Beautiful River), as the French called it. Being conversant with several Indian dialects, he had learned from some Senecas of a river called *Ohio* which rose in their country and flowed a long distance to the sea. La Salle then held the belief that the river flowing to the west emptied into the Sea of California, and longed to engage in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He obtained the approval of the government at Quebec, but no allowance to defray the expense. He sold his property in Canada for two thousand eight hundred dollars, and with the proceeds purchased canoes and the necessary supplies. With a party of twenty-four persons he embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence, July 6th, 1669. Crossing over Lake Ontario, they were conducted by Indian guides to the Genesee, about where the city of Rochester, New York, is now located. The enterprise did not receive the approbation of the Indians at the Seneca village then situated on the bank of the Genesee at this point, and they refused to furnish him guides to conduct him further. After a month's delay he met an Indian belonging to the Iroquois tribe on Lake Ontario, who conducted them to their village, where they received a more friendly welcome. From the chief of the Iroquois at Onondaga he obtained

guides who conducted the party to a river south of Lake Erie. This proved to be a tributary of the Ohio. They descended it, and thence down the Ohio to the great falls where Louisville now stands. By virtue of this discovery the French claimed the country along the Ohio, and many years after established military and trading posts at different points. One of these was Fort Du Quesne, erected in 1654, which was taken from them by the English a few years later and called Pittsburg, in honor of William Pitt, then prime minister of England.

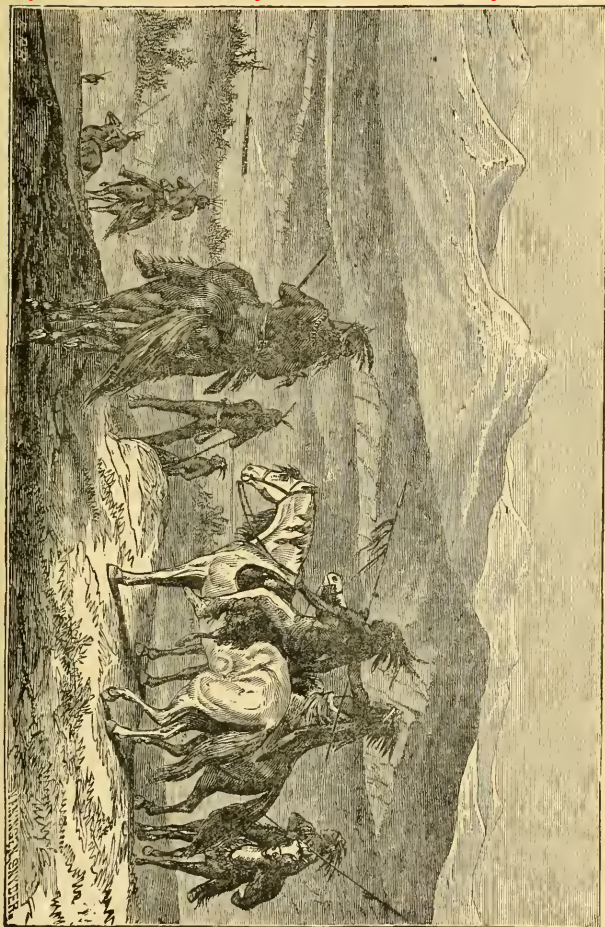
Notwithstanding the discovery of the Ohio by the French under La Salle as early as 1669, the English claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific on the ground that her sea-coast discoveries entitled her to the sovereignty of all the country from "sea to sea." In 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with Indian tribes known as the Northern Confederacy, to-wit: the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. The Tuscaroras being subsequently taken in, these tribes became known as the Six Nations, and the English assumed their protection. They purchased from them large tracts of land and aimed to obtain a monopoly of the Indian trade. The English government made grants of land west of the Alleghanies, and companies were formed for their settlement. France, seeing the English obtaining a foothold by planting trading posts in the Northwest, in 1749 sent Louis Celeron with a small force of soldiers to plant in mounds at the mouths of the principal tributaries of the Ohio, plates of lead with the claims of France inscribed thereon. The English, however, still continued to make explorations and establish trading posts. One of these grants of England was to a company known as the "Ohio Company," and embraced a tract of land on the Great Miami, described as being one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. Christopher Gist was sent by this company in 1750 to inspect thier lands and to establish a trading post. In 1752 a small party of French soldiers, assisted by Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked this post and captured the traders after a severe battle. The English called this post Pickawillany—the name being subsequently contracted to Pickaway or Piqua. The location of this post was doubtless near that of the present town of Piqua, on the Great Miami, about seventy-eight miles north of Cincinnati. Thus on the soil of what became a part of the state of Ohio was shed the first blood between the French and English for the possession of the Northwest.

In 1744 the English had entered into a treaty with the Six Nations at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by which they acquired certain lands described as being within the "Colony of Virginia." The Indians subsequently complained of bad faith on the part of the English in failing to comply with some of the stipulations of the treaty. The Governor of Virginia appointed commissioners to hear the grievances of the Indians. They met at Logstown, on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the present city of Pittsburg, in the spring of 1752. Notwithstanding the complaint of the Indians that the English had failed to supply them with arms and ammunition as they had agreed, they succeeded in obtaining a confirmation of the treaty of Lancaster.

In the meantime the French were quietly preparing to maintain their claims to the country in dispute. They provided cannon and military stores in anticipation of the coming conflict. The French were notified to give up their posts, but they failed to comply. Governor Dinwiddie finally determined to learn definitely their intentions, and for this purpose selected Major

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WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY.



George Washington, then twenty-two years of age, as a messenger. With Christopher Gist as guide, and four attendants or servants, Washington set out through the wilderness on his perilous journey. He held a conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations at Logstown in November, 1753. He learned something of the condition of the French, but the Indians desired to remain neutral and were disposed to be non-committal. Washington proceeded to Venango, where there was a French post called Fort Machault. Here he delivered to the French governor Dinwiddie's letter, and received the answer of St. Pierre, the commander of the fort, declining to give up without a struggle. Preparations for war were made in all the English colonies while the French continued to strengthen their lines of fortifications.

It will thus be seen that what is known as the French and Indian war had its origin in this dispute about the possession of what is now one of the fairest and richest portions of our Republic. It resulted, not only in England maintaining her right to the territory in dispute, but in wresting Canada from France. It was a war of eight years duration, commencing with the attack of the French and Indians on the English post at Piqua in 1752, and virtually ending with the fall of the city of Montreal in April, 1760. Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Niagara, and Quebec had all previously surrendered to the English, the first two without resistance. After the fall of Montreal the Governor of Canada signed a capitulation surrendering the whole of Canada to the English. One post, however, that of Detroit, still remained in possession of the French. Major Rogers was sent from Montreal to demand its surrender. Beletre, the commander of the post, at first refused, but on the 29th of November, having heard of the defeat of the French arms in Canada, he also surrendered. September 29th, 1760, the treaty of peace between France and England, known as the treaty of Paris, was made, but not ratified until February 10th, 1763. Meantime the Northwest territory was entirely under English rule and settlements began to extend. The Indians who had been the friends and allies of the French during the war were not reconciled to the English, claiming that they had not carried out their promises. Under the famous Ottawa chief, Pontiac, they united in a general conspiracy to cut off all the English posts on the frontier. The Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawnese, Delawares and Mingoes, buried the hatchet in their local quarrels, and united to exterminate the English.

Owing to treachery on the part of some of Pontiac's followers, he failed in the complete execution of his plans, but in May, 1763, several British posts fell, and many whites were victims of the merciless tomahawk. In the arrangement among the Indians it was agreed that Pontiac's own immediate field of action was to be the garrison at Detroit. He laid siege to the post May 12th, and continued it until October 12th. To obtain food for his warriors during this time, he issued promissory notes, drawn upon birch bark and signed with the figure of an otter. All these notes were faithfully redeemed. Being unsuccessful in reducing the garrison, the tribes generally sued for peace, but Pontiac remained as yet unsubdued. To Alexander Henry, an Englishman who visited Mississinaciac the next spring, he said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not yet conquered us. We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, cannot live without bread, and pork and beef; but you ought to

know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

Pontiac still entertained the hope that the French would renew the war, and finally conquer the English, and endeavored to incite the Indians on the Miami, and in other parts of the West, to continue hostilities. He applied, but unsuccessfully, to the French commander at New Orleans. Being unable to unite again those who entered so eagerly into his original conspiracy for destroying the English settlements, he went to the Illinois country, where he made a stand, and had for a time the sympathy and co-operation of the French fur traders in that region. Soon, however, all but his immediate followers deserted his cause, and he then reluctantly accepted peace on the terms offered by the English. From this time he had but little influence with the tribes. He was killed by an Illinois Indian, while drunk, at Kaskaskia, in 1769. At the time of his death he was about fifty-seven years of age.

Great Britain now held sovereignty over the entire Northwest, and to prevent Louisiana from also falling into the hands of the English, France by secret treaty, in 1762, ceded it to Spain. The next year the treaty of Paris formally gave to England possession of the Northwestern Territory. The English now began to prepare for settlement and occupation of the country. In 1770 persons from Virginia and other British provinces took up the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the Ohio to the mouth of the Little Kanawa. In October of the same year George Washington with a party descended the Ohio from Pittsburg to the Kenawa, which last named stream they ascended about fourteen miles, and marked out several large tracts of land. Buffalo were then abundant in the Ohio valley, and several of them were shot by Washington's party. Pittsburg was then a village of twenty houses, the inhabitants being mostly Indian traders.

The British government was inclined to observe a liberal policy toward the French settlers in the West. In 1763 the king, by royal proclamation, had forbidden his subjects from making settlements beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic; but his subjects in the colonies were little disposed to observe this restriction. Finally, in 1774, Governor Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the West. A number of settlements were made in the Ohio valley, the settlers often coming in conflict with the Indians. Several battles were fought, ending in the battle of Kenawa, in July, when the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio. During the years following, up to 1776, several land companies were formed, and engaged in extensive operations. One, called the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the Indians large tracts of land on the Mississippi river, south of the Illinois. An association, styling itself the "Wabash Land Company," obtained a deed from eleven chiefs to 37,497,600 acres of land. The War of the Revolution interfered with these and many other similar schemes of speculation. The parties interested subsequently made efforts to have these land grants sanctioned by Congress, but did not succeed.

In 1771, according to the best information we have, Kaskaskia contained eighty houses, and nearly one thousand inhabitants, white and black. Kaskaskia contained fifty houses, with three hundred white inhabitants, and eighty negroes. There were a few families at Prairie du Rocher, on the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis. At Detroit, there were in 1766, about one hundred houses. This place was founded by Antoine de la Motte Cadillac, in 1701, and is the oldest town in the Northwest.

When the War of the Revolution commenced the British held Kaskaskia, Kahokia, Vincennes, Detroit, and other important posts in the West. Col. George Rogers Clark, a master spirit of the frontier, who was familiar with all the important movements of the British in the West, and also with the disposition of the Indians, formed a plan unequalled in boldness, for subjugating these posts. He repaired to the capital of Virginia, Patrick Henry being then Governor, and presented to the authorities his plan of operations, which was approved by Governor Henry. He was accordingly furnished with two sets of instructions—one secret and the other open. His open instructions authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm and equip his troops at Pittsburg, and proceed to subjugate the country. Col. Clark succeeded in raising but three companies, but with these and a few private volunteers, he descended the Ohio as far as the falls, in the spring of 1777. Here he fortified a small island, known as Corn Island, and then announced to his men their real destination. Leaving a small garrison, on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, he moved down the river. Under a burning July sun, with his chosen band, he marched to Kaskaskia, reaching that post on the evening of July 4th. Without the loss of a man on either side the fort and village were captured. He easily induced the Indians to give their allegiance to the American cause. They accompanied him to Kahokia on the 6th, and through their influence the inhabitants of that place surrendered without resistance. The priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, hastily joined in rendering all the aid he could to forward the purposes of Clark. He established a government for the colonies he had taken, and then made ready to march upon St. Vincent, or Vincennes, as it is more commonly known. But Gibault offered to go alone and induce the post on the "Oubache" to throw off the authority of England. Clark accepted the offer, and on the 14th of July Gibault started on his mission. On the 1st of August he returned, with intelligence of entire success, the garrison at Vincennes having taken the oath of allegiance to Virginia. Col. Clark placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Kahokia, and sent orders for the erection of a fort at the Falls of the Ohio, where the City of Louisville now stands. He also sent Rocheblave, the former commander of Kaskaskia, a prisoner of war to Richmond. The county of Illinois was established in October of the same year, by the Legislature of Virginia. John Todd was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and acting governor. Courts were established, and the colony was provided with a government complete. The Indians acknowledged allegiance to the new government.

While Col. Clark was arranging for the government of the Illinois colonies, the British Governor, Hamilton, was planning an expedition to move from Detroit down the Wabash to Vincennes, intending to recapture the posts which had surrendered to Clark, and thence extend his operations to Kentucky. He knew nothing of the capitulation of Vincennes until his arrival, when he found the fort in command of Capt. Helm, who had been sent by Col. Clark to take charge of the garrison. Hamilton demanded the surrender of the fort, and being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, Capt. Helm surrendered to a superior force. On the 29th of January, 1779, Clark received intelligence of what had transpired at Vincennes, and of the intended operations of Hamilton. Having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Kahokia, and dispatched a force down the Mississippi to ascend the Ohio

and operate with the land forces in that direction, on the 5th of February he set out himself with one hundred and twenty men on his hard march to Vincennes. He reached the fort on the 22d, and was joined by the remainder of his command, which had come by water. He immediately commenced his attack on the fort, and on the 25th Gov. Hamilton surrendered. He was sent as a prisoner of war to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement, and thus failed to accomplish his purpose of uniting the Indian tribes against the Americans. All the important posts in the Northwest, except Detroit, were now in the hands of the Americans. Had Clark received reinforcements, which had been promised, he would doubtless have captured Detroit also ; but Virginia and the other colonial governments at this time doubtless had all they could do to attend to the operations of the war east of the Alleghanies. The Legislature of Virginia passed resolutions complimenting Col. Clark and his men, and in 1781 he was promoted to the rank of general. Previous to this he had taken part with Steuben against Arnold, when the latter invaded Virginia, in 1780. Subsequently, Virginia gave to Gen. Clark and his men one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, wherever they might choose to locate it, north of the Ohio. They made selection of a tract opposite the Falls of the Ohio, between New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana. Gen. Clark died near Louisville, Kentucky, February 13th, 1808.

The years 1781 and 1782 were dark years in the history of the infant settlements of the Northwest, in consequence of the many outrages practiced by the Indians. Many deeds of cruelty were committed under the leadership of the outlaw, Simon Girty, occurring chiefly in the Ohio Valley. Several battles between the Indians and frontiersmen occurred north of the Ohio, while in Kentucky the famous Daniel Boone and his companions were engaged in protecting the frontier outposts.

In 1783 the treaty of peace, which ended the Revolutionary struggle, was concluded, and by its terms the boundaries of the West were defined as follows : On the north, to extend along the center of the Great Lakes ; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake ; thence to the Lake of the Woods ; thence to the head of the Mississippi river, down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude ; thence on that line east to the head of Appalachicola river, down its center to the junction with the Flint ; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's river ; and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

For some time after the cessation of hostilities, General Haldimand, the British commander at Detroit, refused to evacuate, on the ground, as he claimed, that his king had not ordered him to do so. It shortly, however, passed under the control of the United States, and so remained, except when held by the British, through the surrender of Gen. Hull, for a few weeks in August and September, 1812.

The war of independence had been fought and gained, and England, as we have seen, had renounced her claim to the Northwest, but the Indian title was not yet extinguished. From 1783 to 1786 various treaties were made, by which the Indians relinquished their title to extensive tracts of territory. The individual States also held claims to the territory surrendered by Great Britain, and acts of cession were necessary to vest the title to the soil in United States ; but of this we shall treat more fully in another place. In 1779 Virginia had passed her "land laws," by which grants made to settlers were confirmed, and providing for selling the rest at forty cents per

acre. Kentucky was included in the territory of Virginia until 1792. It was originally explored by Daniel Boone and his compeers about the year 1769. Harrodsburg was founded in 1774, and Lexington a year or two later, when the news of the battle of Lexington was fresh in the minds of its founders.

THE NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Territory held by States—Articles of Confederation—Objections of certain States—Delaware Resolutions—Action of Congress—Maryland—New York—Cession of Territory by States—Ordinance of 1787—Territorial Organization of the Northwest—Fort Washington—Wm. H. Harrison. Arthur St. Clair—Early American Settlements—New England Company—Gen. Rufus Putnam—John Cleves Symmes—Cincinnati Founded—Treaty with Spain—Division of the Northwestern Territory—Organization of the Territory of Indiana—Division of Indiana Territory—Territory of Michigan—Gov. Wm. Hull—Destruction of Detroit by Fire.

At the time the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union were pending a number of the States held, or claimed, large tracts of territory not now included in those States. New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia, all held such territory. Virginia claimed all that vast region which now embraces the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. That State had made provision, by legislative enactment, to dispose of her lands to settlers. Certain States, claiming that the unoccupied western lands were rightfully the common property of all the States, insisted on limiting the area of those States claiming western territory. This was a subject of warm and protracted discussion in the adoption of the Articles of Confederation. The delegates from Maryland, under instructions from the General Assembly of that State, declined, in the Congress of the Confederation, to sign the Articles of Confederation until provision was made for restricting the boundaries of the States, and vesting the soil of the western territories in the Confederation for the common benefit of all the settlers. Virginia had remonstrated against this course. On the 25th of November, 1778, the act of New Jersey for ratifying the Articles of Confederation was presented in the Congress. Her delegates were directed to sign the articles "in the firm reliance that the candour and justice of the several States will, in due time, remove as far as possible the inequality which now subsists." The delegation from Delaware, after having signed the articles, on the 23d of February, 1779, presented sundry resolutions passed by the legislature of that State, among which were the following:

"Resolved, That this State thinks it necessary, for the peace and safety of the States to be included in the Union, that a moderate extent of limits should be assigned for such of those States as claim to the Mississippi or South Sea; and that the United States in Congress assembled, should, and ought to, have the power of fixing the western limits.

"Resolved, That this State consider themselves justly entitled to a right in common with the members of the Union, to that extensive tract of country which lies westward of the frontier of the United States, the property of which was not vested in, or granted to, private individuals at the commencement of the present war. That the same hath been, or may be, gained from the King of Great Britain, or the native Indians, by the blood and treasure of all, and ought, therefore, to be a common estate, to be granted out on terms beneficial to the United States."

The same day, after the presentation of these resolutions, Congress passed the following:

“Resolved, That the paper laid before Congress by the delegates from Delaware, and read, be filed; provided, that it shall never be considered as admitting any claim by the same set up, or intended to be set up.”

Eight States voted in favor of this resolution, and three against it.

The State of Maryland still persisting in her refusal to ratify the Articles of Confederation, on the 30th of October, 1779, Congress, by a vote of eight States to three, and one being divided, passed the following:

“WHEREAS, The appropriation of vacant lands by the several States, during the continuance of the war, will, in the opinion of Congress, be attended with great mischiefs: Therefore,

“Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the State of Virginia, to reconsider their late act of Assembly for opening their land office; and that it be recommended to the said State, and all other States similarly circumstanced, to forbear settling or issuing warrants for unappropriated lands, or granting the same during the continuance of the present war.”

On the 19th of February, 1780, the Legislature of New York passed an act authorizing her delegates in Congress, for and on behalf of that State, by proper and authentic acts or instruments, “to limit and restrict the boundaries of the State in the western parts thereof, by such line or lines, and in such manner and form, as they shall judge to be expedient,” and providing for the cession to the United States of certain “waste and uncultivated” territory. This act was fully carried into effect by her delegates on the 1st of March, 1781.

On the 6th of September, 1780, Congress passed a resolution earnestly recommending the States having “claims to the western country, to pass such laws, and give their delegates in Congress such powers” as might effectually remove the only obstacle to a final ratification of the Articles of Confederation, and requesting the Legislature of Maryland to authorize her delegates in Congress to subscribe to the articles.

On the 10th of October, 1780, a further resolution on this subject was passed by the Congress of the Confederation, as follows:

“Resolved, That the unappropriated lands that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States; that each State which shall be so formed shall contain a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit; that the necessary and reasonable expenses which any particular State shall have incurred since the commencement of the present war, in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts or garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory that may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, shall be re-imbursed; that the said lands shall be granted or settled at such times, and under such regulations, as shall hereafter be agreed on by the United States, in Congress assembled, or any nine or more of them.”

In pursuance of the recommendation of Congress, of September 6th, 1780, several States made cessions of territory to the United States. Virginia

ceded her northwestern territory March 1st, 1784, and by an act of her Legislature of December 30th, 1788, agreed to change the conditions of the act of cession of 1784, so far as to ratify the 5th article of the ordinance of 1787, passed by Congress for the government of the territory. The delegates in Congress from Maryland signed the Articles of Confederation at the date of the cession of territory by New York, March 1st, 1781, thus completing the confederation.

On the 23d of April, 1784, Congress passed a resolution for the government of the territory ceded by Virginia, which was superseded by the famous ordinance of July 13th, 1787, entitled "An ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio." The first part of this important enactment provides for the temporary government of the territory, and concludes with six "articles of compact between the original States and the people and States in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable, unless by common consent." The provisions of these six articles are of such importance as to justify their insertion here in full:

"ARTICLE 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory.

"ART. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, when the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted. No person shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, and should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that should, in any manner whatever, interfere with or affect private contracts or engagements, *bona fide*, and without fraud previously formed.

"ART. 3. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights, and liberty, they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

"ART. 4. The said territory, and the States which may be formed therein, 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; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States, in Congress assembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in the said territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be

made on the other States; and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district or districts, or new States, as in the original States, within the time agreed upon by the United States, in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil of the United States, in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary, for securing the title in such soil, to the *bona fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other States that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor.

"ART. 5. There shall be formed in the said territory not less than three, nor more than five States; and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession, and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to-wit: the Western States in the said territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The Middle States shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash, from Post Vincents to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line and by the said territorial line. The Eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line; 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. And whenever any of the said States shall have sixty thousand free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government, provided the constitution and government so to be formed shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and so far as can be consistent with the general interests of the Confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than sixty thousand.

"ART. 6. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall be duly convicted; provided, always, that any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid."

These articles, sometimes known as the "Compact of 1787," form the basis of the organization of the Northwestern Territory and of the several States into which it was subsequently divided. Although the original act of cession was adopted by Virginia in 1784, it will be seen that it was three years later before Congress agreed upon a plan of government. The

subject was one of serious and earnest discussion at various times. At one time a motion prevailed to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery. Another proposition was agreed to by which the territory was to be divided into States by parallels and meridian lines, making ten States which were to be named as follows: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polypotamia and Pelisipia. When this plan was submitted to the legislatures of the States there were serious objections made, especially by Massachusetts and Virginia. There were objections to the category of names, but the chief difficulty was the resolution of Congress of October 10th, 1780, which fixed the extent of each State at not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances might admit. So the subject was again taken up in 1786, and discussed during that year and until July 12th, 1787, when the ordinance finally passed, as stated above.

An act of territorial organization was approved August 7th, 1789. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor, and William H. Harrison Secretary. In 1788 a town had been laid out by John Cleves Symmes at Fort Washington, and was named Losantiville, but afterward Cincinnati. The place was settled by persons from the New England States and from New Jersey, but did not extensively improve until after Gen. Wayne's defeat of the Indians in 1794. This became the seat of the new territorial government. The election of representatives for the territory was held February 4th, 1799. As required by the ordinance of 1787, these representatives met at the seat of the territorial government to nominate ten persons, out of which Congress was to appoint five to serve as the territorial council. The following persons were commissioned: Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes; Robert Oliver, of Marietta; James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. The first Territorial Legislature met September 16th, 1799, and on the 24th both houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected president of the council. On the 13th of October the legislature elected Wm. Henry Harrison as delegate to Congress. He received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of the Governor. At this session thirty-seven acts were passed and approved. Eleven other acts were passed which the Governor vetoed. The greater part of the legislation of the session related to the organization of the militia and to revenue matters. The session closed December 19th, 1799. President Adams appointed Charles Willing Bryd as secretary of the territory to succeed Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress, and the senate confirmed the nomination. James N. Varnum, S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong were appointed to the judicial bench of the territory in October, 1787.

Having briefly outlined the legislation which resulted in the formation of a Territorial government, we return to notice some of the earlier American settlements in the Territory. As elsewhere stated, a few French settlements had been made by emigrants from Canada and Louisiana, on the Ohio river and in the region known as the Illinois country, but it was not until after the Virginia cession that any permanent American settlements were made. Then several treaties were made with the Indians, in which they relinquished their title to large portions of the territory. The government made several large grants to companies and individuals, for the purpose of colonizing the country. One of these was to a company from Massachusetts and Connecticut, called the New England Company, of a tract lying along the Ohio and

Muskingum rivers, embracing 1,500,000 acres. Here the town of Marietta was laid out, in August, 1787, at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers. Fort Harmar was built on the opposite, or west bank of the Muskingum, the year before. The New England Company sent its first party of settlers in the spring of 1788. They consisted of eight families, and some other persons, and all under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam. The party, after a long and weary journey over the Alleghanies, and down the Ohio, arrived at Marietta on the 7th of April, 1788. This little band had the honor of being the pioneers of Ohio, unless the Moravian missionaries may be so regarded. The settlement was first known as the "Muskingum," but on the 2d of July, 1788, at a meeting of the directors and agents of the company, the name was changed to Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette.

In 1786, John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, visited the country between the Miamies, and being pleased with its appearance, made application to the government for the purchase of a large tract of land, to be settled on similar conditions with those of the New England Company. The grant was made to Symmes and his associates the following year. Associated with Symmes, was Matthias Denman, also of New Jersey, who located, among other tracts in the Symmes purchase, the section upon which Cincinnati was laid out. Denman sold to Robert Patterson and John Filson, each one-third of his location, retaining the other third himself. In August, 1788, they laid out the first portion of what, in a few years, became one of the great cities of the West. Fort Washington was erected here in 1790, and was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory. There were but few settlers here until after 1794, when settlers began to arrive rapidly. In July, 1815, the population was 6,500.

In October, 1795, the treaty was signed between the United States and Spain, which secured to the former the free navigation of the Mississippi. After this the Northwest began to settle rapidly. During the next year settlements were made at various points along the Miami and Scioto rivers, including those at Piqua and Chillicothe. In September, of the same year, the city of Cleveland was laid out.

The great extent of the Northwestern Territory, and the rapid increase of population at the beginning of the new century, began to render the efficient action of the courts impossible; and to remedy this evil a division of the Territory was proposed. A committee in Congress, to whom the matter had been referred, on the 3d of March, 1800, reported in favor of two distinct territorial governments, and that the division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and running directly to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. The report was accepted, and an act passed, which was approved May 7th, of the same year, making the division. It provided, among other things, that from and after the next 4th day of July, "all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lies to the northward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory." The same act provided, that until the Legislatures of the Territories, respectively, otherwise ordered, Chillicothe, on

the Scioto river, should be the seat of government of the Territory east of the line of division; and that Vincennes, on the Wabash river, should be the seat of government of the Indiana Territory. On the 3d of November, of that year, the Territorial Legislature met at Chillicothe. William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties in 1801. The new Territory then embraced all that region now comprising the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi river. Nearly the whole of it was at that time in the possession of the Indians. Soon after the arrival of Governor Harrison at Vincennes, he concluded several treaties with the Indians, whereby large grants of land were obtained from the various tribes. By a treaty made at St. Louis, August 18th, 1804, he obtained a relinquishment of Indian title to over 51,000,000 of acres. The year before the government had obtained Louisiana from France, by purchase, and that being divided, the "District of Louisiana" (the "New Northwest") was annexed to Indiana Territory, thus extending Gov. Harrison's authority over a vast domain, occupied chiefly by savage tribes.

By an act of Congress, of January 11th, 1805, Indiana Territory was divided into two separate governments, and the new Territory of Michigan formed. William Hull was appointed Governor of the new Territory, and Detroit was designated as the seat of government. On the 30th of June the Territorial government of Michigan was to go into operation. When Gov. Hull, and the other Territorial officers, reached Detroit, they found the place in ruins and the inhabitants scattered. On the 11th of that month a fire had destroyed almost every building in the place. Gov. Hull adopted a new plan for rebuilding the town, and in population and importance it soon regained all it had lost by the fire.

Other changes were subsequently made in the boundaries of the Western Territories, as new States were from time to time admitted into the Union, until finally, all that vast domain originally designated as the "Northwestern Territory" became sovereign States.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Discovery of the Mouth of the Mississippi—Founding of New Orleans—French Grant—John Law—The "Mississippi Bubble"—Territory West of the Mississippi—France Cedes to Spain—Spain Cedes Back to France—France Cedes to the United States—Right to Navigate the Mississippi—Particulars of the Negotiations With France—Extent of the Territory—Possession Taken by the United States—Division of the Territory.

THAT vast region of territory once known as Louisiana, came under the jurisdiction of civilized men by the right of discovery—a right which has long been known and recognized among civilized nations, though often necessarily followed by conquest to render it effective. For two centuries the Spaniards had navigated the Gulf of Mexico, so far as we know, ignorant of the fact that it received the waters of one of the largest rivers of the world. About the year 1660 the French, who had re-established themselves in Canada, received some information of this great river, but did not discover its mouth until 1691, when, according to some authorities, La Salle succeeded in reaching it. Iberville founded his first colony in 1699, but it did not assume importance until 1717, when the city of New Orleans was founded. In 1712 Louis XIV of France granted to M. Crozat a charter to the whole territory of Louisiana, which was so named in honor of the king. Under

the leadership of John Law, in 1716, a company was formed at Paris and incorporated as the "Mississippi Company," which purchased Louisiana from the crown. The financial disasters in France caused by Law brought about the failure of his Mississippi scheme, and the explosion of what is known in history as the "Mississippi bubble." Louisiana was then resumed by the crown, and the commerce of the Mississippi was declared free. The French retained possession until 1762, when they ceded it to Spain, including the whole country to the head waters of the great river and west to the Rocky Mountains. The jurisdiction of France, which had continued for nearly a century, thus ended, until in 1800 Bonaparte, then first consul, induced the Spanish government to cede it back to France. During the time that Louisiana remained a Spanish dependency, that government claimed the exclusive right of navigating the Mississippi river. The free navigation of that river was essential to the prosperity and commerce of the United States. Spain then having jurisdiction also over the Floridas east of the great river, and that river for several hundred miles flowing wholly through the Spanish dominions, the question of its navigation south of the southern boundary of the United States became a serious one to our government and people. The people in the western part of the United States especially demanded the free navigation of the river as a right. But Spanish military posts enforced the collection of duties on imports by way of the river for the upper region. Boats descending were forced to submit to revenue exactions by Spanish authorities. These exactions were a constant source of trouble and disaffection, and led to a threatening state of affairs between the United States and Spain. Spain, however, by the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, conceded to the United States the free navigation of the river from its source to the Gulf, and also the free use of the port of New Orleans for three years as a port of deposit.

The treaty of Madrid, however, did not quiet all troubles between the United States and Spain. In 1802, during the administration of President Jefferson, there was some apprehension of a war growing out of the continued disputes respecting the southwestern boundary. These disputes had led to many difficulties between the people of the United States and the Spanish authorities. These affairs, however, assumed a new aspect, when in the spring of 1802 the government of the United States received intelligence that, by a secret treaty made in October, 1800, Spain had ceded Louisiana to France. At this time Mr. Livingston was the United States Minister to France, and President Jefferson, soon after learning of the Spanish cession to France, wrote to Mr. Livingston in reference to acquiring the right to deposit at the port of New Orleans, and other matters which had been in dispute between the United States and Spain. In his annual message to Congress, in December of the same year, the President alluded to the subject of the Spanish cession to France. Congress passed resolutions asserting the right of navigating the Mississippi, and insisting upon the right to the use of a port or place of deposit. At that time it was understood in the United States that the Spanish cession to France included the Floridas, which, however, was not the case. The policy of the President was to enter into a treaty with France for the purchase of New Orleans and the Floridas, and with this view, on the 10th of January, 1803, he appointed James Monroe minister plenipotentiary to France to act in conjunction with Mr. Livingston. Mr. Monroe's nomination was confirmed by the senate. The instructions to the American ministers only asked for the cession of the city of New Orleans

and the Floridas, together with the free navigation of the Mississippi. The cession at this time of the entire Territory of Louisiana was not a subject of discussion. Mr. Monroe sailed from New York, March 8, 1803, and arrived in Paris April 1.

Bonaparte was then first consul, and France was on the eve of a war with England. He supposed the American ministers were authorized to enter into more extended stipulations than they really were. Marquis de Marbois was directed to negotiate with the American ministers. Said the first consul to his minister, as recorded by the latter:

"Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. It is not only New Orleans that I will cede; it is the whole colony, without any reservation. I know the price of what I abandon, and I have sufficiently proved the importance that I attach to this province, since my first diplomatic act with Spain had for its object the recovery of it. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt to retain it would be folly. I direct you to negotiate this affair with the envoys of the United States. Do not even await the arrival of Mr. Monroe; have an interview this day with Mr. Livingston. But I require a great deal of money for this war, and I would not like to commence with new contributions. If I should regulate my terms, according to the value of these vast regions to the United States, the indemnity would have no limits. I will be moderate, in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty millions francs, and for less than that sum I will not treat; I would rather make a desperate attempt to keep those fine countries. Tomorrow you shall have full powers. Mr. Monroe is on the point of arriving. To this minister the President must have given secret instructions, more extensive than the ostensible authorization of Congress, for the stipulation of the payments to be made. Neither this minister nor his colleague is prepared for a decision which goes infinitely beyond anything that they are about to ask of us. Begin by making them the overture without any subterfuge. You will acquaint me, day by day, hour by hour, of your progress. The cabinet of London is informed of the measures adopted at Washington, but it can have no suspicion of those which I am now taking. Observe the greatest secrecy, and recommend it to the American ministers; they have not a less interest than yourself in conforming to this counsel. You will correspond with M. de Talleyrand, who alone knows my intentions. If I attended to his advice, France would confine her ambition to the left bank of the Rhine, and would only make war to protect any dismemberment of her possessions. But he also admits that the cession of Louisiana is not a dismemberment of France. Keep him informed of the progress of this affair."

On the same day that Napoleon thus confided to Marbois his determination, conferences began between the latter and Mr. Livingston. The American minister had been in Paris about two years, endeavoring to obtain indemnities claimed by American citizens for prizes made by the French during peace, but so far, without result further than vague answers. Mr. Livingston had become distrustful of the French government, and feared the Louisiana overtures were but an artifice to gain still further time. Soon after these preliminary discussions were entered upon, Mr. Monroe arrived in Paris, and the next day began his conferences with Marbois. Rapid progress was made in the negotiations, for both sides had an interest in hastening the matter. Mr. Monroe was surprised to hear the first overtures made

so frankly by the French minister, when he proposed to cede to the United States so vast a region of country, with the largest rivers of the world, instead of merely a town and an inconsiderable extent of territory. The offer embraced infinitely more than the American ministers were empowered to ask for, or accept. Their powers only extended to an arrangement respecting the left bank of the Mississippi, including New Orleans. But the moment was a critical one with France, hostilities being about to commence with England. There was not time for further instructions from the government of the United States before the opportunity would pass, perhaps forever. The American ministers therefore assumed the responsibility of treating for the purchase of the entire colony, or territory of Louisiana—an extent of country sufficient in itself for an empire. The terms were soon agreed upon. The United States was to pay for this vast acquisition the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. In the treaty of October 1, 1800, between France and Spain, the latter had reserved the right of preference in case France should cede this territory to another power; but here again France could not afford to wait. The treaty was concluded and subsequently submitted to the Spanish cabinet. They complained that no regard had been paid to their reserved right, and for almost a year that court delayed its approbation of the treaty. On the 10th of February, 1804, however, Don Pedro Cavallos, the Spanish minister, wrote to Mr. Pinckney, the American minister, that "His Catholic Majesty had thought fit to renounce his opposition to the alienation of Louisiana made by France, notwithstanding the solid reasons on which it is founded, thereby giving a new proof of his benevolence and friendship to the United States." The important treaty that gave to the United States this vast region, with all its wonderful resources, was concluded on the 30th of April, 1803, and four days later the instruments, in French and English, were signed by the ministers. After affixing their signatures, the ministers rose and shook hands, each expressing his satisfaction with the result. Mr. Livingston said: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our whole lives. The treaty which we have just signed has not been obtained by art, or dictated by force; equally advantageous to the two contracting parties, it will change vast solitudes into flourishing districts. From this day the United States take their place among the powers of the first rank; the English lose all exclusive influence in the affairs of America."

The first consul, who had followed the negotiation with a lively interest, acquiesced in the result, and said to Marbois: "It is true, the negotiation does not leave me anything to desire. Sixty millions [francs] for an occupation that will not, perhaps, last for a day! I would that France should enjoy this unexpected capital, and that it may be employed in works beneficial to the marine. This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States; and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

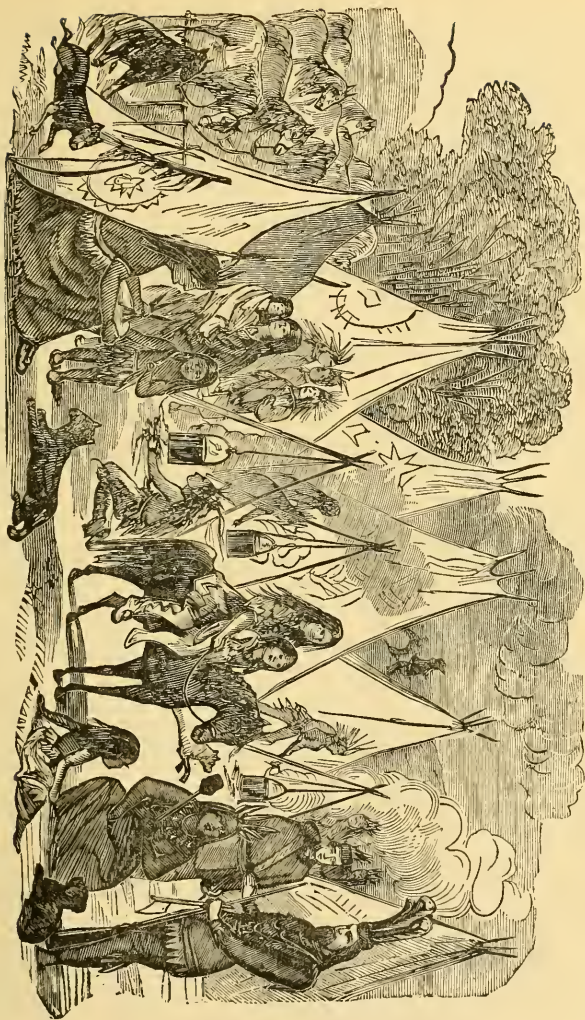
On the 22d day of May, 1803, England commenced hostilities against France by the capture of some of her merchant vessels, and on the same day Bonaparte gave his formal ratification of the Louisiana treaty of cession. In July, the treaty was received in the United States, and on the 20th of October, 1803, it was ratified by the Senate, by twenty-four against seven votes. The country ceded by this treaty, as estimated at that time, exceeded a million of square miles, all occupied by savages, except a few sparse settlements, aggregating from 80,000 to 90,000 inhabitants, about 40,000 of whom were slaves. The whites were chiefly French, or descendants of French.

Congress, a few days after the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, passed an act making provision for the occupation and temporary government of the territory acquired. Eleven millions of dollars were appropriated as payment for the purchase—the remaining four millions being reserved, according to a stipulation in the treaty, to indemnify citizens of the United States who had sustained losses at the hands of the French. The resolution for carrying the treaty into effect was sustained by the House of Representatives by a vote of ninety to twenty-five.

Even before the acquisition of Louisiana, it had been a favorite object of President Jefferson to have an exploring expedition sent across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, and in January, 1803, he had recommended an appropriation for that purpose. The appropriation was made, and the enterprise was placed under the direction of Captains Lewis and Clarke. The treaty with France, however, was ratified before the exploring expedition was ready to start. On the 14th of May, 1804, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with their companions, consisting in all of thirty persons, left the banks of the Mississippi on their long and perilous voyage of two years and three months, to seek out and give to their country and the world some more accurate knowledge respecting this vast region of country, of which civilization at that time knew so little. The expedition was in every way successful, and the report made by Captains Lewis and Clarke enabled the government and people of the United States to form a better judgment of the immense value of the country acquired.

It will be seen that the region acquired by the Louisiana purchase, comprehended not only the present State of Louisiana, but all the vast region between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean, and as far north as the British possessions. The great States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the greater part of Minnesota, and several of our great Territories, are but parts of this purchase.

On the 20th of December, 1803, in pursuance of authority given by act of Congress, Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana purchase, and raised the American flag at New Orleans. The Spanish authorities there objected to the transfer, but early in 1804 they acquiesced and withdrew. The newly acquired territory, by authority of Congress, was, on the first of October, 1804, divided as follows: All south of the 33d parallel of north latitude, was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel became the District of Louisiana, and was placed under the authority of the officers of the then Indiana Territory. It so remained until July 4, 1805, when the District of Louisiana was given a territorial government of its own. In 1812, the Territory of New Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the Territory of Louisiana became the Territory of Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, Missouri Territory was divided—that part comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country west, being organized as the Territory of Arkansas. In March, 1821, a part of Missouri Territory was organized as the State of Missouri, and admitted into the Union. On the 28th of June, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi river and north of Missouri, was made a part of the Territory of Michigan, so remaining until July 4th, 1836, when Wisconsin Territory was organized. This embraced within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. An act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, created the Territory of Iowa, embracing not only the present State of Iowa, but the greater part of the present State of Minnesota, and extending northward to the British Possessions.



AN INDIAN CAMP.

INDIAN WARS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Gen. Harmar's Defeat—Gen. St. Clair—His Defeat—Gen. Wayne—His Victory—His Treaties With the Indians—British Posts Surrendered—Death of Wayne—Gen. Harrison—Tecumseh—The Prophet—Battle of Tippecanoe—Tecumseh's Alliance With the British—Harrison Appointed Brigadier-General—Perry's Victory—Gen. McArthur—Battle of the Thames—Tecumseh Killed—Peace With the Indians—Indian Titles Extinguished—Military Posts Established at Belle Point, Council Bluffs, and St. Peters—The Ricarees—Gen. Cass—Treaty at Fort Dearborn—Fort Atkinson—Grand Council at Prairie du Chien—Indian Outrages—The Militia Called Out—Gen. Atkinson—Policy of Removing the Indians West—Treaty With the Sacs and Foxes—Black Hawk—He Refuses to Comply With Treaties—Black Hawk War—Battle of Bad Axe—Gen. Henry Dodge—Black Hawk Captured—Taken to Washington—Keokuk—Black Hawk Purchase—Gen. Winfield Scott—Treaties at Davenport—Antoine Le Claire—Removal of Sacs and Foxes to Iowa—Gen. Street—Wapello—Maj. Beach—Sac and Fox Villages on the Des Moines—Gov. Lucas—Gov. Chambers—Visit of Hard-Fish to Burlington—An Incident—Speech of Keokuk.

ALMOST every advance of civilization on the American continent has been made at the expense of more or less conflict and bloodshed at the hands of the savage tribes who were the occupants and owners of the soil prior to the advent of the white man. Passing over the conflicts of the colonists in the early settlements of the East, the later struggles of the pioneers of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," and the Indian wars of the South, we shall briefly refer to some of the troubles with the aborigines in the Northwest. With the opening of the new country to white settlers it was necessary to establish military posts for the protection of the pioneers against the attacks of the Indians. In 1790, all pacific means having failed with the tribes north of the Ohio, President Washington sent Gen. Harmar with a military force against them. After destroying several of their villages, he was defeated in two battles near the confluence of the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, and not far from the present city of Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1781 Gen. Arthur St. Clair was promoted to the rank of major general, and was entrusted with a command against the hostile Miamis. On assuming his command, the last admonition of Washington was, "Beware of surprise." Gen. St. Clair marched with his troops to the vicinity of the Miami villages on the Maumee. On the 4th of November, 1791, he was surprised in camp on the St. Mary's river, and his force of 1400 ill disciplined men was cut to pieces. He soon after resigned his commission. In this defeat St. Clair's loss was about 600 men. The savages were greatly emboldened by their successes, and it was soon found that more vigorous measures were necessary. The Indians continued to commit outrages against the infant settlements. In some cases, doubtless, the whites were the aggressors, for Washington in his annual message of November 6, 1792, recommended more adequate measures "for restraining the commission of outrages upon the Indians, without which all pacific plans must prove nugatory." Attempts were made to treat with the Indians, but the attempted negotiations proved unsuccessful.

After the unsuccessful and disastrous campaigns of Generals Harmar and St. Clair, General Anthony Wayne, who had won distinguished laurels in the war of the Revolution, was, in April, 1792, promoted to the rank of major general, and made commander-in-chief in the war against the western Indians. In August, 1794, he gained a signal victory over the Miamis, near the rapids of the Maumee, and compelled them to sue for peace. In the same year a fort was erected by his order on the site of the old "Twightwee Village" of the Miami tribe, where the city of Fort Wayne is now located. It continued to be a military post until 1819.

After his successful campaign of 1794, Gen. Wayne was appointed sole commissioner to treat with the Indians, and also to take possession of the forts still held by the British in the Northwest. He negotiated the treaty of Greenville which was signed by all the principal chiefs of the Northwest. By this treaty the Indians relinquished their title to a large tract of country. That characteristic determination which, during the war of the Revolution, had gained him the *sobriquet* of "Mad Anthony," impressed the hostile tribes with a dread of him which operated as a wholesome restraint. Gen. Wayne also took possession of the British posts in the Northwest, which were peaceably surrendered, in accordance with Jay's treaty, and from this time there was assurance of peace on the frontier. He died in the garrison at Presque Isle (Erie), Pa., December 14, 1796.

From the date of Wayne's victory up to 1809 the whites maintained comparatively peaceable relations with the Indians. During this year, Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes relinquished their title to certain lands on the Wabash river. About this time the noted chief Tecumseh comes into prominence as the bitter opponent of any more grants of land being made to the whites.

Tecumseh was a chief of the Shawnees, born on the Scioto river near Chillicothe, about the year 1770. It was said that he was one of three brothers who were triplets. The other two brothers were named Kumshaka and Elskwatawa. Kumshaka is believed to have died while young, but Elskwatawa became the Prophet who co-operated with the chief in all his plans. His father, Puckeshinwa, had risen to the rank of chief, but was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, in 1774. In 1795 Tecumseh was declared chief at or near where Urbana, Ohio, is now located. In 1798 he went to White river, Indiana, and his brother, the Prophet, to a tract of land on the Wabash. Tecumseh, by reason of his oratory, had great influence over the savage tribes, and his plan was to unite all of them against the whites in a conspiracy, similar to that of Pontiac nearly half a century before. For this purpose he visited all the tribes west to the Mississippi, and upon Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan. At the same time his brother, the Prophet, pretended to be directed by the Great Spirit to preach against the influence and encroachments of the white men. Their efforts to incite the Indians to hostilities were successful, and they gathered a large force of warriors, making their headquarters at a stream they called Tippecanoe, near the Wabash river.

Meantime Gov. Harrison was watching the movements of the Indians, and being convinced of the existence of Tecumseh's grand conspiracy, had prepared to defend the settlements. In August, 1810, Tecumseh went to Vincennes to confer with the Governor in relation to the grievances of the Indians, but demeaned himself in such an angry manner that he was dismissed from the village. He returned to complete his plans for the conflict. Tecumseh delayed his intended attack, but in the meantime he was gathering strength to his cause, and by the autumn of 1811 had a force of several hundred warriors at his encampment on the little river called by the Indians *Keth-tip-pe-ce-nunk*, or Tippecanoe. Harrison, with a force of eight hundred men, partly regulars and partly volunteers, determined to move upon the Prophet's town, as it was called. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the night of the 5th of November his camp was furiously

but unsuccessfully attacked. On the morning of the 7th he was again attacked by a large body of the Indians, but Tecumseh's warriors were completely routed, but not without a severe and hotly-contested battle, and the loss of about 200 of Harrison's men.

President Madison, in a special message to Congress of December 12, 1811, speaking of this engagement, says:

"While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the seventh ultimo, Congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline. It may reasonably be expected that the good effects of this critical defeat and dispersion of a combination of savages, which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced, not only in the cessation of murders and depredations committed on our frontier, but in the prevention of any hostile excursions otherwise to have been apprehended."

The result of the battle of Tippecanoe utterly ruined the plans of Tecumseh, for his arrangements with the different tribes were not yet matured. He was greatly exasperated toward the Prophet for precipitating the war. Had Tecumseh himself been present it is likely the attack would not have been made. The defeated Indians were at first inclined to sue for peace, but Tecumseh was not yet conquered. The breaking out of the war with Great Britain at this time inspired him with new hope, and his next endeavor was to form an alliance with the English. In this he succeeded, and was appointed a brigadier general. He was entrusted with the command of all the Indians who co-operated with the English in the campaigns of 1812-13, and was in several important engagements.

After the surrender of Detroit by Gen. Hull, August 18, 1812, Harrison was appointed to the command of the Northwestern frontier, with a commission as brigadier general. As this was in September, too late in the season for a campaign, he did not assume active operations until the next year, by which time he was promoted to the rank of major general. After Commodore Perry won his signal victory on Lake Erie in September, 1813, Harrison hastened with his command to capture Malden. On arriving there late in September he found that Proctor, the British general, had retreated. About the same time Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the Territory of Michigan. Pursuing the British army into the interior of Canada West, Harrison overtook Proctor at the Moravian settlements, on the river Thames, on the 5th of October. The British general had an auxiliary force of two thousand Indians under the command of Tecumseh. The battle was opened by the American cavalry under the command of Col. Richard M. Johnson, afterward vice-president of the United States. Early in the engagement Tecumseh was killed at the head of his column of Indians, who, no longer hearing the voice of their chief, fled in confusion. It has been claimed by some authorities that this celebrated chief was killed by Col. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol. This, however, will remain one of the unsolved problems of history. The result of the battle was a complete victory for the Americans, with the capture of 600 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of army stores.

This decisive victory over the combined forces of the British and Indians practically closed the war in the Northwest, and as a consequence peace

with the Indian tribes soon followed. Other treaties were negotiated with the Indians by which they gave up their title to additional large tracts of territory. The settlement of the country progressed rapidly, and again an era of apparent good will prevailed between the whites and Indians. By the end of the year 1817, the Indian title, with some moderate reservations, had been extinguished to the whole of the land within the State of Ohio, to a great part of that in Michigan Territory, and in the State of Indiana. In 1817 Gov. Cass, of Michigan, in conjunction with Gov. McArthur, of Ohio, obtained a cession of most of the remaining lands in Ohio with some adjoining tracts in Indiana and Michigan, amounting in all to about 4,000,000 of acres, and in 1819 Gov. Cass met the Chippewas at Saginaw and obtained a cession of lands in the peninsula of Michigan to the extent of about 6,000,000 of acres. The next year a treaty was made at Chicago, then nothing but a military post, called Fort Dearborn, with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which a large additional tract was obtained, which completed the extinguishment of the Indian title to the peninsula of Michigan south of the Grand river. By 1820 a number of military posts were established far in the interior, and among them was one at Belle Point on the Arkansas, at Council Bluffs on the Missouri, at St. Peters on the Mississippi, and at Green Bay on the upper lakes.

During the month of June, 1823, Gen. Ashley and his party, who were trading under a license from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while trading with the Indians at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded, and their property taken or destroyed. Col. Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson at Council Bluffs, then the most western post, took immediate measures to check this hostile spirit of the Ricarees, fearing that it might extend to other tribes in that quarter and endanger the lives of traders on the Missouri. With a detachment of the regiment stationed at Council Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village. The hostile spirit, however, still continued and extended to the tribes on the upper Mississippi and the upper lakes. Several parties of citizens were plundered and murdered by those tribes during the year 1824. An act of Congress of May 25th of this year, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making treaties of trade and friendship with the tribes west of the Mississippi, and another act of March 3, 1825, provided for the expense of treaties with the Sioux, Chippewas, Menomonees, Sacs and Foxes, and other tribes, and also for establishing boundaries and promoting peace between them. These objects were in the main accomplished, and by the treaties made the government secured large acquisitions of territory. Gov. Cass, in conjunction with Gov. Clark, of Missouri, attended a grand council of the tribes this year at Prairie du Chien to carry out the purposes of the act of Congress last mentioned. During his continuance in office as Governor of Michigan Territory, Gov. Cass made, or participated in the making of nineteen treaties with the Indians, and by them acquired lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, to an amount equal to one-fourth of the entire area of those States.

During the summer of 1827, when the commissioners appointed to carry into execution certain provisions of a treaty, made August 19th, 1825, with various northwestern tribes, were about to arrive at the appointed place of meeting, several citizens were murdered, and other acts of hostility were committed, especially against the miners at Fever river, near Galena, by a party

of the Winnebago tribe, which tribe was one of those associated in the treaty. To quell these outrages the governors of the State of Illinois and the Territory of Michigan, made levies of militia. These forces, with a corps of seven hundred United States troops, under the command of General Atkinson, repaired to the scene of danger. The Indians, overawed by the appearance of the military, surrendered the perpetrators of the murders, and gave assurances of future good behavior.

For many years it had been the policy of the government to obtain a relinquishment of the title of the Indians to all lands within the limits of the States, and as rapidly as possible cause the removal of the tribes to territory beyond the Mississippi. In 1830 the Chickasaws and Choctaws, occupying portions of the States of Alabama and Mississippi, agreed to remove, and in due time carried out their agreement in good faith. The same year a treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes, by which they agreed to cede their lands to the United States, and remove beyond the Mississippi. The principal village of these united tribes was located at the mouth of Rock river, on the east side of the Mississippi, near where the city of Rock Island now stands. Here had been an Indian village, according to tradition, for one hundred and fifty years. These tribes had owned and occupied the country bordering on the Mississippi, to an extent of seven hundred miles, from the mouth of the Wisconsin almost to the mouth of the Missouri. The Indians did not seem disposed to comply promptly with the terms of the treaty, and one band, under the noted chief Black Hawk (*Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak*), evinced a determination to keep possession of their old village. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois, construed their continued residence in the ceded territory as an invasion of the State, and under his authority to protect the State from invasion, ordered out seven hundred militia to force their removal, according to the treaty. This interference of the governor of Illinois with the duties belonging to the Federal Government, obliged the commander of United States troops in that quarter to co-operate with him, in order to prevent a collision between the State militia and the Indians. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, had been established as early as 1816, and when the Black Hawk trouble commenced, was in command of Gen. Atkinson. The Indians were overawed by this imposing military force, and yielding to necessity, crossed the Mississippi. Black Hawk, feeling exasperated at the harsh treatment his people had received, resolved to prosecute a predatory war against the white settlements. He united his band of Sacs and Foxes with the Winnebagoes, under the command of the Prophet Wabo-ki-e-shick (White Cloud), and in March, 1832, recrossed to the east side of the Mississippi. They murdered a number of defenseless families, and committed many outrages upon the settlers. The whole frontier became alarmed, and many of the settlers fled for safety. The governor of Illinois ordered out the State militia, which being joined by four hundred regular troops, constituted a force of about one thousand, under the command of Gen. Atkinson. They pursued the Indians, and after a campaign of about two months, during which two engagements were fought, the war was brought to an end. The last, and the decisive battle of the war, is known in history as the battle of Bad Axe, being fought on a small tributary of the Wisconsin of that name. This battle took place August 2d, 1832, and the force against Black Hawk was commanded by Gen. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin. The Indians lost forty of their braves, and Gen. Dodge one. The Indians made but little

further resistance, and Black Hawk's "British Band," as it was styled, became demoralized and fled. They reached the Mississippi and were making preparations for crossing when they were checked by the captain of the steamboat "Warrior," who discharged a six-pounder at them, although they had displayed a flag of truce. The next morning Gen. Atkinson arrived with his army, and made an attack, which the Indians were now powerless to resist. Black Hawk escaped, but was taken by some treacherous Winnebagoes, and delivered along with the Prophet, on the 27th of August, to Gen. Street, at Prairie du Chien. Two of Black Hawk's sons, the Prophet and other leaders, were also taken, and by order of the government were conveyed through the principal cities and towns on the seaboard, in order that they might be impressed with the greatness and power of the United States. For some time Black Hawk was held as a captive, and then through the intercession of Keokuk, who had been opposed to the war, and had not participated in the hostilities, he was allowed to return to Rock Island, and permitted to join his people. Treaties were made with the offending tribes by which they agreed to compensate for the expense of the war, by ceding a valuable part of their territory on the west side of the Mississippi, and to immediately remove from the east side. The United States stipulated to pay to the three tribes annually, thirty thousand dollars for twenty-seven years, and also to make other provisions for their improvement. By this treaty the United States acquired the first territory in Iowa which was opened to settlement. It is what is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," and embraced a strip of territory extending from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, about fifty miles in width, and embracing an area of about six millions of acres. This treaty was made on the 21st day of September, 1832, at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi river, where the city of Davenport now stands. Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. John Reynolds, of Illinois, represented the United States, and on the part of the Indians there were present Keokuk, Pash-paho, and about thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation. Within the limits of this purchase was reserved a tract of 400 square miles, situated on Iowa river, and including Keokuk's village. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when it was ceded to the United States. This treaty was negotiated by Gov. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, and on the part of the Indians Keokuk was the leading spirit. This council was also held on the banks of the Mississippi, near the site of the present city of Davenport. The treaty stipulated for the removal of the Indians to another reservation on the Des Moines river. On this an agency was established, where the present town of Agency City, in Wapello county, is located. Out of the "Black Hawk Purchase" was conveyed to Antoine Le Claire, who was interpreter, and whose wife was an Indian, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the Island.

General Joseph M. Street, the agent with the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, was transferred to the Sac and Fox agency on the Des Moines river, and in 1838 took measures for building and making the necessary improvements. In April, of the next year, he removed with his family from Prairie du Chien. His health soon began to fail, and on the 5th of May, 1840, Gen. Street died. Wapello, a prominent chief of the Sac and Fox nation, died in 1842. His remains were interred near those of Gen. Street. The stone slabs placed over their graves soon after, are inscribed as follows:

In
 MEMORY OF
 GEN. JOSEPH M. STREET,
Son of Anthony and Molly Street.
Born Oct. 18th, 1782, in Virginia;
Died at the Sac and Fox Agency,
May 5th, 1840.

— — —
In
 MEMORY OF
 W A - P E L - L O ,
Born at
Prairie du Chien, 1787 :
Died near the Forks of Skunk,
March 15th, 1842—Sac and Fox Nation.

Wapello had requested that at his death his remains be interred near those of Gen. Street.

After the death of Gen. Street, Maj. John Beach, his son-in-law, received the appointment as agent for the Sacs and Foxes, and filled the position to the satisfaction of the government. Major Beach was born at Gloucester, Massachusetts, Feb. 23d, 1812. After a course of study at Portsmouth Academy, in New Hampshire, he received at the age of sixteen, the appointment of cadet at the West Point Military Academy, graduating in the class of 1832. Receiving his commission as Second Lieutenant by brevet in the First U. S. Infantry, of which Zachary Taylor was then colonel, he was ordered to duty on the frontier, and was alternately stationed at Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, and Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. His hearing having partially failed, in 1838, he resigned his commission in the army, and was, at the time of his appointment as Indian agent, engaged in the U. S. Land Office at Dubuque. He remained at Agency City, engaged in mercantile and literary pursuits until his death, which occurred August 31st, 1874.

At the time of Gen. Street's death, the Indians were occupying their reservation with their permanent, or spring and summer villages, as follows: Upon the banks of the Des Moines, opposite the mouth of Sugar Creek, was the village of Keokuk, and above were those of Wapello and Appanoose. The village of Hardfish, or Wish-e-co-me-que, as it is in the Indian tongue, was located in what is now the heart of Eddyville, where J. P. Eddy was licensed by Maj. Beach, the agent, in the summer of 1840, to establish a trading post. Not far from the "Forks of Skunk" was a small village presided over by Kish-ke-kosh, who, though not a chief, was a man of considerable influence. Poweshiek, a Fox chief of equal rank with Wapello, still had a village on the bank of Iowa river.

It has been remarked above that Keokuk, who was the chief next in authority and influence to Black Hawk, was opposed to the war against the whites, and persistently refused to take part in the hostilities. When Black Hawk's attempt to defy the power of the United States resulted so disastrously to the Indians, and they were obliged to cede still more territory, his influence among his people declined, and that of Keokuk increased. Black Hawk, however, retained a party of adherents, and for some time a

sort of rivalry existed between the two chiefs, and this feeling was shared to some extent by their respective friends in the tribes. An incident is related by Maj. Beach to show how the traders were ready to take advantage of this state of things for their own mercenary purposes.

When Gen. Harrison became President in 1841, John Chambers, an ex-congressman of Kentucky, was appointed Governor of the Territory, succeeding Gov. Robert Lucas. The governor was *ex-officio* superintendent over the Indians and their agencies. Gov. Lucas had favored the Black Hawk band, whose chief was Hardfish. Accordingly when the new governor was appointed, both Keokuk and Hardfish felt that it would be something of an object to gain his favor. The latter desired the new governor to pursue the policy of his predecessor, while Keokuk wished at least an impartial course. Keokuk requested the consent of the agent for him and his principal men to visit the governor at Burlington. As it was the policy of the government to discountenance such pilgrimages of the Indians, Maj. Beach suggested that Gov. Chambers might see proper to visit them at the agency. With this expectation Keokuk chose to wait. The Hardfish band, under the influence of some of the traders, were less patient. They hastened to Burlington in a large body, and on their arrival encamped near the town, sending to the governor a written notice of their presence, and a request for supplies. The governor answered, declining to accede to their request, or to hold a council with them. Hardfish and his men returned over their weary journey of seventy miles to the agency, very much disappointed. In the meantime the governor communicated with Major Beach, informing him that he would visit the agency soon, and requesting him to use his influence to prevent the Indians from making incursions through the white settlements. When the governor fixed his time to be present, the bands were all informed, and it was arranged that a grand council should be held. When the day arrived all the Indians, except the Poweshiek band of Foxes, who were so far away on the Iowa river, were encamped within a convenient distance from the agency. Long before the hour fixed for the meeting, the Hardfish party, arrayed in all their toggery, and displaying their richest ornaments, came in grand procession upon the ground. Having dismounted from their ponies, they formed in file on foot and marched into the agency headquarters, where the governor was to receive them. Hardfish and some of his principal men shook hands with the governor and then sat down.

The reader will remember that at this time the nation was in mourning for the sudden loss of a President by death, and that Gov. Chambers had been one of the warmest and most devoted friends of Gen. Harrison, a fact of which Keokuk was fully advised. Chambers had been aid-de-camp to Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812, and they had ever after been as father and son. Keokuk was shrewd enough to make the most of this.

The appointed hour for the meeting had passed, and the governor began to become impatient for the appearance of Keokuk. At last the sounds of the approaching bands were heard faintly floating upon the breeze. After a time the procession marched with slow and solemn tread into view, not arrayed in gaudy feathers, ribbons and trinkets, like the Hardfish band, but with lances and staves wrapped around with wilted grass. No sound of bells responded to the tramp of their ponies, and instead of being painted in vermilion, their faces presented the sombre hues produced by a kind of clay they were wont to use on occasions of solemnity or mourning. Their

appearance betokened sadness and affliction. Mr. Josiah Smart, the interpreter, informed Gov. Chambers that this was a funeral march, and that some one of their principal men must have died during the night. Even Hardfish and his men were at a loss to account for what they saw, and wondered who could have died. At last Keokuk and his men dismounted and filed slowly and solemnly into the presence of the governor. Keokuk signed to the interpreter, and said :

"Say to our new father that before I take his hand, I will explain to him what all this means. We were told not long ago that our Great Father was dead. We had heard of him as a great war chief, who had passed much of his life among the red men and knew their wants, and we believed that we would always have friendship and justice at his hands. His death has made us very sad, and as this is our first opportunity, we thought it would be wrong if we did not use it, to show that the hearts of his red children, as well as his white, know how to mourn over their great loss; and we had to keep our father waiting while we performed that part of our mourning that we must always attend to before we leave our lodges with our dead."

At the conclusion of this speech, Keokuk stepped forward and extended his hand. The hearty grasp of the governor showed that the wily chief had touched the proper cord. The result was, that the Hardfish band received no special favors after that, at the expense of the other bands.

SKETCHES OF BLACK HAWK AND OTHER CHIEFS.

Black Hawk—Treaty of 1804—Black Hawk's account of the Treaty—Lieut. Pike—Ft. Edwards—Ft. Madison—Black Hawk and the British—Keokuk recognized as Chief—Ft. Armstrong—Sac and Fox Villages—Black Hawk's "British Band"—Black Hawk War—Black Hawk's old age—His death in Iowa—His remains carried away, but recovered—Keokuk—Appanoose—Wapello—Poweshiek—Pash-e-pa-ho—Wish-e-co-ma-que—Chaschun-ca—Man-haw-gaw—Ma-has-kah—Si-dom-i-na-do-tah—Henry Lott—A Tragedy in Humboldt County—Ink-pa-du-tah—Spirit Lake Massacre—Expedition from Ft. Dodge—Death of Capt. Johnston and William Burkholder.

BLACK HAWK.

THIS renowned chief, the "noblest Roman of them all," was born at the Sac village on Rock river, about the year 1767. His first introduction to the notice of the whites seems to have been in 1804, when William Henry Harrison, then the Governor of Indiana Territory, concluded his treaty with the Sac and Fox nation for the lands bordering on Rock river. Black Hawk was then simply a chief, though not by election or inheritance, of his own band of Sac warriors, but from that time he was the most prominent man in the Sac and Fox nation. He considered the action of the four chiefs who represented the Indians in making this treaty as unjust and refused to consider it binding. The territory ceded embraced over fifty-one millions of acres, extending almost from opposite St. Louis to the Wisconsin river. He claimed that the chiefs or braves who made the treaty had no authority to make it, and that they had been sent to St. Louis, where the treaty was negotiated, for quite a different purpose, namely: to procure the release of one of their people who was held there as a prisoner on charge of killing a white man. The United States regarded this treaty as a *bona fide* transaction, claiming that the lands were sold by responsible men of the tribes, and that it was further ratified by a part of the tribes with Gov. Edwards and

Auguste Choteau, in September, 1815, and again with the same commissioners in 1816. They claimed that the Indians were only to occupy the lands at the Sac village on Rock river until they were surveyed and sold by the government, when they were to vacate them. The treaty of St. Louis was signed by five chiefs instead of four, although Black Hawk claimed that the latter number only were sent to St. Louis for a different purpose. One of these was Pash-e-pa-ho, a head chief among the Sacs. Black Hawk himself thus describes the return of the chiefs to Rock Island after the treaty:

"Quash-quame and party remained a long time absent. They at length returned, and encamped a short distance below the village, but did not come up that day, nor did any person approach their camp. They appeared to be dressed in fine coats, and had medals. From these circumstances we were in hopes that they had brought good news. Early the next morning the council lodge was crowded. Quash-quame came up and said that on their arrival in St. Louis they met their American father, and explained to him their business, and urged the release of their friend. The American chief told them he wanted land, and that they had agreed to give him some on the west side of the Mississippi, and some on the Illinois side, opposite the Jeffreon; that when the business was all arranged, they expected their friend released to come home with them. But about the time they were ready to start, their friend was let out of prison, who ran a short distance, *and was shot dead!* This was all myself or nation knew of the treaty of 1804. It has been explained to me since. I find, by that treaty, that all our country east of the Mississippi, and south of the Jeffreon, was ceded to the United States for one thousand dollars a year!"

The treaty was doubtless made in good faith on the part of the commissioners, and with the full conviction that it was by authority of the tribes. From this time forward Black Hawk seems to have entertained a distrust of the Americans.

Although Spain had ceded the country west of the Mississippi to France in 1801, the former power still held possession until its transfer to the United States by France. Black Hawk and his band were at St. Louis at this time, and he was invited to be present at the ceremonies connected with the change of authorities. He refused the invitation; and in giving an account of the transaction, said:

"I found many sad and gloomy faces, because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

In August, 1805, Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike ascended the river from St. Louis, for the purpose of holding councils with the Indians, and selecting sites for military posts within the country recently acquired from France. At the mouth of Rock river he had a personal interview with Black Hawk, the latter being favorably impressed with the young lieutenant. Speaking of this interview, Black Hawk himself said:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief, and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt river.

Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock Island, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, and made a speech, and gave us some presents. We, in turn, presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Lieut. Pike's expedition was soon followed by the erection of Fort Edwards and Fort Madison, the former on the site of the present town of Warsaw, Illinois, and the latter on the site of the present town of Fort Madison, Iowa. When these forts were being erected, the Indians sent down delegations, headed by some of their chiefs, to have an interview with the Americans. Those who visited Fort Edwards returned apparently satisfied with what was being done. The erection of Fort Madison they claimed was a violation of the treaty of 1804. In that treaty the United States had agreed that if "any white persons should form a settlement on their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Fort Madison was erected within the territory reserved for the Indians, and this they considered an intrusion. Some time afterward a party under the leadership of Black Hawk and Pash-e-pa-ho attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison. Five soldiers who came out were fired upon by the Indians, and two of the soldiers were killed. They kept up the attack for several days. Their efforts to destroy the fort being unsuccessful, they returned to Rock river.

When the war of 1812 broke out, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, which was the origin of his party, at a later date, being known as the "British Band." In narrating the circumstances which induced him to join the British, he says:

"Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see the Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied by an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He replied that the trader at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall, and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

According to Black Hawk, this proposition pleased his people, and they went to Fort Madison to receive their promised outfit for the winter's hunt, but notwithstanding the promise of the Great Father, at Washington, the trader would not give them credit. In reference to their disappointment, Black Hawk says:

"Few of us slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen descending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island, with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran

through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

Black Hawk and his band then espoused the cause of the British, who, as in the case of Tecumseh, gave him the title of "Gen. Black Hawk." But a large portion of the Sacs and Foxes, at the head of whom was Keokuk, chose to remain neutral, as well as to abide by the treaty of 1804. Of this party Keokuk was the recognized chief. The nation was divided into the "war party" and "peace party." Black Hawk maintained his fidelity to the British until the end of the war, and was the intimate friend and supporter of Tecumseh, until the death of the latter at the battle of the Thames.

At the close of the war of 1812, Black Hawk returned to his village on Rock river, to find Keokuk still the friend of the Americans, and the recognized war chief of that portion of the Sac and Fox nation which had remained neutral. As stated elsewhere, a new treaty was concluded in September, 1815, in which, among other matters, the treaty of St. Louis was ratified. This treaty was not signed by Black Hawk, or any one representing his band, but was signed by chiefs of both the Sacs and Foxes, who were fully authorized to do so. This treaty was held at Portage des Sioux, and was a result of the war of 1812, with England. In May, 1816, another treaty was held at St. Louis, in which the St. Louis treaty of 1804 was recognized. This treaty was signed by Black Hawk and twenty other chiefs and braves. The same year Fort Armstrong was erected upon Rock Island, a proceeding very distasteful to the Indians. Of this Black Hawk says:

"We did not, however, object to their building the fort on the island, but we were very sorry, as this was the best island on the Mississippi, and had long been the resort of our young people during the summer. It was our garden, like the white people have near their big villages, which supplied us with strawberries, blackberries, plums, apples and nuts of various kinds; and its waters supplied us with pure fish, being situated in the rapids of the river. In my early life, I spent many happy days on this island. A good spirit had care of it, who lived in a cave in the rocks, immediately under the place where the fort now stands, and has often been seen by our people. He was white, with large wings like a swan's, but ten times larger. We were particular not to make much noise in that part of the island which he inhabited, for fear of disturbing him. But the noise of the fort has since driven him away, and no doubt a bad spirit has since taken his place."

The expedition which was sent up the river to erect a fort at or near Rock Island, consisted at first of the Eighth United States Infantry, and started from St. Louis in September, 1815, under the command Col. R. C. Nichols. They reached the mouth of the Des Moines, where they wintered. In April, 1816, Gen. Thomas A. Smith arrived and took command of the expedition. They reached Rock Island on the 10th of May, and, after a careful examination, the site for the fort was selected. The regiment being left under the command of Col. Lawrence, the work on the fort immediately commenced. It was named in honor of John Armstrong of New York, who had recently been Secretary of War.

After the establishment of the fort and garrison at Rock Island settlements began to be made at and near the mouth of Rock river, on the east side of the Mississippi. Keokuk, as the head chief of the Foxes, with his tribe, in accordance with the treaties they had made with the United States, left in 1823 and established themselves on Iowa river, but Black Hawk and his "British

Band" of about 500 warriors remained in their village and persistently refused to leave. The settlers began to complain of frequent depredations at the hands of Black Hawk's people, and feared that the neighboring tribes of Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, and Winnebagoes, might be induced to join Black Hawk in a war of extermination. Finally, in the spring of 1831, Black Hawk warned the settlers to leave. These troubles culminated in the "Black Hawk War," and the final capture of the chief and some of his principal men, as related elsewhere. The Black Hawk War ended hostilities with the Indians at or near Rock Island. A garrison, however, was maintained there until 1836, when the troops were sent to Fort Snelling. The fort was left in charge of Lieut. John Beach, with a few men to take care of the property.

After his capture, Black Hawk and several of his principal men were taken to Jefferson Barracks, where they were kept until the the spring of 1833. They were then sent to Washington, where they arrived on the 22d of April, and on the 26th were confined in Fortress Monroe. On the 4th of June, 1833, they were set at liberty by order of the government and permitted to return to their own country.

In the fall of 1837 Black Hawk, accompanied by Keokuk, Wapello, Poweshiek, and some forty of the principal chiefs and braves of the Sac and Fox nations, again visited Washington, in charge of Col. George Davenport, who by his influence with the Indians assisted the government in making another large purchase of territory in Iowa. This tract adjoined the "Black Hawk Purchase," and embraced 1,250,000 acres.

After Black Hawk's release from captivity in 1833, he seemed unwilling to reside in any of the villages of the tribe. His band was broken up and dispersed, as stipulated in the treaty of peace, and he seemed to seek seclusion from his people. While the garrison remained at Rock Island, he usually lived near it, and often put up his wigwam close to the fort, where his vision could take in the beautiful country on the east bank of the Mississippi, which had been his home for more than half a century. But the time came when he must go with his people to the new reservation on the banks of the Des Moines. He was then in the waning years of his life, and the other chiefs of the nation seemed disposed to pay him but little attention. His family consisted of his wife, two sons and one daughter. He established his lodge on the east bank of the Des Moines, about three miles below the site of the present town of Eldon. Gen. Street presented the family with a cow, which was a piece of property which exacted much solicitude and care at the hands of Madame Black Hawk. His lodge was near the trading post of Wharton McPherson; and James Jordan, who was also at that time connected with the post, had his cabin within a few rods of Black Hawk's lodge. This was in the summer of 1838, and the old chief who had defied the power of the United States and caused the expenditure of millions of treasure to subdue him, was nearing his departure for a final remove beyond the power of earthly governments. Near his lodge, on the bank of the river, stood a large elm tree, with its spreading branches overhanging the stream, and flowing from its roots was a crystal spring of pure water. Here during the sultry summer days of that year Black Hawk was wont to repose and dream over the years of his former greatness and the wrongs that his people had suffered. At last, on the 3d of October, 1838, death came to his relief, and, according to the Indian idea, his spirit passed away to the happy hunting grounds.

The remains of Black Hawk were interred by his family and friends near his cabin on the prairie, a short distance above the old town of Iowaville. The body was placed on a board, or slab, set up in an inclining position, with the feet extending into the ground some fifteen inches and the head elevated above the surface some three feet or more. This was enclosed by placing slabs around it with the ends resting on the ground and meeting at the top, forming a kind of vault. The whole was then covered with dirt and neatly sodded. At the head of the grave was placed a flag-staff thirty feet high, from which floated the American flag until it was worn out by the wind. Interred with the body were a number of his prized and long-treasured relics, including a military suit presented by Jackson's cabinet; a sword presented by Jackson himself; a cane presented by Henry Clay, and another by a British officer; and three silver medals—one presented by Jackson, one by John Quincy Adams, and the other by citizens of Boston. Near the grave a large post was set in the ground, on which were inscribed in Indian characters, emblems commemorating many of his heroic deeds. The grave and flag-staff were enclosed by a rude picket fence in circular form. Here the body remained until July, 1839, when it disappeared. On complaint being made by Black Hawk's family, the matter was investigated, and it was finally traced to one Dr. Turner, who then resided at a place called Lexington, in Van Buren county. The remains had been taken to Illinois, but at the earnest request of Black Hawk's relatives, Gov. Lucas interposed and had them sent to Burlington. The sons were informed that the remains were in Burlington and went to that place to obtain them. While there it was suggested to them that if taken away they would only be stolen again, and they concluded to leave them where they thought they might be more safely preserved. They were finally placed in a museum in that city, and years after, with a large collection of other valuable relics, were destroyed by the burning of the building. In the meantime the relatives of the renowned chief removed westward with the rest of the tribe, and were finally lost to all knowledge of the white man.

KEOKUK.

Keokuk (Watchful Fox) belonged to the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river, in 1780. He was an orator, but was also entitled to rank as a warrior, for he possessed courage and energy, but at the same time a cool judgment. He had an intelligent appreciation of the power and greatness of the United States, and saw the futility of Black Hawk's hope to contend successfully against the government. In his first battle, while young, he had killed a Sioux, and for this he was honored with a feast by his tribe.

At the beginning of the Black Hawk War an affair transpired which was dignified by the name of the "Battle of Stillman's Run," in which some three hundred volunteers under Maj. Stillman took prisoners five of Black Hawk's men who were approaching with a flag of truce. One of the prisoners was shot by Stillman's men. Black Hawk had also sent five other men to follow the bearers of the flag. The troops came upon these and killed two of them. The other three reached their camp and gave the alarm. Black Hawk's warriors then charged upon Stillman's advancing troops and completely routed them. This failure to respect the flag of truce so exasperated the Indians that it was with great difficulty that Keokuk could restrain his warriors from espousing the cause of Black Hawk. Stillman's defeat was fol-

lowed by a war-dance, in which Keokuk took part. After the dance he called a council of war, and made a speech in which he admitted the justice of their complaints. The blood of their brethren slain by the white men, while bearing a flag of truce, called loudly for vengeance. Said he:

"I am your chief, and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But before you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success. But if you do determine to go upon the war path, I will agree to lead you on one condition, viz.: that before we go we will kill all our old men and our wives and our children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

Keokuk so forcibly portrayed in other parts of this speech the great power of the United States, and of the hopeless prospect before them, that his warriors at once abandoned all thought of joining Black Hawk.

The name Keokuk signified Watchful Fox. As we have seen, he eventually superseded Black Hawk, and was recognized by the United States as the principal chief of the Sac and Fox nation, which, indeed, had much to do in stinging the pride of the imperious Black Hawk. In person he was strong, graceful and commanding, with fine features and an intelligent countenance. He excelled in horsemanship, dancing, and all athletic exercises. He was courageous and skillful in war, but mild and politic in peace. He had a son, a fine featured, promising boy, who died at Keokuk's village on the Des Moines. Keokuk himself became somewhat dissipated during the later years of his life in Iowa. It was reported that after his removal with his people to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi, he died of *delirium tremens*. Iowa has honored his memory in the name of one of her counties, and one of her principal cities.

APPANOOSE.

Appanoose was a chief who presided over a band of the Sacs. His name, in the language of that tribe, signified "A Chief When a Child," indicating that he inherited his position. It was said he was equal in rank with Keokuk, but he did not possess the influence of the latter. He was one of the "peace chiefs" during the Black Hawk War. During the last occupation of Iowa soil by the Sacs and Foxes, Appanoose had his village near the site of the present city of Ottumwa. His people cultivated a portion of the ground on which that city is located. He was one of the delegation sent to Washington in 1837, at which time he visited with the other chiefs the city of Boston, where they were invited to a meeting in Faneuil Hall. On that occasion he made the most animated speech, both in manner and matter, that was delivered by the chiefs. After Keokuk had spoken, Appanoose arose and said:

"You have heard just now what my chief has to say. All our chiefs and warriors are very much gratified by our visit to this town. Last Saturday they were invited to a great house, and now they are in the great council-house. They are very much pleased with so much attention. This we cannot reward you for now, but shall not forget it, and hope the Great Spirit will reward you for it. This is the place which our forefathers once inhabited. I have often heard my father and grandfather say they lived near the sea-coast where the white man first came. I am glad to hear all this from you. I suppose it is put in a book, where you learn all these things. As far as I can understand the language of the white people, it appears to me



INDIANS TRYING A PRISONER.

that the Americans have attained a very high rank among the white people. It is the same with us, though I say it myself. Where we live beyond the Mississippi, I am respected by all people, and they consider me the tallest among them. I am happy that two great men meet and shake hands with each other."

As Appanoose concluded his speech, he suited the action to the word by extending his hand to Gov. Everett, amid the shouts of applause from the audience, who were not a little amused at the self-complacency of the orator. But few of the incidents in the life of this chief have passed into history. His name has been perpetuated in that of one of the Iowa counties.

WAPELLO.

Wapello, or Waupellow, was one of the minor chiefs of the Sac and Fox Nation. He was born at Prairie du Chien, in 1787. At the time of the erection of Fort Armstrong (1816) he presided over one of the three principal villages in that vicinity. His village there was on the east side of the Mississippi, near the foot of Rock Island, and about three miles north of the famous Black Hawk village. In 1829 he removed his village to Muscatine Slough, and then to a place at or near where the town of Wapello, in Louisa county, is now located. Like Keokuk, he was in favor of abiding by the requirements of the treaty of 1804, and opposed the hostilities in which Black Hawk engaged against the whites. He was one of the chiefs that visited Washington in 1837, and his name appears to several treaties relinquishing lands to the United States. He appears to have been a warm personal friend of Gen. Jos. M. Street, of the Sac and Fox agency, and made a request that at his death his remains be interred along side of those of Gen. Street, which request was complied with. He died near the Forks of Skunk river, March 15th, 1842, at the age of 55 years. His remains, with those of Gen. Street, repose near Agency City, in the county which honors his memory with its name. The two graves and the monuments have recently been repaired by parties connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, whose line passes within a few rods of them.

POWESHIEK.

Poweshiek was a chief of the same rank with Wapello, and near the same age. He also was one of the chiefs who visited Washington in 1837. When the greater portion of the Sac and Fox nation removed to the Des Moines river, he retained his village on the Iowa river, where he presided over what was known as the Musquawkie band of the Sacs and Foxes. In May, 1838, when Gen. Street organized a party to examine the new purchase made the fall before, with a view of selecting a site for the agency, the expedition was accompanied by about thirty braves, under the command of Poweshiek. At that time the Sacs and Foxes were at war with the Sioux, and after leaving their reservation these men were very fearful that they might be surprised and cut off by the Sioux. A small remnant of his band make their home on Iowa river, in Tama county, at this time. He also remained the friend of the whites during the Black Hawk war, and the people of Iowa have honored his memory by giving his name to one of their counties.

PASH-E-PA-HO.

Pash-e-pa-ho, called also the Stabbing Chief, at the time of the treaty of 1804, and until after the Black Hawk war, was head chief among the Sacs. He was also present in St. Louis at the making of that treaty, and was even then well advanced in years. It has been related that he laid a plan to attack Fort Madison, not long after its erection. His plan was to gain an entrance to the fort with concealed arms under their blankets, under a pretense of holding a council. A squaw, however, had secretly conveyed intelligence to the commandant of the garrison of the intended attack, so that the troops were in readiness for them. When Pash-e-pa-ho and his warriors advanced in a body toward the closed gate, it suddenly opened, revealing to the astonished savages a cannon in the passage-way, and the gunner standing with lighted torch in hand ready to fire. Pash-e-pa-ho deemed "discretion the better part of valor", and retreated.

Some time after the plot against Fort Madison, Pash-e-pa-ho made an attempt to obtain a lodgement in Fort Armstrong, though in quite a different way. Several of his braves had the year before, while out hunting, fell in with a party of their enemies, the Sioux, and had lifted several of their scalps.

The Sioux complained of this outrage to the Department at Washington, and orders were issued demanding the surrender of the culprits. They were accordingly brought and retained as prisoners in Fort Armstrong, where they had comfortable quarters and plenty to eat during the winter. Having fared sumptuously for several months, without effort on their part, they were released on the payment of a small amount out of the annuities of their tribes, to the Sioux. The next fall Pash-e-pa-ho thought he might avoid the trouble of stocking his larder for the winter. So he voluntarily called on the commandant of Fort Armstrong, and informed him that while on a recent hunt he had unfortunately met a Sioux, and had yielded to the temptation to get his scalp. He confessed that he had done a very wrongful act, and wished to save the Great Father at Washington the trouble of sending a letter ordering his arrest; therefore he would surrender himself as a prisoner. The commandant saw through his scheme to obtain comfortable quarters and good boarding for the winter, and so told him he was an honorable Indian, and that his voluntary offer to surrender himself was a sufficient guarantee that he would appear when sent for. That was the last that was heard of the matter. Pash-e-pa-ho was never sent for.

During the first quarter of the present century the Sacs and Foxes were frequently at war with the Iowas. The latter had one of their principal villages on the Des Moines river, near where Black Hawk died many years afterward. It was here that the last great battle was fought between these tribes. Pash-e-pa-ho was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes. Black Hawk was also a prominent actor in this engagement, but was subject to his senior, Pash-e-pa-ho. Accounts conflict as to the date, but the evidences of the conflict were plainly visible as late as 1824. The Sacs and Foxes surprised the Iowas while the latter were engaged in running their horses on the prairie, and therefore unprepared to defend themselves. The result was that Pash-e-pa-ho achieved a decisive victory over the Iowas.

Pash-e-pa-ho was among the chiefs present at the making of the treaty of 1832, when the "Black Hawk Purchase" was made. He was very much given to intemperate habits whenever he could obtain liquor, and it is probable that, like Keokuk, he died a drunkard.

WISH-E-CO-MA-QUE.

Quite prominent among the Sacs and Foxes, after their removal to Iowa, was a man known by the name of Hardfish, or Wish-e-co-ma-que, as it is in the Indian tongue. He was not a chief, but a brave who rose almost to the prominence of a chief. He adhered to Black Hawk in his hostility toward the whites, and when Black Hawk died, Hardfish became the leader of his band, composed mostly of those who had participated in the Black Hawk war. When the Sacs and Foxes occupied their reservation on the Des Moines river, Hardfish had his village where Eddyville is now located. It was quite as respectable in size as any of the other villages of the Sacs and Foxes. Hardfish's band was composed of people from the Sac branch of the Sac and Fox nation. One John Goodell was the interpreter for this band. The name of Hardfish was quite familiar to the frontier settlers of Southeastern Iowa.

CHOS-CHUN-CA.

When, in 1834, Gen. Henry Dodge made a treaty with the Winnebagoes for the country occupied by them in Wisconsin, they were transferred to a strip of land extending west from the Mississippi, opposite Prairie du Chien, to the Des Moines river, being a tract forty miles in width. The chief of the Winnebagoes at that time was Chos-chun-ca, or Big Wave. Soon after their removal to this reservation they were visited by Willard Barrows, one of the pioneers of Davenport, who had an interview with Chos-chun-ca. He found him clothed in a buffalo overcoat, and wearing a high crowned hat. His nose was surmounted by a pair of *green spectacles*. Mr. Barrows held his interview with the chief just south of the lower boundary of the reservation. Chos-chun-ca was quite reticent as to the affairs of his people, and refused permission to Mr. Barrows to explore the Winnebago reservation, being impressed with the idea that the whites had sent him to seek out all the fine country, and that if their lands were found desirable, then the Indians would be compelled to remove again. Mr. Barrows, however, without the chief's permission, passed safely through their territory.

MAU-HAW-GAW.

The greater portion of the territory embraced within the limits of Iowa, was once occupied by a tribe, or nation of Indians, known in history as the Iowas (or Ioways), who for many years maintained an almost constant warfare with the Sioux, a powerful rival who lived to the north of them. The Iowas were originally the Pau-hoo-chee tribe, and lived in the region of the lakes, to the northeast, but about the year 1700 they followed their chief, Man-haw-gaw, to the banks of the Mississippi, and crossing over, settled on the west bank of Iowa river, near its mouth, and there established a village. They called the river on which they established their empire, Ne-o-ho-nee, or "Master of Rivers." For some years they prospered and multiplied, but the Sioux began to envy them the prosperity which they enjoyed, and with no good intentions came down to visit them. Sending to Man-haw-gaw the pipe of peace, with an invitation to join them in a dog feast, they made great professions of friendship. The Iowa chief, having confidence in their protestations of good feeling, accepted the invitation. In the midst of the

feast the perfidious Sioux suddenly attacked and killed the unsuspecting Mau-haw-gaw. This outrage was never forgiven by the Iowas.

MA-HAS-KAH.

One of the most noted chiefs of the Iowas was Ma-has-kah (White Cloud), a descendent of Mau-haw-gaw. He led his warriors in eighteen battles against the Sioux on the north, and the Osages on the south, but never failed to achieve a victory. He made his home on the Des Moines river, about one hundred miles above the mouth, and must have been something of a Mormon, for it is said he had seven wives. In 1824 he was one of a party of chiefs who visited Washington. He left his home on the Des Moines to go down the river on his way to join his party, and when near where the city of Keokuk is now located, he stopped to prepare and eat his venison. He had just commenced his meal when some one struck him on the back. Turning round, he was surprised to see one of his wives, Rant-che-wai-me (Female Flying Pigeon), standing with an uplifted tomahawk in her hand. She accosted him with—"Am I your wife? Are you my husband? If so, I will go with you to Maw-he-hum-ne-che (the American big house), and see and shake the hand of In-co-ho-nee", meaning the Great Father, as they called the President. Ma-has-kah answered: "Yes, you are my wife; I am your husband; I have been a long time from you; I am glad to see you; you are my pretty wife, and a brave man always loves to see a pretty woman." Ma-has-kah went on to Washington accompanied by his "pretty wife", Rant-che-wai-mie, who received many presents, but saw many things of which she disapproved. When she returned, she called together the matrons and maidens of the tribe, and warned them against the vices and follies of their white sisters. This good Indian woman was killed by being thrown from her horse, some time after her return from Washington. In 1834 Ma-has-kah was also killed about sixty miles from his home, on the Nodaway, by an enemy who took a cowardly advantage of him. At the time of his death he was fifty years of age. After his death all his surviving wives went into mourning and poverty, according to the custom of the tribe, except one named Mis-so-rah-tar-ra-haw (Female Deer that bounds over the prairie), who refused to the end of her life to be comforted, saying that her husband "was a great brave, and was killed by dogs", meaning low, vulgar fellows.

Soon after the death of Ma-has-kah, his son of the same name, at the age of twenty-four, became the chief of the Iowas. His mother was Rant-che-wai-me, whose tragic death is mentioned above. He also visited Washington in the winter of 1836-7, for the purpose of obtaining redress for injustice, which he claimed had been done to his people by the government, in failing to keep intruders from their lands, and in disregarding other stipulations of the treaty made with his father in 1825.

SI-DOM-I-NA-DÖ-TAH.

When the whites began to make settlements on the upper Des Moines, the region about Fort Dodge and Spirit Lake was inhabited by Sioux Indians, made up principally of that division of the great Sioux or Dacotah nation known by the name of Sisiton Sioux. When, in 1848, the government surveys of the lands purchased north of the Raccoon Forks were in progress, Mr. Marsh, of Dubuque, set out with his party to run the correction

line from a point on the Mississippi, near Dubnque, to the Missouri river. In this work he was not molested until he crossed the Des Moines, when on the west bank of the river, he was met by a party of Sioux, under the leadership of their chief, Si-dom-i-na-do-tah, who notified Mr. Marsh and his party that they should proceed no farther, as the country belonged to the Indians. The Sioux then left, and Mr. Marsh concluded to continue his work. He had not proceeded more than a mile when Si-dom-i-na-do-tah and his band returned and surrounded the party, robbing them of everything. They took their horses, destroyed their wagons and surveying instruments, destroyed the land-marks, and drove the surveying party back to the east side of the river. This, and other outrages committed on families who, in the fall of 1849, ventured to make claims on the upper Des Moines, led to the establishment of a military post at Fort Dodge in 1850.

In the winter of 1846-7 one Henry Lott, an adventurous border character, had, with his family, taken up his residence at the mouth of Boone river, in what is now Webster county, and within the range of Si-dom-i-na-do-tah's band. Lott had provided himself with some goods and a barrel of whisky, expecting to trade with the Indians, and obtain their furs and robes. In a short time he was waited upon by the chief and six of his braves and informed that he was an intruder and that he must leave within a certain time. The time having expired, and Lott still remaining, the Indians destroyed his property, shooting his stock and robbing his bee-hives. Lott and his step-son made their way to the nearest settlement, at Pea's Point, about 16 miles south, and reported that his family had been murdered by the Indians, as he doubtless thought they would be after he left. John Pea and half a dozen other white men, accompanied by some friendly Indians of another tribe, who happened to be in that vicinity, set out with Lott for the mouth of Boone river. When they arrived they found that the family had not been tomahawked, as he had reported. One little boy, however, aged about twelve years, had attempted to follow his father in his flight, by going down the Des Moines river on the ice. Being thinly clad, the little fellow froze to death after traveling on the ice a distance of about twenty miles. The body of the child was subsequently found. The sequel shows that Lott was determined on revenge.

In November, 1853, Lott ventured about thirty miles north of Fort Dodge, where he pretended to make a claim, in what is now Humboldt county. He took with him several barrels of whisky and some goods, and he and his step-son built a cabin near what is now known as Lott's creek in that county. Si-dom-i-na-do-tah had his cabin on the creek about a mile west of Lott's. In January, 1854, Lott and his step-son went to the cabin of the old chief and told him that they had seen, on their way over, a drove of elk feeding on the bottom lands, and induced the old man to mount his pony, with gun in hand, to go in pursuit of the elk. Lott and his step-son followed, and when they had proceeded some distance they shot and killed Si-dom-i-na-do-tah. That same night they attacked and killed six of the chief's family, including his wife and two children, his aged mother, and two young children she had in charge—including with the chief, seven victims in all. Two children, a boy of twelve, and a girl of ten years of age, escaped by hiding themselves. Some days after, the Indians reported the murders at Fort Dodge, thinking at first that the slaughter had been perpetrated by some of their Indian enemies. Investigation soon revealed the fact that Lott and his step-son had committed the deed. Their cabin was found burned down, and

a slight snow on the ground showed the track of their wagon in a circuitous route southward, avoiding Fort Dodge. Intelligence of them was received at various points where they had been trying to sell furs and other articles, and where the chief's pony was noticed to be in their possession. Having several days start, they made their way across the Missouri and took the plains for California, where, it was subsequently learned, Lott was killed in a quarrel. It is believed by many of the old settlers of Northern Iowa that this outrage of Henry Lott was the cause of that other tragedy, or rather series of tragedies, in the history of Northern Iowa, known as the "Spirit Lake Massacre."

INK-PA-DU-TAH.

Ink-pa-du-tah, it is said, was the brother, and became the successor, of the chief who was murdered by Henry Lott. He is known to the whites chiefly in connection with the horrible outrages committed at Spirit and Okoboji Lakes in Northern Iowa, and at Springfield in Southern Minnesota. He, in connection with U-tau-ka-sa-pa (Black Buffalo), headed a band of about eighteen lodges of Sioux, who, in the spring of 1857, robbed the settlers and committed the most inhuman outrages, culminating in the massacres of the 8th and 9th of March of that year. During the year 1856 a dozen or more families had settled about the lakes, while along the valley of the Little Sioux river at Smithland, Cherokee, and Rock Rapids there were settlements. Ink-pa-du-tah and his band commenced their depredations at Smithland, and passing up the Little Sioux made hostile demonstrations both at Cherokee and Rock Rapids, killing stock and carrying away whatever they saw proper to take, but committed no murders until they reached the infant settlement at the lakes. There, and at Springfield, a small settlement in Minnesota a few miles northeast, they killed forty-one, wounded three, and took with them as captives four women—Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Marble, and Miss Gardner. Twelve persons were missing, some of whose remains were afterward found, having been killed while attempting to escape. Of the four women taken captives, two were killed on their flight, Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Thatcher. The other two, Mrs. Marble and Miss Gardner, were some months after, through the efforts of Gov. Madarie, of Minnesota, and the Indian agent at Laqua Parle, purchased from Ink-pa-du-tah by employing friendly Indians to affect the purchase. By this raid and massacre the settlement at the lakes was entirely swept away. All the houses were burned, and all the stock either killed or taken away. At Springfield the settlers were somewhat prepared to defend themselves, having heard of the slaughter at the lakes. Seven or eight persons, however, were killed at Springfield.

The winter preceding these massacres had been unusually severe, and snow had fallen to the depth of from one to two feet. In March all the ravines were filled with drifted snow, with a thick and heavy crust, so that travel in that region was almost impossible. For this reason those infant settlements were almost cut off from intercourse with the thickly inhabited parts of the country. It was, therefore, some time before the news of the massacres reached Fort Dodge, the nearest settlement. The messengers who conveyed the intelligence were Messrs. Bell and Williams, who lived on Little Sioux river. Messrs. Howe, Snyder and Parmenter, of Newton, who had attempted to relieve the inhabitants at the lakes with provisions, also upon arriving there found all the settlers murdered. They, too, hastened as rapidly as possible to Fort Dodge and reported. Messengers were at once

sent to Webster City and Homer to request the citizens to turn out for the relief of the frontier, and they responded promptly. Those two places furnished forty men and Fort Dodge eighty. The force of 120 men was formed into three companies of forty men each, under Captains C. B. Richards, John F. Duncombe, and J. C. Johnston. The battalion was commanded by Major W. Williams. On the 25th of March the battalion started from Fort Dodge, the snow still covering the ground and all the ravines being so gorged with drifted snow that in places it was necessary to cut their way through snow-banks from ten to twenty feet deep. After marching thirty miles ten men had to be sent back, reducing the force to 110 men. In the meantime a force from Fort Ridgely was approaching from the north. The Indians, expecting these movements, had taken their flight across the Big Sioux river to join the Yanktons, in what is now Dakota. The troops, after almost incredible hardships and sufferings for eighteen days and nights, being without tents, failed to get sight of a single hostile Indian. They found and buried the bodies of twenty-nine persons. A number were burned in the houses by the savages, and their remains were found in the ashes. The expedition lost two valuable citizens, Captain J. C. Johnston, of Webster City, and William Burkholder, of Fort Dodge, the latter being a brother of Mrs. Gov. C. C. Carpenter. They were frozen to death on their return from the lakes. Eighteen others were more or less frozen, and some did not recover for a year after. Several years after his death the remains of young Burkholder were found on the prairie, being recognized by the remains of his gun and clothing. When overcome by the cold he was separated from his companions, and his fate was for sometime unknown.

From this brief account of Ink-pa-du-tah, it will be conceded that there is no reason to cherish his memory with any degree of admiration. He was the leader of a band comprising even the worst element of the Sioux nation, the best of which is had enough, even for savages. The germ of the band of which he was chief, was a family of murderers, known as Five Lodges, who, it was said, having murdered an aged chief, wandered away and formed a little tribe of their own, with whom rogues from all the other bands found refuge. At the time of these hostilities against the whites under Ink-pa-du-tah, they numbered probably over 150 lodges. They were constantly roving about in parties, stealing wherever they could from trappers and settlers. The subsequent career of Ink-pa-du-tah has been west of the borders of Iowa and Minnesota.

EARLY NAVIGATION OF WESTERN RIVERS.

Navigation of the Mississippi by the Early Explorers—Flat-boats—Barges—Methods of Propulsion—Brgs and Schooners—The first Steamboat on Western Waters—The "Orleans"—The "Comet"—The "Enterprise"—Capt. Shreve—The "Washington"—The "General Pike"—First Steamboat to St. Louis—The "Independence" the first Steamboat on the Missouri—Capt. Nelson—"Mackinaw Boats"—Navigation of the upper Mississippi—The "Virginia"—The "Shamrock"—Capt. James May—Navigation of the upper Missouri—Steamboating on the Smaller Rivers.

We have accounts of the navigation of the Mississippi river as early as 1539, by De Soto, while in search of the "fountain of youth". His voyage ended with his life, and more than a hundred years passed away, when Marquette and Joliet again disturbed its waters with a small bark transported

from the shores of Lake Superior. At the mouth of the Wisconsin they entered the Mississippi, and extended their voyage to the mouth of the Arkansas. Their account is the first which gave to the world any accurate knowledge of the great valley of the Mississippi river. Their perilous voyage was made in the summer of 1673. The account was read with avidity by the missionaries and others about Lake Superior, and soon after a young Frenchman named La Salle set out with a view of adding further information in relation to the wonderful valley of the great river. His expedition was followed by other voyages of exploration on western rivers, but the narratives of the explorers are mostly lost, so that very little of interest remains from the voyage of La Salle to the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the French, then holding Fort Du Quesne, contemplated the establishment of a line of forts which would enable them to retain possession of the vast territory northwest of the Ohio river. Regular navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, however, was not attempted until after the Revolution, when the United States had assumed control of the western waters. Trade with New Orleans did not begin until near the close of the century. A few flat boats were employed in the trade between Pittsburg and the new settlements along the Ohio river. The settlement of Kentucky gradually increased the trade on the Ohio, and caused a demand for increased facilities for conveyance of freight. Boatmen soon found it profitable to extend their voyages to the Spanish settlements in the South. Freight and passengers were conveyed in a species of boat which was sometimes called a barge, or *bargee* by the French. It was usually from 75 to 100 feet long, with breadth of beam from 15 to 20 feet, and a capacity of 60 to 100 tons. The freight was received in a large covered coffer, occupying a portion of the hulk. Near the stern was an apartment six or eight feet in length, called "the cabin", where the captain and other officials of the boat quartered at night. The helmsman was stationed upon an elevation above the level of the deck. The barge usually carried one or two masts. A large square sail forward, when the wind was favorable, sometimes much relieved the hands. The work of propelling the barges usually required about fifty men to each boat. There were several modes of propelling the barges. At times all were engaged in rowing, which was often a waste of labor on such a stream as the Mississippi. Sometimes the navigators resorted to the use of the *cordelle*, a strong rope or hawser, attached to the barge, and carried along the shore or beach on the shoulders of the crew. In some places this method was impracticable on account of obstructions along the shores. Then what was known as the "warping" process was resorted to. A coil of rope was sent out in the yawl, and fastened to a tree on the shore, or a "snag" in the river. While the hands on board were pulling up to this point, another coil was carried further ahead, and the "warping" process repeated. Sometimes it was expedient to use setting poles, but this method was used chiefly in the Ohio. During a period of about twenty-five years, up to 1811, the mode of conveyance on our western rivers was by flat-boats and barges. It required three or four months to make a trip from Pittsburg to New Orleans. Passengers between these points were charged from \$125 to \$150, and freight ranged from \$5 to \$7 per 100 pounds. It cannot be supposed that under such circumstances, the commerce of the West was very extensive.

Previous to the introduction of steamers on western waters, attempts were made to use brigs and schooners. In 1803 several ships were built on the Ohio, and in 1805 the ship "Scott" was built on the Kentucky river, and

in the fall of that year made her first trip to the falls of the Ohio. While there two other vessels, built by Berthone & Co., arrived. All of them were compelled to remain three months, awaiting a sufficient rise in the river to carry them over the falls. In 1807 Mr. Dean built and launched a vessel at Pittsburg. This vessel made a trip to Leghorn, and when making her entry at the custom house there, her papers were objected to on the ground that no such port as Pittsburg existed in the United States. The captain called the attention of the officer to the Mississippi river, traced it to its confluence with the Ohio, thence following the latter stream past Cincinnati and Marietta, to the new city in the wilderness, more than two thousand miles *by water* from the Gulf of Mexico! All these vessels were found inadequate for the purpose of trading on the western rivers, and were soon abandoned. They could not stem the current of the Mississippi. They were transferred to the gulf, and the commerce of the rivers was abandoned to Mike Fink and his followers, remaining with them until 1811. In this year Fulton and Livingston opened a ship-yard at Pittsburg, and built the small propeller "Orleans", which was also furnished with two masts. She was a boat of one hundred tons burthen, and the first steamer that was launched on western waters. In the winter of 1812 she made her first trip to New Orleans in fourteen days. As she passed down the river, the settlers lined the banks, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The flat-boatmen said she never could stem the current on her upward trip. After her first trip, the "Orleans" engaged in the Natchez and New Orleans trade, and paid her owners a handsome profit on their investment. The next steamer was the "Comet", and she was built by D. French. She carried but twenty-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the spring of 1814. Soon after she was taken to pieces, and her engine used in a cotton factory. The "Vesuvius", of 48 tons burthen, was launched at Fulton's ship-yard in the spring of 1814, made a trip to New Orleans, and on her return was grounded on a sand bar, where she remained until the next December. This boat remained on the river until 1819, when she was condemned. The "Enterprise" was the fourth steamboat, and was built by Mr. French, who built the "Comet." The "Enterprise" carried seventy-five tons, and made her first trip to New Orleans in the summer of 1814. When she arrived at her destination she was pressed into the service of the army, under Gen. Jackson, then at New Orleans. She was very efficient in carrying troops and army supplies from the city to the seat of war, a few miles below. During the battle of the 8th of January she was busily engaged in supplying the wants of Jackson's army. On the 5th of May following she left New Orleans, and arrived at Louisville in twenty-five days.

In 1816 Captain Henry Shreve built the "Washington" with many improvements in construction. The boilers, which had hitherto been placed in the hold, were changed by Captain Shreve to the deck. In September, 1816, the "Washington" successfully passed the falls of the Ohio, made her trip to New Orleans, and returned in November to Louisville. On the 12th of March, 1817, she departed on her second trip to New Orleans, the ice then running in the Ohio slightly retarding her progress. She made the trip successfully, and returned to the foot of the falls in forty-one days—the upward trip being made in twenty-five days. By this time it was generally conceded by the flat-boatmen that Fitch and Fulton were not visionary fools, but men of genius, and that their inventions could be turned to immense advantage on the rivers of the West. Steamboats from this time on rapidly

multiplied, and the occupation of the old flat-boatmen began to pass away. On Captain Shreve's return to Louisville the citizens gave him a public reception. Toasts and speeches were made, and the "Washington" declared to be the herald of a new era in the West. Captain Shreve in his speech asserted that the time would come when the trip to New Orleans would be made in ten days. His prediction was more than verified, for as early as 1853, the trip was made in four days and nine hours.

While these festivities were going on in Louisville, the "General Pike" was stemming the current of the Mississippi for a new port in steamboat navigation. With a heavy load of freight and passengers she left New Orleans for St. Louis. On her arrival at the latter city several thousand people greeted her as she slowly approached the landing.

Steam navigation commenced on the Missouri in 1819, the first boat being the "Independent", commanded by Captain Nelson. She ascended as far as Chariton and Franklin, at which points she received a cargo of furs and buffalo hides, and returned with them to St. Louis.

In 1816 Fort Armstrong was erected at the lower end of Rock Island. On the 10th of May of this year Col. Lawrence, with the Eighth Regiment and a company of riflemen, arrived here in keel boats. Col. George Davenport resided near the fort and supplied the troops with provisions, and also engaged in trading with the Indians. Most of his goods were brought from "Mackinaw" through Green Bay, thence up Fox river to the "Portage", where they were packed across to the Wisconsin river, and carried down the Mississippi in what were called "Mackinaw Boats." The navigation of the upper Mississippi was confined to keel-boats until 1823, when the first steamboat—the "Virginia"—from Wheeling ascended with provisions to Prairie du Chien. This boat was three or four days in passing the rapids at Rock Island. After this, up to 1827, steamboats continued to ascend the upper Mississippi occasionally with troops and military stores. In this year Capt. James May, of the steamboat "Shamrock", made the first voyage with her from Pittsburg to Galena. This was the first general business trip ever made on the upper Mississippi by a steamboat. Capt. May continued as master of a steamboat on this part of the river until 1834.

The first navigation of any considerable portion of the Missouri river was that of Captains Lewis and Clarke, when in 1804 they ascended that river in keel-boats, or barges, from its mouth almost to its source. Of late years steamboats have navigated it regularly to Fort Benton. Steamboat navigation has also been employed on many of the smaller rivers of the West, including the Des Moines and Cedar rivers in Iowa. The introduction of railroads has superseded the necessity of depending upon the uncertain navigation of the smaller rivers for carrying purposes. The great water-courses, however, will doubtless always remain the indispensable commercial highways of the nation.

ARCHÆOLOGY OF THE NORTHWEST.

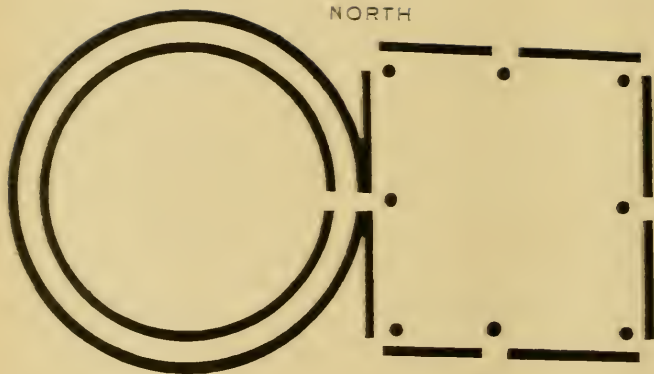
Ancient Works—Conjectures—Works of the Mound Builders in Ohio—Different forms and Classes—Mounds at Gallipolis, Marietta, and Chillicothe—Relics Found—Ancient Fortifications at Circleville and Other Places—Pre-historic Remains in Other States—In Iowa—Excavation of Mounds—Elongated and Round Mounds—Their Antiquity—Who were the Mound Builders?

SCATTERED all over the great Northwest are the remains of the works of an

ancient people, who must have been infinitely more advanced in the arts than the Indian tribes who inhabited the country at the time of the advent of the European. The question as to whether the Indians are the descendants of that people, the Mound Builders, is a subject of antiquarian speculation. One thing, however, is certain, that a people once inhabited all this vast region who possessed some considerable knowledge of the arts and even the sciences; a people of whom the Indians possessed no knowledge, but whose works have survived the mutations of hundreds, and perhaps thousands of years, to attest that they lived, and acted, and passed away. There have been various conjectures of the learned concerning the time when, by what people, and even for what purpose, these monuments of human ingenuity were erected. Their origin is deeply involved in the obscurity of remote antiquity. Neither history, nor authentic tradition, afford any light by which to conduct inquiries concerning them, and it is probable that no certainty upon the subject will ever be attained. Brief mention of some of these ancient works cannot fail to interest the reader. They are found distributed over the country generally from the Alleghany Mountains to the Rocky Mountains. They are more numerous and more remarkable, however, in some parts of the country than in others.

Some of the most remarkable fortifications in Ohio are at Worthington, Granville, Athens, Marietta, Gallipolis, Chillicothe, and Circleville; also, on Paint Creek, 18 miles northwest of Chillicothe, and on a plain three miles northeast of the last named city. In some localities there are both mounds and fortifications, while in others there are mounds only. The mounds vary in magnitude, and also somewhat in shape. Some are conical, ending sharply at the summit, and as steep on the sides as the earth could be made to lie. Others are of the same form, except that they present a flat area on the top, like a cone cut off at some distance from its vortex, in a plane coincident with its base, or with the horizon. Others again, are of a semi-globular shape. Of this description was that standing in Gallipolis. The largest one near Worthington is of the second kind, and presents on the summit a level area of forty feet in diameter. There is one at Marietta of this kind, but the area on top does not exceed twenty feet in diameter. Its perpendicular height is about fifty feet, and its circumference at the base twenty rods. Those in Worthington and Gallipolis are each from fifteen to twenty feet in circumference at their bases. A large mound once stood in the heart of the city of Chillicothe, but was leveled forty or fifty years ago to make room for the erection of a block of buildings, and in its destruction a number of relics were exhumed. Several smaller mounds were located in the same vicinity. They are found scattered in profusion in the vallies of the Miamis, Scioto, Hocking and Muskingum rivers, as well as south of the Ohio river. One of the largest is near the Ohio river, 14 miles below Wheeling. This is about 33 rods in circumference, and consequently between ten and eleven rods in diameter at its base. Its perpendicular height is about seventy feet. On the summit is an area of nearly sixty feet in diameter, in the middle of which is a regular cavity, the cubical content of which is about 3,000 feet. Within a short distance of this mound are five smaller ones, some of which are thirty feet in diameter. Some of the mounds mentioned, and others not referred to, have been excavated, either by the antiquarian or in the construction of public works, and in most of them human bones have been discovered. Most of these bones crumble in pieces or resolve into dust shortly after being exposed to the air; except in some instances, wherein the teeth,

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jaw, skull, and sometimes a few other bones, by reason of their peculiar solidity, resist the effects of contact with the air. From the fact of the finding human remains in them many have inferred that they were erected as burial places for the dead. In some of them, however, which have been examined, no human remains have been discovered, but pieces of pottery, stone hatchets, and other relics, are found in nearly all.

Many of these mounds are composed of earth of a different quality from that which is found in their immediate vicinity. This circumstance would seem to indicate that the earth of which they were composed was transported some distance. A striking instance of this difference of composition was first noticed some sixty or seventy years ago, in a mound at Franklinton, near the main fork of the Scioto river. This mound was composed altogether of clay, and the brick for the court-house in that town were made of it at that time. In it were likewise found a much greater number of human bones than is usually found in mounds of its size. The characteristics mentioned in connection with the mounds in Ohio apply to those generally throughout the Northwest.

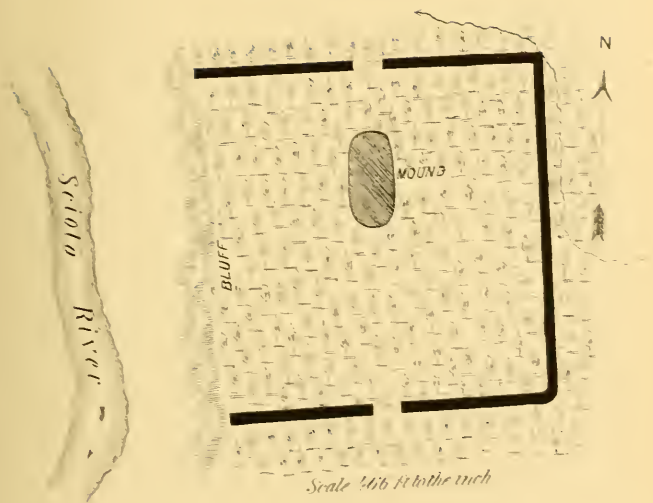
Not so numerous as the mounds, but more remarkable as involving the principles of science, especially mathematics, are the fortifications, or earth walls, found in many places. They are commonly supposed to have been forts, or military fortifications. They generally consist of a circular wall, composed of earth, and usually as steep on the sides as the dirt could conveniently be made to lie. Sometimes, though rarely, their form is elliptical, or oval, and a few of them are quadrangular or square. In height they are various; some of them are so low as to be scarcely perceptible; some from twenty to thirty feet in height, while others again are of an intermediate elevation. The wall of the same fort, however, is pretty uniformly of the same height all around. They are likewise equally various in the contents of the ground which they enclose, some containing but a few square rods of ground, while others contain nearly one hundred acres. The number of their entrances, or gateways, varies in different forts from one to eight or more, in proportion to the magnitude of the enclosure. The walls are mostly single, but in some instances these works have been found to consist of two parallel walls, adjacent to each other. The forts are generally located on comparatively elevated ground, adjoining a river or stream of water. Their situation is usually such as a skillful military engineer or tactician would have selected for military positions. This fact would seem to strengthen the theory that they were designed and constructed for fortifications.

The city of Circleville, Ohio, is located on the site of one of the most remarkable of these fortifications, and from this circumstance takes its name. There are, or were, indeed, two forts at that place, one circular, and the other square, as represented in the diagram on the opposite page.

In this, it will be seen that a square fort adjoins a circular one on the east, communicating with it by a gateway. The black points in the square fort, opposite the gateways, show the location of mounds, each about three feet high. The circular fort consists of two parallel walls, whose tops are, apparently, about three rods apart, the inner circle being forty-seven rods in diameter. Between these two walls is a fosse, excavated sufficiently deep and broad to have afforded earth enough for the construction of the exterior wall alone, and no more. From this circumstance and others, the earth for the construction of the inner wall is supposed to have been transported from a distance. The inner wall is composed of clay, and the outer one of dirt

and gravel of similar quality with that which composes the neighboring ground, which is another circumstance quite conclusive of the correctness of the conjecture that the material for the inner wall was brought from a distance. There is but one original opening, or passage, into the circular fort, and that is on the east side, connecting it with the square one. The latter has seven avenues leading into it, exclusive of the one which connects with the circle. There is one at every corner, and one on each side equi-distant from the angular openings. These avenues are each twelve feet wide, and the walls on either hand rise immediately to their usual height, which is above twenty feet. When the town of Circleville was originally laid out, the trees growing upon the walls of these fortifications and the mounds enclosed in the square one, were apparently of equal size and age, and those lying down in equal stages of decay, with those in the surrounding forest, a circumstance proving the great antiquity of these stupendous remains of former labor and ingenuity. Of course, the progress of modern civilization in the building of a city over these ancient remains, has long since nearly obliterated many of their parts. The above is a description of them as they appeared sixty years ago, when Circleville was a mere village, and before the hand of modern vandalism had marred or obliterated any of the parts. A somewhat minute description of these ancient remains is given, not because they are more remarkable than many others found in different parts of the Northwest, but as an example to show the magnitude of many similar works. Among others in the same State may be mentioned a remarkable mound near Marietta, which is enclosed by a wall embracing an area 230 feet long by 215 wide. This mound is thirty feet high and elliptical in form. This mound, with the wall enclosing it, stand apart from two other irregular enclosures, one containing fifty and the other twenty-seven acres. Within the larger of these two enclosures there are four truncated pyramids, three of which have graded passage ways to their summits. The largest pyramid is 188 feet long by 132 feet wide, and is ten feet high. From the southern wall of this enclosure there is a graded passage way 150 feet broad, extending 600 feet to the immediate valley of the Muskingum river. This passage way is guarded by embankments on either side from eight to ten feet high. In the smaller square there are no pyramidal structures, but fronting each gate-way there is a circular mound. The walls of these several enclosures are from twenty to thirty feet broad at the base, and from five to six feet high. Besides these, many similar embankments may be traced in the same vicinity.

Squier and Davis, authors of that most elaborate work, entitled "The Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley", estimated that there were in Ross county, Ohio, at least one hundred enclosures and five hundred mounds. They give the probable number in that State at from one thousand to fifteen hundred enclosures, and ten thousand mounds. These estimates are quite likely to be far below the actual number, as their investigations were made many years ago, when large portions of the State were yet covered with forests, and before any general interest had been awakened on the subject of which they treated. Among the remarkable fortifications in Ross county is one at Cedar Bank, on the east side of the Scioto river, about five miles north of Chillicothe. It is of a square form, enclosing an area of thirty-two acres. The west side of this enclosure is formed by the high bluff bordering the river at this point. There are two gate-ways opposite each other, one on the north and the other on the south side. Inside of the enclosure,



on a line with the gate-ways, there is a mound 245 feet long and 150 feet broad. The form of this work is shown by the diagram on the opposite page.

When this work first attracted the attention of Mr. E. G. Squier, Dr. Davis, and others engaged in archæological research, it was in the midst of a dense forest of heavy timber. Trees of the largest growth stood on the embankments, and covered the entire area of ground enclosed. About a mile and a half below, on the same side of the Scioto, are other fortifications, both circular and square, even more remarkable than the one last described, on account of the forms and combinations which they exhibit. Another fortification in this county, in the form of a parallelogram, 2,800 feet long by 1,800 feet wide, encloses several smaller works and mounds, which altogether make 3,000,000 cubic feet of embankment.

A series of the most wonderful and most gigantic of these pre-historic works, is to be found in the Licking Valley, near Newark. They cover an area of two square miles. The works are of such vast magnitude that even with our labor-saving implements to construct them, would require the labor of thousands of men continued for many months. "Fort Ancient", as it is called, in Warren county, Ohio, has nearly four miles of embankment, from eighteen to twenty feet high.

Mounds and fortifications similar to those in Ohio are found in all the States of the Northwest, and indeed, throughout the entire valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. In the valley of the Wabash, in Indiana, are many interesting remains of the works of the Mound Builders. Near Kahokia, Illinois, there is a mound 2,000 feet in circumference, and ninety feet high. Many remarkable objects of interest to the antiquary are found in Wisconsin. Scattered over her undulating plains are earth-works, modeled after the forms of men and animals. At Aztalan, in Jefferson county, is an ancient fortification 550 yards long and 275 yards wide. The walls are from four to five feet high, and more than twenty feet in thickness at the base. Near the Blue Mounds, in that State, there is another work, in form resembling a man in a recumbent position. It is one hundred and twenty feet long and thirty feet across the trunk. At Prairieville there is still another resembling a turtle in shape which, is fifty-six feet in length. At Cassville there is one which is said to resemble the extinct mastodon. In some instances these animal resemblances and forms are much defaced by time, while in other cases they are distinctly visible. Fragments of ancient pottery are found scattered about most of them.

Scattered over the surface of Iowa, also, are to be found many of these monuments of a pre-historic race. The mounds especially are numerous, appearing most in that portion of the State east of the Des Moines river, but in a few instances west of it. Groups of mounds are found along Iowa river, in Johnson county, presenting the same general appearance with those in the States east of the Mississippi. Near the mouth of this river, in Louisa county, are the remains of an ancient fortification, with a number of mounds in the same vicinity, which have attracted the attention of the curious. In the vicinity of Ottumwa, Wapello county, are a large number of mounds, several of which have been examined. There is a chain of them in this last named county, commencing near the mouth of Sugar Creek, a small tributary of the Des Moines, and extending twelve miles northward, with distances between them in some instances as great as two miles. Two of them were excavated several years ago. One of them was about 45 feet in diameter, and situated upon the highest ground in the vicinity. The other was directly

north about one-fourth of a mile. Its diameter at the base was about 75 feet. In the center of this last named mound, was found, at the depth of four feet, a layer of stone, with the appearance of having been subjected to the action of fire. There were also found a mass of charcoal, a bed of ashes, and calcined human bones. A number of relics were also found in the smaller mound first mentioned. These examinations were made by several gentlemen of Ottumwa.

Mr. F. C. Roberts, in a Fort Madison paper, writes of the examination of a mound situated about six miles north of that city, a few years ago. It is located on the brow of a hill, is of an elliptical shape, and small in size, being only about 30 feet long, and fifteen feet wide; its height was about six feet. The mound contained a number of separate compartments, constructed as follows: First, there was a floor made of limestone, which must have been brought a distance of several miles, as none nearer could have been obtained. This floor was laid regular and smooth, the best stone only being used. Above the floor, with an intervening space of about twenty inches, there was a roof, also made of limestone. The sides of this vault, if it may so be called, seemed to have once had stone walls, but they were more or less eaved in. It was also thought that the roof had originally been much higher. The compartments were made by partitions or walls of stone. Each compartment was occupied by a human skeleton, and articles of flint and stone, as well as some bones of animals. All the skeletons of human origin were placed in a sitting position, with the knees drawn up, and the head inclined forward between them. The arms were placed by the side, and sometimes clasped around the knees. Besides the human bones, there were those of some large birds and of some animal. Some of these were charred, and were found in connection with charcoal and ashes. There were numerous flint weapons, and small three cornered stones.

In Clayton and other counties in the northeastern part of the State, the Mound Builders have left numerous monuments of their existence in that region in pre-historic times. The researches of Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, have been extensive and successful in giving to the scientific and antiquarian world much information in relation to these works of an ancient people who once occupied our continent. He has collected a vast number of relics from the mounds in that portion of the State. After long and thorough investigation, he gives it as his opinion that in Clayton county alone there are not less than one hundred thousand artificial mounds, including the two classes, the round and the elongated, the latter ranging from one hundred to six hundred feet in length. All of them, so far as examinations have been made, contain more or less skeletons. One which was examined near Clayton was estimated to have contained over one hundred bodies. From investigations made, the inference is drawn that the elongated mounds are of greater antiquity than the round ones. The skeletons found in the former are in a more advanced state of decay, and in some of them there is scarcely any trace of bones. In nearly all the round mounds skeletons were found in a remarkably good state of preservation, and can be obtained by the thousand. These facts indicate most conclusively that the elongated mounds were the work of an older race of the Mound Builders, and that they were erected ages before the round ones were. The fact that human remains have been found in nearly all of both classes favors the theory that they were erected as receptacles for the dead.



A PIONEER WINTER.

While workmen were excavating a mound for the foundation of a warehouse in the city of McGregor, in the summer of 1874, human bones were found, and also a stone axe weighing thirteen pounds. It was embedded twenty feet below the original surface.

As stated, the work of the Mound Builders was not confined to that portion of the State embracing the Mississippi drainage. Similar remains, though not so numerous, are observed on the western slope of the watershed between the two great rivers bordering the State. Some five miles below Denison, Crawford county, in the valley of Boyer river, there is a semi-circular group of artificial mounds. They are situated on a plateau, rising above the first, or lower bottom, and are about nine in number, each rising to a height of from five to six feet above the general level of the ground. Another similar group is located on a second bottom, at the mouth of Paradise creek, in the same county. Human remains have been found in some of them.

Having noticed briefly some of the various forms in which these stupendous works of men who lived far back in the centuries, whose annals have not come down to us in any written language, we can say now that the most learned have only been able to conjecture as to the remoteness of their antiquity. The evidences that they are of *very great* age are abundant and conclusive, *but how many hundreds or thousands of years?* This is the problem that many an antiquary would freely give years of study and investigation to solve. The length of time which elapsed during which these works were in progress is another of the unsolved questions connected with them, and yet there is abundant evidence that some of them are much older than others; that the process of their construction extends over a large duration of time—a time during which the Mound Builders themselves passed through the changes which mark the monuments that they have left behind them. It is a well known fact that the manners and customs of rude nations isolated from intercourse and commerce with the world, pass through the process of change and development very slowly. The semi-civilized nations of eastern lands, after the lapse of thousands of years, still cling to the manners and customs, and the superstitions of their ancestors, who lived at the early dawn of our historic period. They use the same rude implements of husbandry, the same utensils in the household, the same arms in warfare, and practice the same styles of dress—all with but little change or modification. The changes are only sufficiently marked to be perceptible after many generations have passed away. Situated as the Mound Builders were, we can but infer that they too passed slowly through the processes of change, and the works which they have left behind them thoroughly attest the truth of this proposition. Their older works appear to be more elaborate and more intricate, showing that the earlier workers were possessed of a higher degree of attainment in the mechanical arts than those whose works are more recent. The inference is that probably after long ages, they gradually retrograded, and were finally subdued or driven southward into Mexico and Central America, by the ancestors of the Indians, who came upon them from the northwest, as the Goths and Vandals invaded and subverted the Roman Empire. This final subjugation may have resulted after centuries of warfare, during which time these fortifications were constructed as defences against the enemy. That they were for military purposes is scarcely susceptible of a doubt. This implies a state of warfare, and war implies an enemy. The struggle ended in the final subjugation of that people to whom

we apply the name of Mound Builders—their conquerors and successors being a race of people in whom we recognize to this day, traces of the Asiatic type.

We, another race of people, after the lapse of other ages, tread to-day, in our turn, on the ruins of at least a limited civilization—a civilization older than that of the Aztecs, whom Cortez found in Mexico. This great Mississippi valley was once a populous empire, millions of whose subjects repose in the sepulchers scattered in our valleys and over our prairies. While we bow at the shrine of a more intelligent Deity, and strive to build up a truer and better civilization, let us still remember that we tread on classic ground.

SKETCHES OF WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN STATES.

Legislation in Regard to Ohio—Admission as a State—Description—Climate and Soil—Origin of Name—Seat of Government—Legislation in Regard to Indiana—Description—Lost River—Wyandot Cave—Seat of Government—Internal Improvements—Vincennes—Illinois—Admission as a State—Description—Productions—Towns and Cities—"Lover's Leap"—"Buffalo Rock"—"Cave in the Rock"—Michigan—The Boundary Question—Admission as a State—Description—History—Towns and Cities—Wisconsin—Description—Climate and Productions—Objects of Interest—Towns and Cities—Sketch of Milwaukee—Minnesota—Description—Lakes—Climate and Productions—Natural Scenery—Red Pipe Stone—Historical Sketch—Towns and Cities—Nebraska—Description—Towns and Cities—Missouri—Organic Legislation—The "Missouri Compromise"—Description—Early Settlement—St. Louis—Other Towns and Cities.

OHIO.

Ohio was the first State formed out of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, which was ceded to the United States by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1783, and accepted by the Congress of the United States, March 1, 1784. This territory was divided into two separate governments by act of Congress of May 7, 1800. Ohio remained a Territorial government until under an act of Congress, approved April 30, 1802, it adopted a State constitution, and was allowed one representative in Congress. On the first of November of the same year the constitution was presented in Congress. The people having, on November 29, 1802, complied with the act of Congress of April 30, 1802, whereby the State became one of the United States, an act was passed and approved February 19, 1803, for the due execution of the laws of the United States within that State.

The State embraces an area of about 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. There are no mountains, but the central portion of the State is elevated about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, while other portions are from 600 to 800 feet in elevation. A belt of highlands north of the middle of the State separates the rivers flowing north into Lake Erie from those flowing south into the Ohio river. The middle portion of the State in great part is an elevated plain with occasional patches of marsh land. A large proportion of the State when first settled was covered with forests, but in the central part there was some prairie. Boulders are found scattered over the surface, as they are generally throughout the Northwest.

The bituminous coal-field of the State extends over an area embracing nearly 12,000 square miles. It occupies the eastern and southeastern parts, with its northern boundary running near Wooster, Newark, and Lancaster. There are also frequent beds of limestone, as well as sandstone well suited for heavy masonry. The most important of the other mineral productions is

iron, which it possesses in great abundance. This is found running through the counties of Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, and Hocking, in a bed 100 miles long by 12 wide. For fine castings it is not surpassed by that found in any other part of the United States. Salt springs are also frequent.

The great river of the State is the Ohio, which forms its southern boundary, and receives the tributary volume of waters flowing from the Muskingum, Scioto, and Miami, as well as those of many smaller streams. The interior rivers mentioned vary in length from 110 to 200 miles. The Ohio is navigable by steamboats of the first-class during one-half the year to Pittsburg. The Muskingum is navigable by means of dams and locks to Zanesville, 70 miles from its mouth, and at times 30 miles farther up to Coshocton. On the northern slope of the State, beginning at the northwest, are the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, and Cuyahoga, all flowing into Lake Erie, and all flowing their entire course within the State, except the Maumee, which rises in Indiana. The last-named river is navigable for lake steamers a distance of 18 miles. Lake Erie coasts the state about 150 miles on the north and northeast, affording several good harbors.

The climate in the southern part of the State is mild, while in the north the temperature is equally as rigorous as in the same latitude near the Atlantic. Great droughts have occasionally prevailed, but the State is regarded as one of the most productive in the Union. Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, are the leading cereals. All the fruits of the temperate latitudes are generally abundant. The forest trees are of many kinds, including the several varieties of oak, hickory, sugar and maple, beech, poplar, ash, sycamore, paw-paw, buckeye, dogwood, cherry, elm, and hackberry.

The State receives its name from that of the river which forms its southern boundary. It is of Indian or aboriginal origin. It is not easy to determine its real signification in the Indian language, but some writers have claimed that it means handsome or beautiful. This opinion would seem to be somewhat plausible from the fact that the early French explorers called it *La Belle Riviere*, or the Beautiful River, having probably learned the signification of the Indian name, and therefore gave it a French name with the same signification.

Ohio was first partially settled by a few French emigrants on the Ohio river, while they possessed Canada and Louisiana, about the middle of the last century. But these settlements were very inconsiderable until the year 1787 and 1788, when the Ohio Company and others from New England made the settlement at Marietta. The early inhabitants were much annoyed by the incursions of the Indians, who had successively defeated Gen. Harmar and Gen. St. Clair, in 1791 and 1792, but were themselves utterly routed by Gen. Wayne in August, 1794. Fort Sandusky, in the war of 1812, was successfully defended by Maj. Croghan, then but 21 years of age, with 160 men against the attack of Gen. Proctor, with 500 British regulars and as many Indians. Cincinnati was laid out as early as 1788, but there were only a few settlers until after Wayne's victory. It then improved rapidly, having in 1818 a population of upward of 9,000. Chillicothe was laid out in 1796, and in 1818 had a population of 2,600. Columbus, the present capital, was laid out early in the year 1812, and in 1818 contained about 1,500 inhabitants. Cleveland was laid out in 1796, and about the same time a number of settlements were made along the Miami. Until the legislature met in Columbus, in December, 1816, Cincinnati and Chillicothe had alternately enjoyed

the distinction of being both the Territorial and State capitals. In 1814 the first State-house, a plain brick building, was erected at Columbus, the permanent seat of the State Government. In February, 1852, it was entirely consumed by fire, and was succeeded by the present fine State capitol, which had been commenced prior to the destruction of the old one. The convention which formed the first constitution of the State was held in Chillicothe, in November, 1802.

The following table shows the population of Ohio at the close of each decade from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	45,028	337	45,365
1810.....	223,861	1,899	230,760
1820.....	576,572	4,723	581,295
1830.....	923,329	9,574	937,903
1840.....	1,502,122	17,345	1,519,467
1850.....	1,955,050	25,279	1,980,329
1860.....	2,302,808	36,673	*2,339,511
1870.....	2,601,946	63,213	*2,665,260

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 30 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 100 enumerated as Indians.

INDIANA.

Indiana was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory which was ceded to the United States by the Virginia. It received a separate Territorial form of government by act of Congress of May 7, 1800, and William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor. At this time it included all the territory west to the Mississippi river, including all now embraced in the States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi. The seat of the territorial government was established at Vincennes. By act of January 11, 1805, it was divided into two separate governments, and that of Michigan created. Again, February 3, 1809, that of Illinois was created. On the 19th of April, 1816, Congress passed an act to enable the people of Indiana to form a constitution and State government. On the 29th of June of the same year the people formed a constitution, and on the 11th of December, 1816, an act of Congress was approved admitting the State into the Union. The laws of the United States were extended to the State by an act of March 3, 1817.

Indiana is 278 miles in its greatest length from north to south, and about 144 miles in width, and includes an area of 33,809 square miles, or 21,637,760 acres. It has no mountains or great elevations, but portions south of White river are somewhat hilly. North of the White and Wabash rivers the country is generally level or slightly undulating. The rivers are generally bordered by rich alluvial bottom lands, sometimes extending for several miles in width. Some of the southeastern counties in places present a rocky surface. The eastern part is generally heavily timbered, while the western is chiefly prairie. The State has a gradual inclination toward the Ohio, and most of the streams flow into that river. Lake Michigan borders the State on the northwest for a distance of about 40 miles, while the Ohio forms the entire southern boundary. In the northern part there are some small lakes. The Wabash is the largest interior river, and with its tributaries drains nearly three-fourths of the State. At high water it is navigable

by steamboats as far as Covington. White river is its principal tributary. It rises in two branches in the eastern part of the State, the two branches uniting about 30 miles from the Wabash. The Maumee is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's in the northeastern part of the State, and passes off into Ohio. The Kankakee, one of the sources of the Illinois, drains the northwestern part of the State. Among other streams are the Tippecanoe, Mississiniwa, Whitewater, Flat Rock, and Blue rivers.

The State yields an abundance of coal, the great deposit being in the southwestern portion, and embracing an area of nearly 8,000 square miles, or some twenty-two counties, in most of which it is profitably mined. There are also iron, zinc, gypsum, and lime and sandstone. Many quarries of stone yield excellent building material.

Indiana is not without its natural wonders which have attracted the attention of the curious. Among these is Lost river, in Orange county. This stream is about fifty feet in width. It sinks many feet under ground, and then rises to the surface at a distance of 11 miles. Then there is Wyandot Cave, in Crawford county. In beauty and magnificence it almost rivals the celebrated Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. It has been explored a distance of over twenty miles. Its greatest width is about 300 feet, and its greatest height 245 feet. Among its interior wonders are "Bandit's Hall," "Pluto's Ravine," "Monument Mountain," "Lucifer's Gorge," and "Calypso's Island." The interior is brilliantly sparred with pendant stalactites.

The climate is milder than in the same latitude on the Atlantic coast, but somewhat subject to sudden changes. The soil is generally productive, and in the river bottoms very deep, well adapted to Indian corn and other kinds of grain. The alluvial bottom lands of the Wabash and its tributaries are especially noted for their fertility. The productions are the various kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruits common in temperate latitudes.

Indiana has a large variety of forest trees. Among those indigenous to the State are several kinds of oak, poplar, ash, walnut, hickory, elm, cherry, maple, buckeye, beech, locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hackberry, mulberry, and some sassafras.

Indianapolis is the capital, and is situated on the west fork of White river, in Marion county. The site was selected for the capital in 1820, while the whole country for forty miles in every direction was covered with a dense forest. Previous to 1825 the State capital was at Corydon, but in that year the public offices were removed to Indianapolis. The State-house was erected at a cost of \$60,000, and at that time was considered an elegant building. It is now unsuited for the purposes of a great State like Indiana and will soon give place to a larger and more elegant structure. Indianapolis, in 1840, had a population of 2,692; in 1850 it had 8,900; in 1860 it had 18,611; and in 1870 it had 48,244.

In works of internal improvement Indiana stands among the leading States of the Mississippi valley. Railroads radiate in all directions from Indianapolis, and there is scarcely a place in the State of any considerable importance that is not connected, directly or indirectly, with the larger cities. Among her early improvements were the Wabash and Erie Canal, connecting Evansville with Toledo, and the Whitewater Canal, connecting Cambridge City with Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio. Of the Wabash and Erie Canal, 379 miles are within the limits of Indiana. The Whitewater Canal is 74 miles long. Indianapolis is the largest and most important city in the State, and among the principal cities may be mentioned New Albany,

Evansville, Fort Wayne, La Fayette, Terre Haute, Madison, Laporte, Jeffersonville, Logansport, Crawfordsville, Lawrenceburg, South Bend and Michigan City. Corydon, the former State capital, is 115 miles south of Indianapolis, in Harrison county. When the seat of government was removed from this place to Indianapolis, in 1824, it remained stationary for a long time, but within a few years it has become more flourishing. Vincennes, the ancient seat of the Territorial government, is on the left bank of the Wabash river, 120 miles south of Indianapolis. It is the oldest town in the State, and possesses much historic interest, being first settled by the French about the year 1735. Many of the present inhabitants are of French descent. The seat of government was removed from Vincennes to Corydon in 1813.

The following table shows the population of Indiana, at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	2,402	298	2,517
1810.....	23,890	630	24,520
1820.....	145,758	1,420	147,178
1830.....	339,399	3,632	343,031
1840.....	678,698	7,168	685,866
1850.....	977,154	11,262	988,416
1860.....	1,338,710	11,428	*1,350,428
1870.....	1,655,837	24,560	*1,680,637

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 290 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 240 enumerated as Indians.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois was formed out of a part of the Northwestern Territory, which was ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. An act for dividing the Indian Territory, was passed by Congress, and approved February 3d, 1809. An act to enable the people of the Territory to form a constitution and State government, and authorizing one representative in Congress, was passed and approved April 18th, 1818. By the same act a part of the Territory of Illinois was attached to the Territory of Michigan. The people having, on the 26th of August of the same year, formed a constitution, a joint resolution was passed by Congress, and approved December 3d, 1818, admitting the State into the Union, and on the 2d of March following, an act was approved to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Illinois.

The extreme length of Illinois from north to south is about 380 miles, and its greatest width about 200 miles. It embraces an area of 55,409 square miles, or 35,459,200 acres. The surface of the State is generally level, with a general inclination from north to south, as indicated by the course of its rivers. There are some elevated bluffs along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and a small tract of hilly country in the southern part of the State. The northwest part also contains a considerable amount of broken land. Some of the prairies are large, but in the early settlement of the State there were many small prairies, skirted with fine groves of timber. The prairies are generally undulating, and in their native state were clothed in a great variety of beautiful wild flowers. The State is well supplied with minerals of great economic value. The region of Galena, in the northwest part, has



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

for many years yielded vast quantities of lead. The coal fields cover an area of 44,000 square miles. There are salt springs in Gallatin, Jackson and Vermillion counties; and medicinal springs, chiefly sulphur and chalybeate, have been found in several places. Excellent building stone for heavy masonry, are quarried at Joliet, La Mont, Quincy, and other places.

Illinois possesses pre-eminent facilities for water transportation, the Mississippi river forming the entire western boundary, and the Ohio the entire southern, while Lake Michigan bounds it on the northeast 60 miles. The Illinois river is navigable for steamboats 286 miles. Rock river, though having obstructions near its mouth, has in times of high water been navigated for a considerable distance. Kaskaskia, Sangamon and Spoon rivers have also been navigated by steamboat, but the construction of railroads has in a great measure superseded the necessity of this means of transportation. Among the rivers are the upper portion of the Wabash, which receives from this State the waters of the Vermillion, Embarras and Little Wabash. The principal tributaries, or sources, of the Illinois river are Kaskaskia, Des Plaines and Fox rivers. Lake Peoria is an expansion of the Illinois river, near the middle of the State. Lake Pishtoka, in the northeast part, is a lake of some importance.

Illinois, extending through five degrees of latitude, presents considerable variety of climate. Peaches and some other fruits, which do not succeed so well in the northern part, rarely fail to yield abundantly in the southern part. The State has immense agricultural capabilities, unsurpassed, indeed, by any other State in the Union, unless it may be the younger State of Iowa. Among its agricultural staples are Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, butter and cheese. Stock raising on the prairies of Illinois has, for many years, been carried on extensively. All the fruits and vegetables common to the latitudes in which it is situated are successfully and abundantly produced.

Timber is plentiful, but not very equally diffused. The bottom lands are supplied with fine growths of black and white walnut, ash, hackberry, elm, sugar maple, honey locust, sycamore, cottonwood, hickory, and several species of oak. Some of these also grow on the uplands, and in addition white oak, and other valuable kinds of timber. White and yellow poplar flourish in the southern part, and cypress on the Ohio bottom lands.

As we have seen, Illinois did not become a member of the Federal Union until 1818, yet settlements were made within its limits about the same time that William Penn colonized Pennsylvania, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. These settlements, like other French colonies, failed to increase very rapidly, and it was not until after the close of the Revolution, that extensive colonization commenced.

Springfield, the capital of Illinois, was laid out in 1822. It is situated three miles south of the Sangamon river, in Sangamon county, and is surrounded by rich and extensive prairies, which have been transformed into splendid farms. Large quantities of bituminous coal are mined in this vicinity. This city will ever be memorable as the home of Abraham Lincoln, and as the place where his remains are entombed. In 1840 it had a population of 2,579; in 1850 it had 4,533; in 1860 it had 7,002; and in 1870 it had 17,364. Since the last date the population has increased rapidly. A new and magnificent State capitol has been erected, and Springfield may now be regarded as one of the flourishing cities of Illinois.

Chicago, on the site of old Fort Dearborn, is now the largest interior city of the United States. It stands on the shore of Lake Michigan, with the

Chicago river flowing through it. As the great commercial emporium of the Northwest, a special account of this city will be given elsewhere. Among other large and thriving cities are Peoria, Quincy, Galena, Belleville, Alton, Rockford, Bloomington, Ottawa, Aurora, Lincoln, Rock Island, Galesburg, Joliet and Jacksonville.

The internal improvements of Illinois are on a grand scale. The railroads traverse almost every county, connecting her towns and cities with her great commercial city on the lake, and with the markets of the East. Besides these, she has her great canal, from Chicago to Peru, uniting the waters of Lake Michigan with the Mississippi river. This canal is 100 miles long.

A few striking features of the natural scenery of this State may be mentioned. Along the Mississippi are bold and picturesque bluffs, rising from one to three hundred feet. "Starved Rock" and "Lover's Leap" are eminences on Illinois river, the former being a perpendicular mass of limestone, eight miles below Ottawa, and rising 150 feet above the river. It is so called from an incident in Indian warfare. A band of Illinois Indians took refuge on this eminence from the Pottawattamies, but being surrounded by the latter, they all died, it is said not of starvation, but of thirst. Nearly opposite "Lover's Leap" is "Buffalo Rock," 100 feet high. Here the Indians formerly drove the buffalo, and with shouts caused them to crowd each other over the precipice. On the banks of the Ohio, in Hardin county, is "Cave in the Rock," the entrance to which is but little above the water. The cave ascends gradually from the entrance to the extreme limit, back 180 feet. In 1797 it was the rendezvous of a band of robbers, who sallied forth to rob boatmen and emigrants. Other outlaws have since made it their abode.

The following table shows the population of Illinois at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870.

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	2,275	183	2,458
1810.....	11,501	781	12,282
1820.....	53,788	1,374	55,162
1830.....	155,061	2,384	157,445
1840.....	472,254	3,929	476,183
1850.....	846,034	5,436	851,470
1860.....	1,704,291	7,628	*1,711,951
1870.....	2,511,096	28,762	*2,539,891

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 32 enumerated as Indians, and the same number enumerated as Indians in 1870.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan was formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia. It was detached from Indiana Territory, and become a separate Territorial government under an act of Congress approved January 11, 1805. It remained for more than thirty years under a territorial form of government, but embraced a vast region not now included in the State. During this time there was considerable legislation in regard to its boundaries, the most important of which was the adjustment of the boundary line between Michigan and the State of Ohio, in 1836. In January, 1833, a memorial of the Legislative Council of the Territory was presented in Congress, praying for admission into the Union as a State. The prayer of the memorial was not granted at that time, partly on account

of the disputed boundary question. Finally, on the 15th of June, 1836, an act was passed "to establish the northern boundary of the State of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, upon conditions therein expressed." One of the conditions was, that if a convention of delegates elected by the people of Michigan for the purpose of giving their assent to the boundaries, as declared and established by the act of June 15th, 1836, should first give their assent, then Michigan was to be declared one of the States of the Union. This condition having been complied with, Congress, on the 26th of January, 1837, passed an act declaring Michigan one of the United States, and admitting it into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

Michigan occupies two peninsulas, the southern one lying between Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron on the east, and Lake Michigan on the west; and the northern one between Lakes Michigan and Huron on the south, and Lake Superior on the north. The northern peninsula is about 320 miles in extreme length, from southeast to northwest, and 130 miles in its greatest width. The southern peninsula is about 283 miles from north to south, and 210 from east to west in its greatest width. The joint area of the two peninsulas is 56,243 square miles, or 35,595,520 acres. The northern peninsula embraces about two-fifths of the total area.

The southern peninsula is generally an undulating plain, with a few slight elevations. The shores of Lake Huron are often characterized by steep bluffs, while those of Lake Michigan are coasted by shifting sand-hills, rising from one hundred to two hundred feet in height. In the southern part of this peninsula are large districts covered with thinly scattered trees, called "oak openings."

The northern peninsula is in striking contrast with the southern, both as to soil and surface. It is rugged, with streams abounding in water-falls. The Wisconsin, or Porcupine Mountains, form the water-shed between Lakes Michigan and Superior, and attain an elevation of 2,000 feet in the northwestern portion of the peninsula. The shores of Lake Superior are composed of sandstone rock, which in places is worn by the winds and waves into many strange and fanciful shapes, resembling the ruins of castles, and forming the celebrated "Pictured Rocks." The northern peninsula of Michigan possesses probably the richest copper mines in the world, occupying a belt one hundred and twenty miles in length by from two to six miles in width. It is rich in minerals, but rigorous in climate and sterile in soil. Coal is plentiful at Corunna, one hundred miles from Detroit.

The State is so surrounded and intersected by lakes as to fairly entitle it to the soubriquet of "The Lake State." There are a number of small lakes in the interior of the State, which add to the general variety of scenery, but are not important to navigation. The Straits of Mackinaw (formerly written Michilimackinae) divide the southern from the northern peninsula, and connect the waters of Lakes Michigan and Huron by a navigable channel. There are a number of small rivers, the most important in the southern peninsula being St. Joseph's, Kalamazoo, Grand, Muskegon and Manistee, all emptying into Lake Michigan; and Au Sable and Siganaw, flowing into Lake Huron, and the Huron and Raisin discharging their waters into Lake Erie. The principal rivers of the northern peninsula are the Menomonee, Montreal and Ontonagon. The shores around the lakes are indented by numerous bays. Several small islands belong to Michigan, the most important of which is Isle Royale, noted for its copper mines.

The climate of Michigan is generally rigorous, except in proximity to the lakes, where the fruits of the temperate zone succeed admirably. The northern peninsula is favorable for winter wheat, but Indian corn does not succeed well. In the southern peninsula, Indian corn is produced abundantly, as well as the winter grains. This part of the State is pre-eminently agricultural.

Portions of the northern peninsula are heavily timbered with white pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, aspen, maple, ash and elm, and vast quantities of lumber are manufactured at the fine mill-sites afforded by the rapid streams. Timber is plentiful also in the southern peninsula, and consists chiefly of several species of oak, hickory, ash, basswood, maple, elm, linden, locust, dogwood, poplar, beech, sycamore, cottonwood, black and white walnut, cherry, pine, tamarack, cypress, cedar and chestnut.

Northern Michigan abounds in picturesque scenery, among which may be mentioned the "Pictured Rocks," composed of sandstone of various colors. They extend for about twelve miles, and rise 300 feet above the water. Sometimes cascades shoot over the precipice, so that vessels can sail between them and the natural wall of the rock. This portion of the State every season attracts large numbers of excursionists and pleasure-seekers, on account of its charming and interesting scenery.

The State is named for the lake which forms a part of its boundary, and signifies in the Indian language, "Great Water." The first white settlements were by the French, near Detroit and at Mackinaw, in the latter half of the seventeenth century; but these colonies did not progress rapidly. This territory, with other French possessions in North America, came into possession of Great Britain at the peace of 1763. It remained under the dominion of Great Britain until the American Revolution, when it became the possession of the United States. The British, however, did not surrender Detroit until 1796. This region was chiefly the scene of the exploits of the celebrated chief Pontiac, after the expulsion of the French. During the war of 1812, Michigan became the theater of several of the battles and many of the incidents connected with that war. At Frenchtown, in this State, January 22, 1813, occurred a cruel massacre by the savages of a party of American prisoners of war. Gen. Harrison soon after drove the enemy out of the Territory, and removed the seat of war into Canada, where he fought and gained the battle of the Thames.

Lansing, the capital of Michigan, is situated on Grand river, in Ingham county one hundred and ten miles northwest of Detroit. It was selected for the seat of government in 1847, at which time it was surrounded by an almost unbroken wilderness. The river here affords excellent water power. A new and handsome State capitol has just been completed.

Detroit, situated on the river from which it takes its name, eighteen miles from the head of Lake Erie, is the largest city in the State. It was the capital until the removal of the seat of government to Lansing, in 1850. Historically it is one of the most interesting cities in the West. The French had here a military post as early as 1670. Three Indian tribes, the Hurons, Pottawattamies and Ottawas, had their villages in the vicinity. With other French possessions, it passed into the hands of the British at the peace of 1763, and twenty years later it came under the jurisdiction of the United States, although, as stated above, it was not surrendered until 1796. June 11th, 1805, it was almost totally destroyed by fire. Gen. Wm. Hull, first governor of the Territory of Michigan, then projected the city on a new

plan. On the 18th of August, 1812, this same Gen. Hull surrendered it into the hands of the British, but the latter evacuated it September 29th of the same year. In 1870 the population was 79,577, and since then has rapidly increased.

Among the other important towns and cities in the State, are Grand Rapids, Adrian, Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor, Jackson and Monroe.

The following table shows the population of Michigan at the close of each decade, from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	551	.....	551
1810.....	4,618	144	4,762
1820.....	8,591	174	8,765
1830.....	31,346	293	31,639
1840.....	211,560	707	212,267
1850.....	395,071	2,583	397,654
1860.....	736,142	6,799	*749,113
1870.....	1,167,282	11,849	*1,184,059

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 6,172 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 4,926 enumerated as Indians.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin was formed out of a portion of the Territory of Michigan, but was originally a part of the Northwestern Territory ceded by the State of Virginia to the United States. On the 12th of December, 1832, a resolution passed the house of representatives directing, a committee to inquire into the expediency of creating a Territorial government for Wisconsin out of a part of Michigan. On the 20th of April, 1836, an act was passed and approved establishing a Territorial government. On the 20th of June, 1838, an act was passed and approved to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish the Territorial government of Iowa. June 12, 1838, an act was passed designating the boundary line between the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin. On the 6th of August, 1846, an act was passed and approved to enable the people to form a constitution and State government. On the 21st of January, 1847, the people adopted a constitution, and on the 3d of March of the same year an act of Congress was passed and approved for the admission of the State into the Union. By act of May 29, 1848, the State was declared admitted into the Union, to be entitled to three representatives in Congress after March 3, 1849.

The extreme length of Wisconsin from north to south is about 285 miles, and its greatest breadth from east to west is about 255 miles. It includes an area of about 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. It is generally of an elevated rolling surface, with a large proportion of prairie. There are no mountains, properly so called, though the descent toward Lake Superior is quite abrupt, and the rivers full of rapids and falls, which afford valuable mill-sites. The great lakes, Superior and Michigan, lave the northern and eastern borders, besides which there are a number of smaller lakes, the most important of which is Lake Winnebago, southeast of the middle of the State. It is 28 miles long and 10 miles wide, and communicates with Green Bay through the Fox or Neenah river. In the northwestern part are numerous small lakes, with clear water, gravelly or rocky bottoms, and bold picturesque

shores. The rivers generally flow in a southwest direction and discharge their waters into the Mississippi, which flows along the southwest border of the State for more than 200 miles. The most important interior river is the Wisconsin, which has a course of about 200 miles almost directly south, when it changes its course westwardly, and flows about 100 miles further to its junction with the Mississippi. At favorable stages it is navigable for steamboats 180 miles. The Bad Axe, Black, Chippewa, and St. Croix rivers are important streams for floating timber and lumber from the pine region in the northwest part of the State. The streams flowing into Lake Superior are small, but rapid, affording excellent mill-sites.

The climate is severe and the winters long, but the State is free from the unhealthy changes which are common farther south. The south and middle portions form a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple production, though all kinds of small grain and Indian corn are raised successfully. Large portions of the State are well adapted to grazing and the dairy. The northern part of the State, about the head-waters of the Black and Chippewa rivers, and the sources of the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, has but limited agricultural capabilities, as in that region are many ponds and marshes, and also large quantities of boulders scattered over the surface.

There are many objects of interest to the tourist and the lover of the picturesque. The rivers abound in rapids and falls. In St. Louis river there is a series of cascades which have a descent of 320 feet in 16 miles. The Menomonee river at Quinnesec Falls dashes down over a perpendicular ledge of rocks 40 feet, and has a fall of 134 feet in a mile and a half. Among other noted falls are the St. Croix, Chippewa and Big Bull Falls in the Wisconsin river. Along the rivers are many grand views of bluffs, rising from 150 to 200 feet, and at one place in Richland county on the Wisconsin, where it passes through a narrow gorge, the cliffs have an elevation of from 400 to 500 feet. On the Mississippi, in La Crosse county, the rocks rise 500 feet perpendicularly above the water.

The great lead region extends into the southwestern part of Wisconsin. The deposit here is intermingled to some extent with copper and zinc, together with some silver. Copper is found in a number of places, and also some iron ore. The iron ores of the Lake Superior region extend into Wisconsin. Beautiful varieties of marble are found on the Menomonee river and in other localities.

On the upper Wisconsin river, and other tributaries of the Mississippi, north of the Wisconsin, are vast forests of pine, and immense quantities are annually floated down the Mississippi to supply the markets in other States. Among other forest trees are spruce, tamarack, cedar, hemlock, oak of several varieties, birch, aspen, basswood, hickory, elm, ash, poplar, sycamore and sugar-maple.

Wisconsin was visited at an early period by French missionaries, and a settlement was made in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Madison, the capital of the State, is situated on an isthmus between Lakes Mendota and Monona, 80 miles west of Milwaukee, and 132 miles northwest of Chicago. When the place was selected for the seat of government in 1836, there were no buildings except a solitary log cabin. The State capitol is a fine looking stone building erected at a cost of \$500,000, and stands on an elevation seventy feet above the lakes. The city overlooks a charming country, diversified by a pleasing variety of scenery. It has steadily and rapidly increased in population.

The great city of Wisconsin is Milwaukee (called at an early day "Milwacky") and next to Chicago may be regarded as the commercial metropolis of the Northwest. It is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan, about 90 miles north of Chicago. Milwaukee river empties into the lake at this point. The city is situated on both sides of the river, and has one of the best harbors on the whole chain of lakes. The fine water power of the Milwaukee river is an important element in its prosperity. Being a port of entry, the government has expended large sums in the improvements of its harbor, and in the erection of public buildings.

In 1805 Jacques Vieau, a half-breed trader whose house was at Green Bay, visited the country at the mouth of the Milwaukee river for the purpose of trading with the Indians. This he did annually until in September, 1818, when he brought with him a young man named Solomon Juneau, who became his son-in-law. The young man established friendly relations with the Indians, and in 1822 erected a block-house on the site of the present city of Milwaukee. He remained for 18 years the only permanent white resident, being visited occasionally by fur traders to whom he sold goods. In 1836, the village which has grown to be a large city, began to appear. Juneau died in 1856, at the age of 64 years, having lived to see the place he founded grow to a prosperous and flourishing city. In 1836 the population was 275; in 1840, it was 1810; in 1850, it was 19,873; in 1860, it was 45,286; in 1870, it was 71,640; and at the present time (1878) it is estimated at 123,000.

Among other important towns and cities of Wisconsin are Racine, Janesville, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Sheboygan, Beloit, Kenosha, La Crosse, Wauwatosa, Manitowoc, Portage City, Platteville, Sheboygan Falls, Beaver Dam, Whitewater, Port Washington, Green Bay, Mineral Point, Shullsburg, Monroe, Prescott, and Hudson.

The following table shows the population of Wisconsin at the close of each decade from 1800 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1800.....	115	....	115
1810.....	.....	....	....
1820.....	.....	....	....
1830.....	.....	....	.....
1840.....	30,749	196	30,945
1850.....	304,756	635	305,391
1860.....	773,693	1,171	*775,881
1870.....	1,051,351	2,113	*1,054,670

*The above aggregate for 1860 includes 1017 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 1206 enumerated as Indians.

MINNESOTA.

The eastern portion of Minnesota formed a part of the territory surrendered by the French to Great Britain at the peace of 1763, and subsequently by the latter to the United States at the close of the Revolution. The western portion is a part of the territory known as the Louisiana Purchase, ceded by France to the United States in 1803. It received a Territorial form of government under an act of Congress which became a law March 3, 1849, and was admitted into the Union as a State May 11, 1858.

The extreme length of Minnesota north and south is about 380 miles, and

in width is about 300 miles. It embraces an area of 81,259 square miles, or 52,005,760 acres. The face of the country generally presents the appearance of an undulating plain, although it is the most elevated tract of country between the Gulf of Mexico and Hudson's Bay. There are no mountains, but the summits of the water-sheds rise to a height of nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea.

Minnesota is one of the best watered States in the Union, being drained by many rivers and dotted over with innumerable small lakes and some of considerable size. The great Mississippi has its humble origin as a mere rivulet in Lake Itasca. This diminutive stream, here but a few feet in width, first meanders in a northeasterly direction, receiving tribute as it passes from a number of other small lakes, when it changes its course to the south, and after meandering a length of six hundred miles in Minnesota, dashes its waters down over the Falls of St. Anthony, then flows along the border of the State two hundred miles further, and thence grandly pursues its course to the Gulf of Mexico. Several tributaries of the Mississippi drain the southeastern portion of the State. The Red River of the North drains the northern part, passing off into Hudson's Bay. It is the outlet of a number of lakes, among which are Traverse, Otter Tail, and Red. This river also forms the west boundary of the State for about two hundred miles. That portion of the State sloping toward Lake Superior is drained by the St. Louis and its tributaries. St. Peters, or Minnesota river, has a total length of over four hundred miles within the State. Its principal branch is Blue Earth or Mankato river, which flows nearly north. The St. Peters, Crow-Wing and Crow rivers are tributaries of the Mississippi from the west.

Lake Superior forms a part of the eastern boundary, and the Lake of the Woods a part of the northern. Among other lakes of considerable size are Rainy, Red Lake, Lake Cass, and Leech Lake. Devil Lake in the northwest part is about 40 miles long and 15 miles wide, and is said to have no visible outlet. Lake Pepin is an expansion of the Mississippi in the northeastern part of the State, and is a beautiful sheet of water. The State abounds in small lakes which are mostly clear and beautiful. Owing to the multitude of lakes Minnesota seldom suffers from inundations, as they tend to check the sudden rise and violence of the streams.

The climate of the northern part of Minnesota is severe, but in the southern part is not so rigorous as to prevent fair crops of Indian corn from being produced some seasons. Wheat and other winter grains succeed admirably in nearly all parts. In the valleys of the rivers the soil is excellent, and even the valley of the Red River of the North is regarded as a fine agricultural region. Wheat is the great staple and the facilities for manufacturing flour are unsurpassed, as the water power is practically unlimited.

A portion of the State is heavily timbered with pine, and one of the great industries is the manufacture of lumber. Extensive forests of pine grow on the Rum, St. Croix, and Pine rivers, and on the shores of the Mississippi, below Pokegamin Falls. Taken, as a whole, however, Minnesota cannot be called a well-wooded country. The river bottoms furnish some very good growths of oak, aspen, soft maple, basswood, ash, birch, white walnut, linden and elm. In the swamps or marshy places are found tamarack, cedar, and cypress.

Minnesota presents to the tourist many natural objects of interest, especially in her grand and beautiful scenery along the Mississippi and around her lakes. St. Anthony's Falls are celebrated, not so much for their magnitude as a

cataract, as for their geological interest and the wild scenery connected with them. Like Niagara, the falls are divided by an island, with the larger volume of water passing on the west side. This west division is 310 yards wide. The greatest perpendicular fall of water is but $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, but including the rapids the descent is 58 feet in 260 rods. The rivers of Minnesota have numerous picturesque falls and rapids, and are in many places bordered with perpendicular bluffs of limestone and sandstone.

So far as revealed by geological examination, Minnesota possesses no great mineral or metallic wealth. There is, however, a rich deposit of iron ore in that part of the State bordering on Lake Superior. A thin vein of lead was discovered by the geological corps of Prof. Owen on Waraju river, and some copper was found, but not "in place," having probably been carried thither by the drift. Stone suitable for building purposes exists in great abundance. In the southwest part of the State is a singular deposit known as "red pipestone." Of this the Indians made their pipes, and the place of its deposit was held in great sacredness by them. It is said that different tribes at enmity with each other, met here on terms of amity and smoked the pipe of peace. Longfellow has rendered this locality celebrated in "Hiawatha." It was here—

"On the Mountains of the Prairie,
On the great Red Pipe-stone Quarry,
Gitche Manito, the mighty,
He the Master of Life, descending,
On the red crags of the quarry,
Stood erect, and called the nations,
Called the tribes of men together."

The first white men who are said to have visited the country now embraced in Minnesota, were two fur traders in the year 1654. They returned to Montreal two years afterward and gave a glowing account of the country. This was followed by the visits of trappers and missionaries, and to the latter we are indebted for the first printed accounts of Minnesota. In 1805 an exploring expedition under Pike traversed the country. A military post was established at Fort Snelling in 1819. Excepting a British settlement at Pembina, which was not then known to be within the limits of the United States, no settlements were formed in Minnesota until after 1840.

St. Paul, the capital of Minnesota, is in Ramsey county, on the bank of the Mississippi, 2070 miles from its mouth, and 9 miles by land below the Falls of St. Anthony. The first settlement was made about the year 1840. The population has increased rapidly, and as a manufacturing, commercial and business place it has assumed considerable importance. Minneapolis, a few miles above St. Paul, is a rapidly growing city, and is noted for its great water power and manufacturing resources. Among other important towns are Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, and Mankato.

The following table shows the population of Minnesota at the close of each decade from 1850 to 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1850.....	6,038	39	6,077
1860.....	169,395	259	*172,023
1870.....	438,257	759	*439,706

* The above aggregate for 1860 includes 2369 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 690 enumerated as Indians.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska is formed out of a part of the territory ceded to the United States by France by the treaty of April 30, 1804. It was erected into a separate Territory May 30, 1854, the limits subsequently being greatly reduced by the formation of Dakota Territory in 1861, a right reserved in the act creating the Territory of Nebraska. It was admitted into the Union as a State, March 1, 1867.

Nebraska is in its extreme length from east to west about 412 miles, and in breadth from north to south about 208 miles, embracing an area of 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The greater portion of the State is an elevated undulating prairie with a general inclination toward the Missouri river. There are no mountains or very high hills. The soil is various, but generally fertile, except in the western portion near the base of the Rocky Mountains. The bottom lands along the rivers are not surpassed in fertility by any in the United States, while the higher undulating prairie is equally productive with that of other western States. When the prairies are once broken they are easy of cultivation, the soil being light and mellow. The staple productions are wheat, Indian corn, oats, and other cereals common to the latitude. The climate is mild, as compared with that of the same latitude on the Atlantic. The summers are sometimes very warm, and the extreme western part is occasionally deficient in rain. Taken as a whole, however, this is destined to become one of the foremost agricultural States in the Union.

Nebraska is deficient in native timber, but the older settled portions are dotted over with groves of artificial or cultivated timber, which is so rapid in its growth as to require but a few years to produce enough for the ordinary wants of the settler. The rivers and streams are generally bordered with groves of native trees, including oak, walnut, hickory, cottonwood and willow. Along the Missouri river in places are some heavy growths of cottonwood.

The Missouri river forms the entire eastern boundary, and is navigable for steamboats throughout the whole extent of that boundary and for hundreds of miles above. Among the important interior rivers are the Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, the Loup Fork of the Platte, the Big Blue and the Nemaha. These rivers are so distributed, as, with their numerous tributaries, to afford admirable drainage to all parts of the State, and as a consequence it is free from marshes, conducting to the excellent health for which Nebraska is noted.

So far as yet revealed, the State is not rich in minerals. Coal, however, has recently been discovered in the southeastern part, in a vein sufficiently thick for mining. Near Lincoln are some salt springs of sufficient magnitude to yield large quantities of salt. On Platte river and other streams both limestone and sandstone are obtained of suitable quality for building material.

Rapid progress has been made in the construction of railroads in Nebraska. Among them are the Union Pacific and its branches, the Burlington & Missouri River and its branches, and others, affording railroad advantages to a large portion of the State, and connecting the principal towns with the main lines, east, west and south.

Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, is in Lancaster county, in the southeastern part of the State. Here are most of the State institutions. It is a thriving young city and is in the midst of a fine agricultural portion of the State. Near it, on a little stream known as Salt Creek, are a number of

salt springs, and considerable quantities of salt have been manufactured. Railroads connect it with all the great markets of the country.

Omaha is the leading commercial city of the State, and is located on the west bank of the Missouri river in Douglas county. It is 18 miles by land above the mouth of the Platte river. The principal portion of the city is situated on gently rising slopes extending from the river to the bluffs. The elevations are crowned with fine residences, and command pleasant views of the river and valley, with the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the distance. Since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad it has grown in population and wealth very rapidly. A costly iron railroad bridge spans the Missouri river at this point. As a produce, shipping and general commercial point it is rapidly growing into prominence. It was the first capital of the Territory and State, and takes its name from a tribe of Indians.

Among other important towns and cities are Nebraska City, Columbus, Kearney, Grand Island, Hastings, Plattsmouth, Tecumseh, and Niobrara.

The following table shows the population of Nebraska by the census of 1860 and 1870:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1860	28,696	82	28,841
1870	122,117	789	122,993

In the aggregate for 1860, the enumeration includes 63 Indians, and in that of 1870, the enumeration includes 87 Indians.

MISSOURI.

Missouri was formed out of a part of the territory ceded by France to the United States in 1803. By an act approved March 26th, 1804, the French, or Louisiana purchase, was divided, that part embracing the present State of Missouri being at first designated as the District of Louisiana. The name was changed to Territory of Louisiana, by an act passed March 3d, 1805, and again by an act of June 4, 1812, Louisiana Territory was changed to Missouri Territory. By an act passed March 2, 1819, the southern portion was detached and organized as the Territory of Arkansas. During the same year the people of the Territory of Missouri, through their Legislative Council and House of Representatives, memorialized Congress for admission into the Union as a State. On the 6th of March following an act was passed to authorize the people of the Territory to form a State constitution. Missouri being the first State formed wholly out of territory west of the Mississippi, the question of the extension of slavery came up and gave rise to a stormy debate in Congress while the Missouri bill, as it was called, was pending. The propriety and expediency of extending that institution to the new States west of the Mississippi, was powerfully and earnestly contested, and resulted in a compromise restricting slavery to certain limits, and prohibiting the extension of slavery to certain territory. The bill, however, of March 6th, passed without restrictions. The people on the 19th of July, 1820, adopted their constitution, which was laid before Congress November 16th of the same year. The Senate passed a joint resolution declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. This was referred to a select committee in the House of Representatives, and on

the 10th of February, 1821, Mr. Clay made a report. The House rejected the resolution, and on motion of Mr. Clay, a committee on the part of the House was appointed to join a committee on the part of the Senate to consider the subject and report. On the 26th of February, Mr. Clay, from the joint committee, reported a "Resolution providing for the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, on a certain condition." This resolution was passed and approved, March 2, 1821. The condition was that Missouri, by its legislature, should assent to a condition that a part of the State constitution should never be construed to authorize the passage of a law by which any citizen of either of the States in the Union should be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States. What was known as the "Missouri Compromise," was embraced in the act of the previous session, which authorized the people of the State of Missouri to form a State constitution, and consisted of a compromise section in the bill by which slavery was to be forever prohibited in that part of the territory west of the Mississippi (except the State of Missouri), lying north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude. Thus, after fierce and stormy debates, running through two sessions of Congress, Missouri came into the Union, and the exciting question of slavery was supposed also to have been settled. On the 10th of August, 1821, President Monroe issued his proclamation declaring the admission of Missouri completed, according to law.

Missouri in its greatest length from east to west is about 285 miles, and in width from north to south, 280 miles. It embraces an area of 67,380 square miles, or 43,123,200 acres. That portion of it north of the Missouri river is mostly undulating prairie and timber land, while that portion south of the Missouri river is characterized by a great variety of surface. In the southeast part, near the Mississippi, is an extensive area of marshy land. The region forming the outskirts of the Ozark Mountains is hilly and broken. West of the Osage river is a vast expanse of prairie. The geological features of Missouri are exceedingly interesting. Coal, iron and several kinds of stone and marble for building purposes exist in great abundance. A vast region, in the vicinity of Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, produces iron of the best quality, and exists in inexhaustible quantity. It is also found in other parts of the State. There is also lead, which has been mined in considerable quantities. Copper is found throughout the mineral region, but is found combined with other minerals. Silver is also combined with the lead ore. The bituminous coal deposits are mainly on both sides of the Missouri river, below the mouth of the Osage, and extending forty miles up that river. Cannel-coal is found in Callaway county.

Missouri possesses the advantages of two of the greatest navigable rivers in the United States—the Mississippi, which forms her entire eastern boundary, and the Missouri, which flows along her northwestern border nearly two hundred miles, and crosses the State in a south-easterly course to its junction with the Mississippi. As both of these rivers are navigable for the largest steamers, the State has easy and ready commercial intercourse to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, as well as up the Ohio to Pittsburg. Besides the Missouri, the State has several important interior rivers, to-wit: Grand river and Chariton, tributaries of the Missouri river from the north, and the Osage and Gasconade from the south; also, Salt river and Maramec, tributaries of the Mississippi. The St. Francis and White river

drain the southeastern part, passing from the State into Arkansas. The Osage is navigable for steamboats about 275 miles.

Missouri as a State has many material resources, fitting her for becoming one of the most wealthy and populous States in the Union. The soil is generally excellent, producing the finest crops, while those portions not so well adapted to agriculture are rich in minerals. The greater portion of the State is well timbered. In the river bottoms are heavy growths of oak, elm, ash, hickory, cottonwood, sugar, and white and black walnut. On the uplands also are found a great variety of trees. Various fruits, including apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and strawberries, are produced in the greatest abundance. Among the staple productions are Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hemp and tobacco. A great variety of other crops are also raised.

The State has an uneven and variable climate—the winters being very cold and the summers excessively hot. Chills and fever are common to some extent along the rivers.

The earliest settlement in Missouri seems to have been by the French, about the year 1719. About that time they built what was called Fort Orleans, near Jefferson City, and the next year worked the lead mines to some extent. Ste. Genevieve was settled in 1755, also by the French, and is the oldest town in the State. Missouri's greatest commercial metropolis, St. Louis, was first settled in 1764, the earliest settlers being mostly French.

Jefferson City, the capital of the State, is situated on the right bank of the Missouri river, in Cole county. It is 128 miles by land, and 155 miles by water from St. Louis. The location being elevated, commands a fine view of the river, with the pleasant and picturesque scenery which is presented at this point on the Missouri.

St. Louis, the great commercial city of Missouri, as well as of a large portion of the Northwest, is situated on the right bank of the Mississippi, twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri, and 174 above the mouth of the Ohio. It is 744 miles below the Falls of St. Anthony, and 1194 miles above New Orleans. The city enjoys many natural advantages as a commercial emporium, being situated nearly midway between the two oceans, and centrally in the finest agricultural region on the globe. With the greatest navigable river on the continent, affording her a water highway to the ocean, and to many of the large inland cities of the country, St. Louis is rapidly and surely going forward to a grand future. Her already great and constantly improving system of railways, is tending every year to open up to her larger fields of business and commercial intercourse. Of late years a strong rivalry has sprung up between St. Louis and Chicago, in regard to population, etc., each claiming to be the third city in the Union. The increase of St. Louis since the war has been great, the ascendancy being at an annual rate of about ten per cent. At this increase she is fast earning the sobriquet of the "Future Great City."

The site on which St. Louis stands was selected February 15th, 1764, by Laclède, as a post possessing peculiar advantages for collecting and trading in furs, as well as for defense against the Indians. For many years it was but a frontier village, the principal trade of which was in furs, buffalo robes, and other collections of trappers and hunters. A great part of the population was absent during the hunting and trapping seasons, so that the infancy of this city was almost a struggle for existence. As late as 1820, the population was but 4,598. The first brick house was erected in 1813. In

1822, St. Louis was chartered as a city, under the title given by Laeclde in in honor of Louis XV of France. In 1830 the population was 6,694, an increase of only 2,096 in ten years. In 1840 the population had reached 16,469; in 1850 it was 77,950, including 2,650 slaves; in 1860 the population was 160,773; and in 1870 it was 312,963.

Kansas City, one of the rapidly advancing young cities of the State, is situated on the Missouri river just below the mouth of the Kansas. In 1870 the population was 32,260. Since that time there has been a rapid increase, both in population and business.

St. Joseph is one of the flourishing cities, and is situated on the left, or east bank of the Missouri river, 496 miles by water from St. Louis. It was laid out in 1843, and became an important point of departure for overland emigration to California and Oregon. In 1870 the population was 19,560, but has rapidly increased since then.

Among the important and thriving towns and cities are Hannibal, Springfield, Boonville, Lexington, Chillicothe, Independence, Palmyra, Canton, Iron Mount and Moberly.

The following table shows the population of Missouri at the close of each decade, from 1810 to 1870 :

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	AGGREGATE.
1810.....	17,227	3,618	20,845
1820.....	55,988	10,569	66,557
1830.....	114,795	25,660	140,455
1840.....	323,888	59,814	383,702
1850.....	592,004	90,040	682,044
1860.....	1,063,489	118,503	*1,182,012
1870.....	1,603,146	118,071	*1,721,295

*The aggregate for 1860 includes 20 enumerated as Indians, and the aggregate for 1870 includes 75 enumerated as Indians.

EXPEDITION OF LEWIS AND CLARKE.

Organization of Exploring Party—Departure—Osage Indians—Strange Tradition of the Origin of the Osage Nation—The Missouri—Old French Fort—Artificial Mounds—The Otoes and Pawnees—Indian Graves—The Ayaaway Indians—Council with Indians at Council Bluffs—Little Sioux River—Death of Sergeant Floyd—Great Sioux River—Red Pipe-stone Quarries—Buffalo and other Animals—Mountain of the Little Spirits—Council with the Sioux—Indian Idols—The Mandans—Winter Quarters—White and Brown Bears—Antelopes—Black Hills—First View of Rocky Mountains—Natural Scenery—The Great Falls of the Missouri—Shoshones—Sources of the Missouri—Columbia River—The Tushpaws—Short of Provisions—Pierced-Nose Indians—Down Lewis River—The Sokulks—Great Falls of the Columbia—The Echeloots—Wooden Houses—Fingers as War Trophies—Sight of the Pacific—Fort Clatsop—Return—Arrival at St. Louis.

IN January, 1803, President Jefferson, in a confidential message to Congress in regard to Indian affairs, took occasion to recommend, among other things, the organization of a party to trace the Missouri river to its source, and thence proceed to the Pacific ocean. The recommendation was favorably considered, and Capt. Merriwether Lewis, was, on his own application, appointed to take charge of the expedition. Wm. Clarke was subsequently associated with him, so that this celebrated expedition is known in our history as that of Lewis and Clarke. The incidents of this long, tedious, and romantic journey are worthy to be related as among the most interesting

in the annals of American adventure. At that time all that vast region bordering on the Upper Missouri and its tributaries, as well as the regions bordering on the Pacific, were unknown and unexplored by white men. By the latter part of the year 1803 the party comprising the expedition was made up and ready to start. The highest settlement of whites on the Missouri river at that time was at a place called La Charrette, sixty-eight miles above the mouth. At this place it had been the design of Capt. Lewis to winter, but the Spanish authorities of Louisiana had not yet received official information of the transfer of the country to the United States. For this reason the party remained in winter quarters at the mouth of Wood river, on the east side of the Mississippi.

Besides Captains Lewis and Clarke, the party was made up nine young men from Kentucky, twelve soldiers of the regular army, two Frenchmen as watermen and interpreters, and a colored servant belonging to Captain Clarke—twenty-six persons in all. A corporal, six soldiers and nine watermen, in addition to the above, were engaged to accompany the expedition as far as the country of the Mandans, as there was some apprehension of attacks by the Indians between Wood river and that tribe.

Three boats were provided for the expedition. The largest was a keel-boat, fifty-five feet long, drawing three feet of water, carrying one large square sail, and twenty-two oars. The other two were open boats, one of six, and the other of seven oars.

The expedition started from the encampment at the mouth of Wood river on Monday, May 14, 1804. Captain Lewis, who was at that time in St. Louis, joined the expedition at St. Charles, twenty-one miles up the Missouri, which place they reached on the 16th. Here they remained until the 21st, when they proceeded on their voyage, reaching La Charrette, the last white settlement, on the evening of the 25th. The village consisted of but seven poor families. On the 1st of June they arrived at the mouth of the Osage, one hundred and thirty-three miles on their journey. The country bordering on this river was inhabited by a tribe known as the Osage Indians. They had a remarkable tradition among them as to the origin of their nation. They believed that its founder was a snail passing a quiet existence along the banks of the Osage, till a flood swept him down to the Missouri and there left him exposed on the shore. By the heat of the sun he was changed to a man. The change, however, did not cause him to forget his native place away up on the banks of the Osage, and he immediately sought his old home. Being overtaken with hunger and fatigue, the Great Spirit appeared, gave him a bow and arrow, and taught him to kill deer and prepare its flesh for food and its skin for clothing. When he arrived at his original place of residence he was met by a beaver, who inquired who he was, and by what authority he came to disturb his possession. The Osage replied that he had once lived on the borders of that river and that it was his own home. While they were disputing the daughter of the beaver appeared, and entreated her father to be reconciled to the young stranger. The father yielded to her entreaties, and the Osage soon married the beaver's daughter. They lived happily on the banks of the Osage, and from them soon came the villages and nation of the Osages. Ever since they entertained a pious reverence for their ancestors, never killing a beaver, for by so doing they would slay a brother. It has been observed, however, that after the opening of the fur trade with the whites, the sanctity of their maternal relations was very much reduced.

The next tribe mentioned by the explorers was that of the Missouris, once a powerful nation, but then reduced to about thirty families. They finally united with the Osages and the Ottoes, and as a separate nation became extinct. The Sauks, Ayauways (Iowas), and the Sioux are mentioned as being the enemies of the Osages, and as making frequent excursions against them. On the 26th of June they arrived at the mouth of the Kansas, 340 miles from the Mississippi, where they remained two days for rest and repairs. Here resided the tribe of Indians of the same name, and had two villages not far from the mouth of the river. This tribe at that time had been reduced by the Sauks and Ayauways to only about three hundred men. The party at this stage of their journey, saw numerous buffalo on the prairies. On the 2d of July the party passed Bear Medicine Island, near which were the remains of an old fort, built by the French, the ruins of the chimneys and the general outline of the fortification being visible. On the 8th of July they reached the mouth of the Nodawa. The river is mentioned as navigable for boats some distance. On the 11th they landed at the mouth of the Nemahaw. Mention is made of several artificial mounds on the Nemahaw, about two miles up the stream at the mouth of a small creek. From the top of the highest mound there was a fine view of the country. On the 14th they passed the Nishnahbatona river, finding it to be only three hundred yards from the Missouri at a distance of twelve miles from its mouth. Platte river and other streams, both in Iowa and Nebraska, are mentioned and the country described with great accuracy. Along in this part of the country were the first elk they had seen.

On the 22d of July the explorers encamped on the north (Iowa) side of the river, ten miles above the mouth of the Platte river, to make observations and to hold an interview with the neighboring tribes. They remained here in camp until the 27th. Among the streams mentioned in this vicinity are the Papillon, Butterfly Creek and Moscheto Creek, the last named being a small stream near Council Bluffs. In mentioning them we use the orthography of the explorers, which in some instances differs from that now in use. The Indians who occupied the country about the mouth of Platte river at this time were the Ottoes and Pawnees. The Ottoes were much reduced, and formerly lived about twenty miles above the Platte on the Nebraska side of the river. They lived at this time under the protection of the Pawnees. The latter were also much dispersed and broken. One band of the nation formerly lived on the Republican branch of the Kansas River. Another band were the Pawnee Loups, or Wolf Pawnees, who resided on the Wolf fork of the Platte. Another band originally resided on the Kansas and Arkansas, but in their wars with the Osages they were often defeated and retired to the Red river. Various other tribes living further west, are mentioned. On the 27th they continued their journey, and about ten leagues from their encampment, on the south (Nebraska) side of the river, they saw and examined a curious collection of graves, or mounds. They were of different heights, shapes and sizes. Some were of sand, and others of both earth and sand. They were supposed to indicate the position of the ancient village of the Ottoes before they retired to the protection of the Pawnees. On the 29th they passed the spot where the Ayauway Indians, a branch of the Ottoes, once lived, and who had emigrated from that place to the Des Moines. Mention is here made of an interview with one of the Missouri Indians who lived with the Ottoes, and the resemblance of his language to that of the Osages, particularly in calling a chief *inca*.

On the 30th of July the party encamped on the south (Nebraska) side of the river. At that place next to the river was a plain, and back of it a wooded ridge, rising about seventy feet above the plain. At the edge of this ridge they formed their camp, and sent an invitation to the Indians to meet them. From the bluffs at this point they mention a most beautiful view of the river and adjoining country. The latitude of the camp was determined by observation to be 41 degrees 18 minutes and 14 seconds. The messenger sent to invite the Ottoes returned on the evening of the 2d of August, with fourteen Ottoe and Missouri Indians, accompanied by a Frenchman who resided among them, and who acted as interpreter. Lewis and Clarke made them presents of pork, flour and meal, and the Indians returned presents of watermelons. The next morning (Aug. 3d) a council was held with the six chiefs who were of the party of Indians; they were told of the change in the government, and promised protection and advised as to their future conduct. All the chiefs expressed their joy at the change in the government, and wished to be recommended to the Great Father (the President) that they might obtain trade and necessities. They asked the mediation of the Great Father between them and the Mahas (Omahas), with whom they were then at war. At the conclusion of the council medals and other presents were given to the chiefs, and also some presents to the other Indians who were with them. The grand chief of the Ottoes was not present, but to him was sent a flag, a medal, and some ornaments for clothing. The explorers gave to the place where this council was held the name of Council Bluffs. The reader will remember, however, that it was above the present city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and was on the Nebraska side of the river.

On the afternoon of the 3d of August they resumed their journey, and on the 7th arrived at the mouth of a river on the north side, called by the Sioux Indians, Eaneahwadepon (Stone river), and by the French, *Petite Riviere des Sioux*, or in English, Little Sioux river. The explorers were informed by their interpreter (M. Durion) that this river rises within about nine miles of the Des Moines; that within fifteen leagues of that river it passes through a large lake, nearly sixty miles in circumference, and divided into two parts by rocks, which approach each other very closely. Its width is various; it contains many islands, and is known by the name of *Lac d'Esprit*—Spirit Lake. The country watered by it is open and undulating, and may be visited in boats up the river for some distance. The interpreter further added that the Des Moines was about eighty yards wide where the Little Sioux approaches it; that it was shoally, and that one of its principal branches was called Cat river. The interpreter claimed to have been to the sources of the Little Sioux, and those who are familiar with the country about Spirit Lake, will concede that he described it quite accurately. The explorers speak of a long island two miles above the mouth of the Little Sioux, which they named Pelican island, from the large number of pelicans which were feeding on it, one of which they killed. They also killed an elk. On the 10th they passed the first highland near the river, after leaving their encampment at Council Bluffs. Not far from this, on a high bluff, was the grave of Blackbird, one of the great chiefs of the Mahas, who had died of small-pox four years before. The grave was marked by a mound twelve feet in diameter at the base, and six feet high, and was on an elevation about 300 feet above the water. In the center of the grave was a pole eight feet high. Near this the Mahas had a village, and lost four hundred men of their nation, and a like proportion of women and children by the small-pox at the time that Blackbird died.

After this dreadful scourge they burned their village, which had consisted of three hundred cabins. On a hill at the rear of the place where the village stood were the graves of the nation. On the evening of the 18th the explorers were again visited at their camp by a party of Ottos and Missouris, who entertained them with a dance. The professed object of their visit was to ask intercession for promoting peace between them and the Mahas, but probably the real object was to share a portion of the strangers' provisions and liquors.

The next day, August 20th, after passing a couple of islands, they landed on the north side of the river, under some bluffs—the first near the river on that side after leaving the Ayauway village. It was here that the party had the misfortune to lose one of their men—Sergeant Charles Floyd. He had the day before been siezed with a bilious colic. Before his death he said to Captain Clarke, "I am going to leave you; I want you to write me a letter." Soon after making this request the brave soldier passed away. He was buried on the top of the bluff, with honors due to a soldier. The place of his interment was marked by a cedar post, on which his name and the day of his death were inscribed. About a mile further up on the same side of the Missouri, they came to a small river, to which they gave the name of Floyd river, in honor of their deceased companion. The place of the burial of Sergeant Floyd was but a short distance below where Sioux City now stands. During a great freshet in the spring of 1857, the Missouri river washed away a portion of the bluff, exposing the remains of the soldier. The citizens of Sioux City and vicinity repaired to the place, and with appropriate ceremonies, reinterred them some distance back from the river on the same bluff. The same cedar post planted by his companions over his grave on that summer day more than half a century before, remained to mark the place of interment up to 1857, although during nearly all this time the country had been inhabited only by savages.

On the 21st of August the expedition passed the site where Sioux City now stands, and noted in their journal the confluence of the Great Sioux river with the Missouri. From their interpreter, M. Durion, they received an account of the Great Sioux river. He stated that it was navigable for more than two hundred miles, to the great falls, and even beyond them. The reader will remember that this was before the time of steamboats on western waters. He mentioned a creek that emptied into the Great Sioux below the falls, which passed through cliffs of red rock, out of which the Indians made their pipes; that the necessity for procuring that article had caused the introduction of a law among the nations, by which the banks of that creek were held to be sacred, and even tribes at war met at the quarries without hostility. These were what are now known as the "Red Pipestone Quarries," in southwestern Minnesota.

A few miles above the mouth of the Great Sioux, on the north, or Dakota side of the river, they killed a buffalo, a deer and a beaver. They also saw some elk. The place where the buffalo was killed they described as a beautiful prairie, and gave it the name of Buffalo Prairie. They mention on the south side of the river, a bluff of blue clay, rising to the height of 180 or 190 feet. Several miles from this, on the south side of the river, Captains Lewis and Clarke, with ten of their men, went to see a mound regarded with great terror by the Indians, and called by them the Mountain of the Little Spirits. They believed it was the abode of little devils in human form, eighteen inches high, and having large heads; that they had sharp arrows,

and were always on the watch to kill those who might approach their place of residence. The Sioux, Mahas and Ottoes never would visit the hill or mound for fear of the vengeance of the Little Spirits. The mound, though extraordinary in its formation, they did not regard as artificial. From its top they could see large herds of buffalo feeding at a distance.

On the 26th they passed the mouth of Yankton river, and, on landing, were met by several Indians, who informed them that a large body of Sioux were encamped near. On the 30th and 31st they held a council with the Sioux, and smoked with them the pipe of peace. The Indians exhibited their skill in dancing and various other amusements to entertain their visitors. These Indians were the Yankton tribe of the Sioux nation. Their grand chief was We-u-cha, or in English, *Shake Hand*. Speeches were made and presents exchanged.

On the 1st of September the explorers passed Calumet Bluffs, and the next day Bonhomme Island, near which they visited some ancient earth-works, or fortifications, on the south, or Nebraska, side of the Missouri. They made a minute and careful examination of these works. They embraced nearly five hundred acres. A day or two after, on a hill to the south, near Cedar Island, they discovered the backbone of a fish, 45 feet long, in a perfect state of petrification.

After several conferences with different tribes, and observations in regard to the country, its formation, and the different animals seen, on the 13th of October they reached a small stream on the north side, to which they gave the name of Idol Creek. Near its mouth were two stones resembling human figures, and a third like a dog. These were objects of great veneration among the Ricaras (Ricarees), who occupied the country in that vicinity. They had a legend that a young brave was deeply enamored with a girl whose parents refused their consent to the marriage. The young brave went out into the fields to mourn his misfortunes, and a sympathy of feeling led the lady to the same spot. The faithful dog would not cease to follow his master. The lovers wandered away together with nothing to subsist on but grapes, and they were at last changed into stone, with the lady holding in her hands a bunch of grapes. When the Ricaras pass these sacred stones, they stop to make offerings of dress to propitiate the deities, as they regard them. Such was the account given to Lewis and Clarke, by the Ricara chief. As they found here a great abundance of fine grapes, they regarded one part of the story as very agreeably confirmed.

On the 19th they reached the ruins of one of the Mandan villages. It had been fortified. This, they were informed by the Ricara chief, was one of several villages once occupied by the Mandans until the Sioux forced them forty miles higher up the river. In this vicinity they counted no less than 52 herds of buffalo, and 3 herds of elk at a single view.

About the 1st of November, 1804, the expedition reached the country of the Mandans, where they went into winter quarters. These Indians had raised considerable corn, some of which they presented to the party. During the winter they obtained a great deal of information in regard to the history, traditions, and manners and customs, not only of this peculiar and remarkable nation, but of other tribes. Their huts, or cabins, were all completed by the 20th of the month, and the place was named Fort Mandan. It was on the north side of the Missouri, in a grove of cottonwood. The place, as ascertained by observation, was in latitude 47 deg., 21 min. and 47 sec., and the computed distance from the mouth of the Missonri was 1600 miles.

During the winter they were visited by a great many Indians of the Mandan and other tribes. A few French and traders of the Northwest Fur Company also visited them.

The party remained at Fort Mandan until April 7, 1805, when they resumed their journey. There were then thirty-two persons in the expedition, some of the party having returned to St. Louis. In this portion of the country they began to see numbers of white bear, antelope, and other animals, which they had not seen lower down on the river. On the 12th they arrived at the mouth of the Little Missouri, near which they found large quantities of small onions, about the size of a bullet, of an oval form and white. The next day they passed a small stream to which they gave the name of Onion Creek, from the great abundance of that vegetable growing near it. Along this part of the Missouri were large numbers of bald eagles, and also many geese and brant. Numerous deserted Indian lodges were noticed, which they supposed to have belonged to the Assiniboinis, as there were the remains of small kegs. That tribe was the only one in this region that then used spirituous liquors. They obtained it from the traders of the Hudson Bay Company, bartering their furs for it. Here many plants and aromatic herbs are mentioned, and some resembling in taste and smell sage, hyssop, wormwood and juniper. On the 26th they camped at the mouth of the Yellowstone, where game of various kinds was very abundant. Frequent mention is made of the burned hills along that part of the Missouri for some distance above and below the Yellowstone. Among the animals killed by the hunters of the expedition in this part of the voyage were several brown bears. On the evening of the 14th of May the men in one of the canoes discovered a large brown bear lying in the open grounds about three hundred yards from the river. Six of them, all good hunters, went to attack him, and, concealing themselves by a small eminence, four of them fired at a distance of about forty paces. Each of them lodged a ball in the bear's body, two of them directly through the lungs. The animal sprang up and ran open-mouthed toward them. As he came near, the two hunters who had reserved their fire, gave him two more wounds, one of which, breaking his shoulder, retarded his motion for a moment. Before they could reload he was so near upon them that they were obliged to run to the river, the bear almost overtaking them. Two of the men sprang into the canoe, and the others concealed themselves in some willows and fired as fast as they could reload, striking him several times. The shots seemed only to direct him toward the hunters, till at last he pursued two of them so closely that they threw aside their guns and pouches, and jumped twenty feet down a perpendicular bank into the river. The bear sprang after them, and was within a few feet of the hindmost when one of the hunters on shore shot him in the head, and finally killed him. They dragged the bear to shore and found that eight balls had passed through his body in different directions.

On the 20th of May the party reached the mouth of the Muscleshell, a river of considerable size from the south. They were then 2270 miles above the mouth of the Mississippi, in latitude 47 deg., 24 min. Mention is made of what the French traders called Cote Noire, or Black Hills. On the 26th of May they had the first view of the Rocky Mountains, "the object," as the journalist remarks, "of all our hopes, and the reward of all our ambition." The view was obtained from what they called one of the last ridges of the Black Mountains. On the 30th they had reached that part of the river which passes through between walls of rocks, presenting every form of

sculptured ruins, and having the appearance of being the productions of art. Of these objects of natural scenery they give a most glowing description.

On the 3d of June the expedition reached a junction of two branches of the river, when they were at a loss to determine which was the true Missouri river. Parties, one under Captain Lewis and the other under Captain Clarke, proceeded to explore both branches by land. The party under Captain Lewis, on the 13th, reached the Great Falls of the Missouri on the southern branch, which determined the question. One of the men was sent to inform Captain Clarke of the discovery. The explorers give a vivid description of the wonderful and beautiful scenery which is here presented. In the vicinity of the falls they saw a herd of at least a thousand buffalo, one of which they shot. Here Captain Lewis himself had an encounter with a large brown bear, from which he escaped by plunging into the river. Mention is made of grasshoppers at the mouth of Medicine river, about twelve miles above the Great Falls, in such multitudes that the herbage on the plains was in part destroyed by them. At that point the Missouri is described as being three hundred yards wide, and Medicine river one hundred and thirty-seven yards wide. The party remained here until the 15th of July, examining the surrounding country, constructing canoes, and making general preparations for continuing the journey. On that day they again embarked with eight heavily loaded canoes, encountering many difficult places for navigating, owing to the rapids. Toward the latter part of July they reached a point where the Missouri is formed of three branches, one of which they called Jefferson, one Madison, and one Gallatin. Here the party divide and explore the several branches, partly for the purpose of finding the Shoshones, the Indians that were known to inhabit that region. On the 11th of August they encountered a single Indian on horseback, who proved to be one of that tribe or nation. Captain Lewis, who had continued his course up the Jefferson, or principal branch forming the sources of the Missouri, reached a point where it had so diminished in width that one of his men in a fit of enthusiasm, with one foot on each side of the rivulet, thanked God that he had lived to bestride the Missouri. A few miles further on they reached the point where issues the remotest water—the hitherto hidden sources of that river, which had never before been seen by civilized man. They sat down by the brink of the little rivulet, and quenched their thirst at the chaste and icy fountain, which sends its modest tribute down to the great ocean thousands of miles away. Crossing over the the dividing line between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, they stopped to taste for the first time the waters of the Columbia, here a stream of clear, cold water flowing westward. On the same day Captain Lewis succeeded in gaining a friendly interview with the Shoshones. Captain Clarke, with a part of the expedition, was at this time at the junction of the three branches of the Missouri, and Captain Lewis engaged a number of the Indians, with about thirty of their horses, to transport their merchandise and outfit to the Shoshone camp.

The Shoshones are described as being a small tribe of the nation called the Snake Indians, an appellation which embraces the inhabitants of the southern parts of the Rocky Mountains and of the plains on either side. During the summer the Shoshones resided about the headwaters of the Columbia, where they lived chiefly on salmon. In their journal the explorers give a long and interesting account of the habits, traditions, and manner of

life of this people. They found them honest, friendly, and ready to render them all assistance in their power.

After purchasing twenty-nine horses from the Shoshones, the party on the 30th of August resumed their journey toward the Pacific. On the 4th of September, after many difficulties in finding a practicable route, they came to a large encampment of Indians who received them with great cordiality. The pipe of peace was introduced and a council held. They represented themselves as a band of a nation called Tushepaws, a numerous people then residing on the headwaters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. The Indians shared their berries and roots with the strangers and received some presents. Several horses were purchased from them. On the 6th they reached a stream to which they gave the name of Clarke river, Captain Clarke being the first white man who ever visited its waters. The route was a rugged one, and in many places almost impracticable, and to add to the difficulties of the situation, snow had been falling, so that on the 16th it was six or eight inches deep. The difficulty of procuring game or other subsistence made it necessary for them to kill several of their horses on this part of their journey, for food. They had a little of what was called portable soup which they used by melting some snow. This, and about twenty pounds of bear's oil, was their only remaining subsistence. They were now in a region where their guns were of little service, for there was scarcely a living creature to be seen in those mountains. Captain Clarke and six hunters searched the mountains all day for game but found none, and at night encamped on a small stream to which they gave the name of Hungry Creek. Their only refreshment during the day was a little of the portable soup. On the 26th, Captain Clarke and his hunting party encountered three Indian boys, and sent them forward to the village with some presents. An Indian came out to meet them, and conducted them to a large tent in the village, which was the residence of the great chief. After some introductory ceremonies by signs, the Indians set before the strangers some buffalo meat, dried salmon, berries and several kinds of roots. This, after their long abstinence, was a sumptuous treat. One of the chiefs conducted them to another village, two miles away, where they were received with great kindness and passed the night. These Indians called themselves Chopunish, or Pierced-Nose (Nez Perces). With a few articles Captain Clarke chanced to have in his pockets he purchased some dried salmon, roots and berries and sent them by one of his men and a hired Indian back to Captain Lewis. The main body with Captain Lewis had been so fortunate as to kill a few pheasants and a prairie wolf. As soon as it was known in the villages that the wonderful strangers had arrived the people crowded in to see them. Twisted Hair, the chief, drew a chart or map of the country and streams on a white elk-skin, which was of great service in guiding them on their course. From these Indians as many provisions were purchased as could be carried on their horses. After proceeding down the river some distance, they determined to continue their journey in canoes, which they set about constructing. By the 7th of October the canoes were launched and loaded. The horses were branded and left with the Indians to be kept until their return. Accompanied by some of the Indians down Lewis river, the expedition finally reached the Columbia on the 16th, having stopped at a number of villages on the way. The Columbia at the mouth of Lewis river they found to be 960 yards wide, and Lewis river 575 yards wide. Here they found themselves among a nation who called themselves Sokulks, a

people of a mild and peaceable disposition. Fish was their principal article of food. On the 18th they resumed their journey down the Columbia in the presence of many of the Sokulks who came to witness their departure. They passed many different tribes who inhabited the borders of the Columbia, all of whom they visited in their villages and encampments, learning their condition, habits, history and mode of living. Wherever they halted large numbers of Indians gathered to see them, and generally manifested the greatest kindness and hospitality. All of them had pierced noses.

On the 22d of October the party reached the Great Falls of the Columbia. Many Indians inhabited this portion of the country, and some of them assisted the party in unloading the canoes, transporting the goods around the falls, and in bringing down the canoes. At one place it was necessary to haul the canoes over a point of land to avoid a perpendicular fall of seventy feet. Some distance below the falls they came to a village of another tribe, or nation, called the Echeloots. Here they found the first wooden houses they had seen after leaving the settlements near the Mississippi. They were made of logs and poles, with poles for rafters and covered with white cedar, kept on by strands of cedar fibres. The inhabitants received the strangers with great kindness, invited them to their houses, and came in great numbers to see them. They were surprised to find that these Indians spoke a language quite different from that of the tribes above the Great Falls. Some of their customs, however, were the same. Like the tribes they had recently visited, they flattened the heads of their children, and in nearly the same manner. Among the mountain tribes, however, this custom was confined to the females almost exclusively, whereas the Echeloots subjected both sexes to the operation. On the 18th they came to another tribe where they saw a British musket and several brass tea-kettles which the Indians prized very highly. In the interview with the chief he directed his wife to hand him his medicine-bag, from which he drew out fourteen forefingers, which he said had belonged to the same number of his enemies whom he had killed in battle. These fingers were shown with great exultation, after which they were carefully replaced among the other valuable contents of the medicine-bag. This was the first instance in which the explorers had observed that any other trophy than the scalp was ever carried from the field in Indian warfare.

On the 2d of November the party passed the rapids which form the last descent of the Columbia, and tide-water commences. On this part of the Columbia they began to meet with tribes who had some knowledge of the whites, and from articles in their possession, it was observed that they had maintained some sort of trade or barter with the whites. The Indians here also began to be troublesome and were disposed to pilfer whenever an opportunity offered, showing that in their intercourse with the whites they had contracted some vices that they are free from in the absence of such intercourse.

On the 16th of November, 1805, the expedition encamped in full view of the Pacific Ocean, at Haley's Bay, as laid down by Vancouver. Their long, tedious and eventful journey to the Pacific having ended, they made preparations for going into winter quarters. Some distance below the mouth of the Columbia, three miles above the mouth of a little river that empties into the bay, in a thick grove of lofty pines, they formed their winter encampment. Game was exceedingly plenty, and during the winter they were visited by a large number of the Indians inhabiting the coast region. They called the place Fort Clatsop, from the tribe of Indians inhabiting the imme-

diate vicinity. Here they remained until the 23d of March, 1806, when they commenced their return, by the same route.

Before leaving, Captains Lewis and Clarke posted up in the fort a note to the following effect:

"The object of this is, that through the medium of some civilized person, who may see the same, it may be made known to the world that the party consisting of the persons whose names are hereto annexed, and who were sent out by the government of the United States to explore the interior of the continent of North America, did cross the same by the way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, to the discharge of the latter into the Pacific ocean, where they arrived on the 14th day of November, 1805, and departed the 23d day of March, 1806, on their return to the United States, by the same route by which they came out."

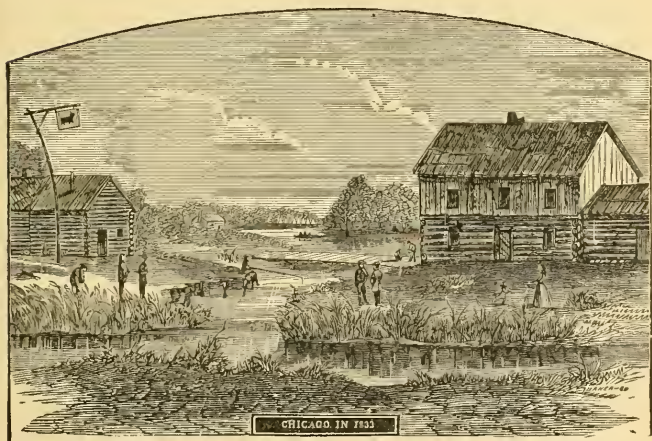
It is somewhat singular that this note a short time after fell into the hands of a Captain Hill, while on the coast near the mouth of the Columbia river. It was delivered to him by some Indians, and taken to Canton, China, from whence it was brought to the United States in January, 1807. On the 23d of September, 1806, the party reached the mouth of the Missouri, and descended the Mississippi to St. Louis, arriving at 12 o'clock. Having fired a salute, they went on shore, where they "received a most hearty and hospitable welcome from the whole village."

This is but a very partial and hasty review of that romantic and extraordinary expedition—the first exploration by authority of the government of the United States, of that wonderful region which of late years has attracted so much attention. It gave to the world the first authentic account of the upper Missouri and its tributaries, and of the rivers that flow from the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains and seek the Pacific Ocean through the great Columbia. It imparted to civilized man some definite knowledge of the strange tribes whose homes were on the borders of those rivers; of their habits, traditions and modes of life; of the fauna and flora of a region hitherto unknown, and of natural scenery not surpassed in grandeur and sublimity by that of any other part of the world. Other explorers have since revealed a portion of the hidden treasures of that part of our national domain, but the pioneer expedition of Lewis and Clarke, so successfully accomplished, will always possess a peculiar and thrilling interest.

SKETCH OF CHICAGO.

First White Visitors—The Name—Jean Baptiste—John Kinzie—Ft. Dearborn—Evacuation—The Massacre—Heroic Women—Capt. Heald—Capt. Wells—Scalping the Wounded—Ft. Dearborn Re-built—Illinois and Michigan Canal—Chicago Laid Out—Removal of Indians—City Organization—Pioneer Religious Societies—Public Improvements—Location of City—Growth—The Great Fire—Rise of the New Chicago.

THE history of so great a city as Chicago, like that of London, or Paris, or New York, by reason of its commercial, financial and other relations to the world at large, is a history of world-wide interest. Not that Chicago may yet be compared in size, population or wealth with the great cities named, would we mention it in connection with them, and yet, considering its age, it is greater than either of them. In its ratio of increase in population, commerce, and general progress, it is to-day outstripping them. In what civilized part of the globe is Chicago not heard of, read of, and known?



PRESENT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE.

If, so many centuries after the founding of Rome, mankind still feel interested in the mythical story of Romulus and Remus, may not the present and future generations read with equal interest the more authentic story of the founding of a great modern city?

The Jesuit missionary and explorer, Marquette, first visited the place where Chicago is located, in 1673. Again, in the winter of 1674-5, he camped near the site of the present city, from December until near the close of March. Upon his arrival, in December, the Chicago river was frozen over, and the ground covered with snow. The name is of Indian origin, and was applied to the river. By the French *voyageurs* it is variously spelled, the majority rendering it *Chicagou*. The place is mentioned by Berrot in 1770.

In 1796, Jean Baptiste, a trader from the West Indies, found his way to the mouth of the little stream known as Chicago river, and engaged in trading with the Indians. Here for eight years, almost alone, he maintained trade and intercourse with the savages, until, in 1804, Fort Dearborn was erected, and a trading post was established by John Kinzie, who became the successor of Jean Baptiste. Fort Dearborn, as first constructed, was a very rude and primitive stockade, which cost the government only about fifty dollars. It stood on the south bank of Chicago river, half a mile from the lake. The few soldiers sent to erect and garrison it were in charge of Major Whistler. For a time, being unable to procure grain for bread, the soldiers were obliged to subsist in part upon acorns. The original settler, Jean Baptiste, or as his full name was written, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, sold his cabin to Mr. Kinzie, and the latter erected on the site the building known to the early settlers as the "Kinzie House." This became a resort for the officers and others connected with the garrison. In 1812 the garrison had a force of 54 men, under the command of Capt. Nathan Heald, with Lieutenant Lenai L. Helm and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only white residents, except the officers and soldiers, at that time, were Mr. Kinzie and his family, the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieut. Helm, and a few Canadians, with their families. Nearly up to this time the most friendly relations had been maintained with the Indians—the principal tribes by whom they were surrounded being the Pottawattamies and Winnebagoes. The battle of Tippecanoe had been fought the year before, and the influence of Tecumseh began to be observable in the conduct of the Indians. They were also aware of the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain, and had yielded to the influences brought to bear by the latter. In April of this year, suspicious parties of Winnebagoes began to hover about the fort, remaining in the vicinity for several days. The inhabitants became alarmed, and the families took refuge in the fort. On the 7th of August a Pottawattamie chief appeared at the fort with an order or dispatch from Gen. Hull, at Detroit, directing Capt. Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and distribute all the government property to the neighboring Indians. The chief who brought the dispatch advised Capt. Heald to make no distribution to the Indians. He told him it would be better to leave the fort and stores as they were, and that while the Indians were distributing the stores among themselves, the whites might escape to Fort Wayne. On the 12th of August Capt. Heald held a council with the Indians, but the other officers refused to join him. They feared treachery on the part of the Indians, and indeed had been informed that their intention was to murder the white people. In the council Capt. Heald had taken the precaution to open a port-hole displaying

a cannon directed upon the council, and probably by that means kept the Indians from molesting him at that time. Acting under the advice of Mr. Kinzie, he withheld the ammunition and arms from the Indians, throwing them, together with the liquors, into the Chicago river. On that day Black Partridge, a friendly chief, said to Capt. Heald: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day; be careful on the march you are going to take." On the 13th the Indians discovered the powder floating on the surface of the water, a discovery which had the effect to exasperate them the more, and they began to indulge in threats. Meantime preparations were made to leave the fort.

Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, had been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle, and had become chief of a band of Miamis. On the 14th he was seen approaching with a band of his Miami warriors, coming to assist Capt. Heald in defending the fort, having at Fort Wayne heard of the danger which threatened the garrison and the settlers. But all means for defending the fort had been destroyed the night before. All, therefore, took up their line of march, with Capt. Wells and his Miamis in the lead, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife riding by his side. Mr. Kinzie had always been on the most friendly terms with the Indians, and still hoped that his personal efforts might influence them to allow the whites to leave unmolested. He determined to accompany the expedition, leaving his family in a boat in the care of a friendly Indian. In case any misfortune should happen to him, his family was to be sent to the place where Niles, Michigan, is now located, where he had another trading post. Along the shore of Lake Michigan slowly marched the little band of whites, with a friendly escort of Pottawattamies, and Capt. Wells and his Miamis, the latter in advance. When they had reached what were known as the "Sand Hills," the Miami advance guard came rushing back, Capt. Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack; form instantly." At that moment a shower of bullets came whistling over the sand hills, behind which the Indians had concealed themselves for the murderous attack. The cowardly Miamis were panic-stricken, and took to flight, leaving their heroic leader to his fate. He was at the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the attack was made, and, after expressing to her the utter hopelessness of their situation, dashed into the fight. There were 54 soldiers, 12 civilians and three women, all poorly armed, against 500 Indian warriors. The little band had no alternative but to sell their lives as dearly as possible. They charged upon their murderous assailants, and drove them from their position back to the prairie. There the conflict continued until two-thirds of the whites were killed and wounded. Mrs. Heald, Mrs. Helm and Mrs. Holt, all took part in the combat. In a wagon were twelve children, and a painted demon tomahawked them all, seeing which, Capt. Wells exclaimed, "If butchering women and children is your game, I will kill too," and then spurred his horse toward the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses. He was pursued by several young warriors, who sent bullets whistling about him, killing his horse and wounding Capt. Wells. They attempted to take him a prisoner, but he resolved not to be taken alive. Calling a young chief a squaw, an epithet which excites the fiercest resentment in an Indian warrior, the young chief instantly tomahawked him.

The three women fought as bravely as the soldiers. Mrs. Heald was an expert in the use of the rifle, but received several severe wounds. During the conflict the hand of a savage was raised to tomahawk her, when she ex-

claimed in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw." Her words had the effect to change his purpose, and her life was spared. Another warrior attempted to tomahawk Mrs. Helm. He struck her a glancing blow on the shoulder, when she sized him and attempted to wrest from him his scalping knife, which was in the sheath attached to his belt. At that moment the friendly Black Partridge dragged her from her antagonist, and in spite of her struggles carried her to the lake and plunged her in, at the same time holding her so she would not drown. By this means he saved her life, as he intended. The third woman, Mrs. Holt, the wife of Sergeant Holt, was a large woman, and as strong and brave as an amazon. She rode a fine, spirited horse, which more than once the Indians tried to take from her. Her husband had been disabled in the fight, and with his sword, which she had taken, she kept the savages at bay for some time. She was finally, however, taken prisoner, and remained a long time a captive among the Indians, but was subsequently ransomed.

After two-thirds of the whites had been slain or disabled, twenty-eight men succeeded in gaining an eminence, on the prairie, and the Indians desisted from further pursuit. The chiefs held a consultation, and gave the sign that they were ready to parley. Capt. Heald went forward and met the chief, Blackbird, on the prairie, when terms of surrender were agreed upon. The whites were to deliver up their arms and become prisoners, to be exchanged or ransomed in the future. All were taken to the Indian camp near the abandoned fort, where the wounded Mrs. Helm had previously been taken by Black Partridge. By the terms of surrender no provision had been made as to the disposition of the wounded. It was the understanding of the Indians that the British general, Proctor, had offered a bounty for American scalps delivered at Malden. Here there was another scene of horror. Most of the wounded men were killed and scalped.

Such is a hasty glance at scenes that were witnessed on this then wild shore of Lake Michigan. Such were the experiences and the struggles of the heroic men and women who ventured forth into the wilderness to plant the germs of civilization, and to lay the foundations of future cities and States. The site on which now stands a city which ranks among the greatest on the continent, is consecrated by the blood shed by heroes on that bright 15th day of August, 1812.

Fort Dearborn was rebuilt in 1816, under the direction of Capt. Bradley, and was occupied until 1837, when, the Indians having removed from the country, it was abandoned.

Congress, on the 2d of March, 1827, granted to the State of Illinois every alternate section of land for six miles on either side of the line of the then proposed Illinois and Michigan canal, to aid in its construction, from Chicago to the head of navigation of the Illinois river. The State accepted the grant, and on the 22d of January, 1829, organized a board of canal commissioners, with power to lay out towns along the line. Under this authority the commissioners employed Mr. James Thompson to survey the town of Chicago. His first map of the town bears date August 4, 1830. In 1831 the place contained about a dozen families, not including the officers and soldiers in Fort Dearborn. On the 10th of August, 1833, it was organized by the election of five trustees—there being twenty-eight voters. On the 26th of September of the same year, a treaty was signed with the chiefs of the Pottawattamies, seven thousand of the tribe being present, and on the 1st of October they were removed west of the Mississippi. The first charter of

the city was passed by the Legislature of Illinois, and approved March 4th, 1837. Under this charter an election was held May 1st, of the same year. A census was taken on the 1st of July, when the entire population was shown to be 4,170. The city then contained four warehouses, three hundred and twenty-eight dwellings, twenty-nine dry goods stores, five hardware stores, three drug stores, nineteen provision stores, ten taverns, twenty-six groceries, seventeen lawyers' offices, and five churches. It then embraced an area of 560 acres. At this date grain and flour had to be imported from the East to feed the people, for the iron arteries of trade did not then stretch out over the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and other States. There were no exportations of produce until 1839, and not until 1842 did the exports exceed the imports. Grain was sold in the streets by the wagon load, the trade being restricted to a few neighboring farmers of Illinois.

Of religious organizations the Methodists were the pioneers, being represented in 1831, 1832 and 1833, by Rev. Jesse Walker. Their first quarterly meeting was held in the fall of 1833, and in the spring of the next year the first regular class was formed. The first Presbyterian church was organized June 26th, 1833, the first pastor, being Rev. James Porter. It consisted at the time of twenty-five members from the garrison and nine from the citizens of the town. The first Baptist church was organized October 19th, 1833; and the first Episcopal church, St. James, in 1834. The first Catholic church was built by Rev. Schoffler, in 1833-4.

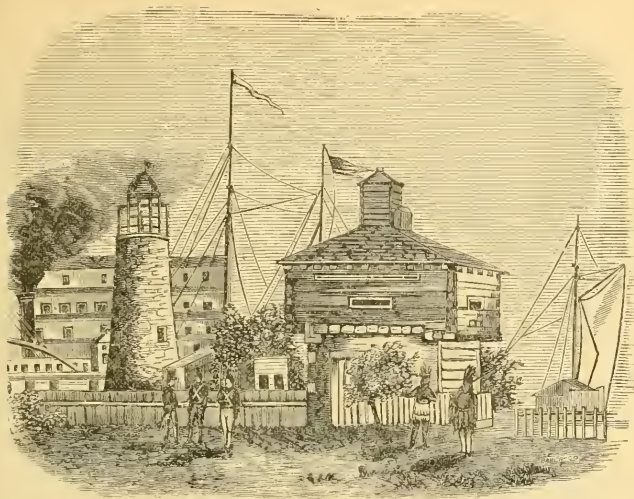
The first great public improvement projected was the Illinois and Michigan canal, one hundred miles in length, and connecting Chicago with La Salle, at the head of navigation on the Illinois river. It was completed in the spring of 1848.

To the eye of an observer, Chicago seems to be situated upon a level plain, but in reality the height of the natural surface above the lake varies from three to twenty-four feet, and the grade of the principal streets has been raised from two to eight feet above the original surface. A complete system of sewerage has been established. The surrounding prairie for many miles is apparently without much variation of surface. Though it cannot be observed by the eye, yet the city really stands on the dividing ridge between the two great rivers that drain half the continent, and is about six hundred feet above the ocean. Chicago river, before being widened, deepened, and improved, was a very small stream. It has but very little perceptible current, and for several miles is very nearly on a level with the lake. It is formed by two branches, one from the north and the other from south, which unite about a mile from the lake. From this junction the stream flows due east to the lake. These streams divide the city into three parts, familiarly known as North Side, South Side, and West Side. Bridges constructed upon turn-tables, or pivots, are thrown across the streams at many places. By swinging the bridges round, vessels are allowed to be towed up and down the river by steam tugs, so that there is very little difficulty in the way of passing from one division of the city to another. The stream has been made navigable for several miles for sail vessels and propellers, and immense warehouses and elevators have been constructed along its banks, where vessels are loaded and unloaded with great rapidity.

We have seen that when the first census was taken in 1837, the city had a population of 4,170. By 1840 it had increased to only 4,470; in 1845 it was 12,088; in 1850 it was 28,269; in 1855 it was 83,509. The census of 1870 showed a population 298,977.

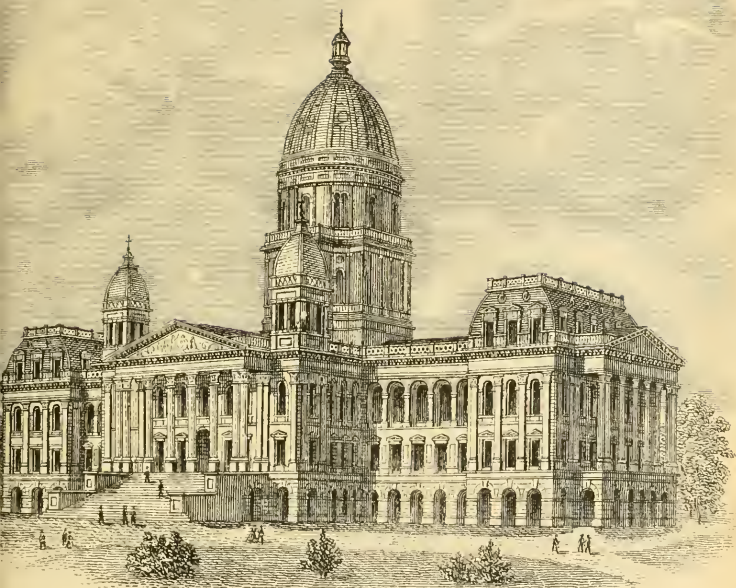
One of the gigantic public improvements of Chicago is that for supplying the city with water. Owing to the fact that the water in the lake, near the shore, was polluted by filth from the river, in 1865 a tunnel was cut under the lake, extending a distance of two miles from the shore. This tunnel is thirty-five feet below the bed of the lake. This work is regarded as an example of great engineering skill, and has proved to be successful. The contract price for this work was \$315,139. Another great work is the tunnel under the Chicago river at Washington street, cut for the purpose of dispensing with the bridge over the river, and to obviate the necessity of the public waiting for vessels to pass. The contract price for this great work was \$200,000.

There are other great public improvements of the city, which with her railroads leading out in all directions, her immense lake shipping trade, and her population of nearly half a million people, show the greatness that Chicago has attained, all within so short a time. As she has been great in her prosperity, so also has she been great in her calamities. On the 8th and 9th of October, 1871, this city was the scene of one of the greatest conflagrations known in the annals of the world—greater than that of London in 1666, when thirteen thousand buildings were burned. In Chicago twenty thousand buildings were swept away by the devouring element, with miles of magnificent business blocks, palatial residences, and costly ornamentations—all covering an area of over *five thousand acres!* In all that part of the city between Harrison street and the Chicago river, and on the North Side for nearly four miles to Lincoln Park, there was nothing to be seen but the ruins of a city that had suddenly gone down at the merciless bidding of the fire-fiend. It was a scene of desolation and ruin, and its announcement at the time thrilled a sympathetic chord which vibrated throughout the whole civilized world. Like the fabled Phoenix, Chicago rose again from her own ashes, but grander and more magnificent than she was before. Chicago is now, and has for some years been, the greatest pork packing and grain shipping market of the world. Her commerce is of immense proportions and reaches to all lands where American trade is known. She is the commercial metropolis of the great Northwest, and the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota, pour their tributes of wealth over thousands of miles of railroads into her lap.



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.





ILLINOIS STATE CAPITOL.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

MOUND-BUILDERS.

The numerous and well-authenticated accounts of antiquities found in various parts of our country, clearly demonstrate that a people civilized, and even highly cultivated, occupied the broad surface of our continent before its possession by the present Indians; but the date of their rule of the Western World is so remote that all traces of their history, their progress and decay, lie buried in deepest obscurity. Nature, at the time the first Europeans came, had asserted her original dominion over the earth; the forests were all in their full luxuriance, the growth of many centuries; and naught existed to point out who and what they were who formerly lived, and loved, and labored, and died, on the continent of America. This pre-historic race is known as the Mound-Builders, from the numerous large mounds of earth-works left by them. The remains of the works of this people form the most interesting class of antiquities discovered in the United States. Their character can be but partially gleaned from the internal evidences and the peculiarities of the only remains left,—the mounds. They consist of remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications, pleasure grounds, etc., etc. Their habitations must have been tents, structures of wood, or other perishable material; otherwise their remains would be numerous. If the Mound-Builders were not the ancestors of the Indians, who were they? The oblivion which has closed over them is so complete that only conjecture can be given in answer to the question. Those who do not believe in the common parentage of mankind contend that they were an indigenous race of the Western hemisphere; others, with more plausibility, think they came from the East, and imagine they can see coincidences in the religion of the Hindoos and Southern Tartars and the supposed theology of

the Mound-Builders. They were, no doubt, idolators, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun: when enclosed in walls their gateways were toward the east; the caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; whenever a mound was partially enclosed by a semi-circular pavement, it was on the east side; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west; and, finally, medals have been found representing the sun and his rays of light.

At what period they came to this country, is likewise a matter of speculation. From the comparatively rude state of the arts among them, it has been inferred that the time was very remote. Their axes were of stone. Their raiment, judging from fragments which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees, interwoven with feathers; and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing.

The mounds and other ancient earth-works constructed by this people are far more abundant than generally supposed, from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all our water courses that are large enough to be navigated with a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, covering the base points and headlands of the bluffs which border the narrower valleys; so that when one finds himself in such positions as to command the grandest views for river scenery, he may almost always discover that he is standing upon, or in close proximity to, some one or more of these traces of the labors of an ancient people.

GALENA MOUNDS.

On the top of the high bluffs that skirt the west bank of the Mississippi, about two and a half miles from Galena, are a number of these silent monuments of a pre-historic age. The spot is one of surpassing beauty. From that point may be obtained a view of a portion of three States,—Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. A hundred feet below, at the foot of the perpendicular cliffs, the trains of the Illinois Central Railroad thunder around the curve, the portage is in full view, and the “Father of Waters,” with its numerous bayous

and islands, sketches a grand panorama for miles above and below. Here, probably thousands of years ago, a race of men now extinct, and unknown even in the traditions of the Indians who inhabited that section for centuries before the discovery of America by Columbus, built these strangely wonderful and enigmatical mounds. At this point these mounds are circular and conical in form. The largest one is at least forty feet in diameter at the base, and not less than fifteen feet high, even yet, after it has been beaten by the storms of many centuries. On its top stands the large stump of an oak tree that was cut down about fifty years ago, and its annual rings indicate a growth of at least 200 years.

One of the most singular earth-works in the State was found on the top of a ridge near the east bank of the Sinsinawa creek in the lead region. It resembled some huge animal, the head, ears, nose, legs and tail, and general outline of which being as perfect as if made by men versed in modern art. The ridge on which it was situated stands on the prairie, 300 yards wide, 100 feet in height, and rounded on the top by a deep deposit of clay. Centrally, along the line of its summit, and thrown up in the form of an embankment three feet high, extended the outline of a quadruped measuring 250 feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and having a width of 18 feet at the center of the body. The head was 35 feet in length, the ears 10 feet, legs 60 and tail 75. The curvature in both the fore and hind legs was natural to an animal lying on its side. The general outline of the figure most nearly resembled the extinct animal known to geologists as the *Megatherium*. The question naturally arises, By whom and for what purpose was this earth figure raised? Some have conjectured that numbers of this now extinct animal lived and roamed over the prairies of Illinois when the Mound-Builders first made their appearance on the upper part of the Mississippi Valley, and that their wonder and admiration, excited by the colossal dimensions of these huge creatures, found some expression in the erection of this figure. The bones of some similar gigantic animals were exhumed on this stream about three miles from the same place.

LARGE CITIES.

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the Western country in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the American Bottom, says: "The great number and extremely large size of some of

them may be regarded as furnishing, with other circumstances, evidences of their antiquity. I have sometimes been induced to think that at the period when they were constructed there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. The most numerous, as well as considerable, of these remains are found in precisely those parts of the country where the traces of a numerous population might be looked for, namely, from the mouth of the Ohio on the east side of the Mississippi, to the Illinois river, and on the west from the St. Francis to the Missouri. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

It must be admitted that whatever the uses of these mounds—whether as dwellings or burial places—these silent monuments were built, and the race who built them vanished from the face of the earth, ages before the Indians occupied the land, but their date must probably forever baffle human skill and ingenuity.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the places of sepulture raised by the Mound-Builders from the more modern graves of the Indians. The tombs of the former were in general larger than those of the latter, and were used as receptacles for a greater number of bodies, and contained relics of art, evincing a higher degree of civilization than that attained by the Indians. The ancient earth-works of the Mound-Builders have occasionally been appropriated as burial places by the Indians, but the skeletons of the latter may be distinguished from the osteological remains of the former by their greater stature.

What finally became of the Mound-Builders is another query which has been extensively discussed. The fact that their works extend into Mexico and Peru has induced the belief that it was their posterity that dwelt in these countries when they were first visited by the Spaniards. The Mexican and Peruvian works, with the exception of their greater magnitude, are similar. Relics common to all of them have been occasionally found, and it is believed that the religious uses which they subserved were the same. If, indeed, the Mexicans and Peruvians were the progeny of the more ancient Mound-Builders, Spanish rapacity for gold was the cause of their overthrow and final extermination.

A thousand other queries naturally arise respecting these nations

which now repose under the ground, but the most searching investigation can give us only vague speculations for answers. No historian has preserved the names of their mighty chieftains, or given an account of their exploits, and even tradition is silent respecting them.

INDIANS.

Following the Mound-Builders as inhabitants of North America, were, as it is supposed, the people who reared the magnificent cities the ruins of which are found in Central America. This people was far more civilized and advanced in the arts than were the Mound-Builders. The cities built by them, judging from the ruins of broken columns, fallen arches and crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which in some places for miles bestrew the ground, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When we consider the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and, again, the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state, we can conceive something of their antiquity. These cities must have been old when many of the ancient cities of the Orient were being built.

The third race inhabiting North America, distinct from the former two in every particular, is the present Indians. They were, when visited by the early discoverers, without cultivation, refinement or literature, and far behind the Mound-Builders in the knowledge of the arts. The question of their origin has long interested archæologists, and is the most difficult they have been called upon to answer. Of their predecessors the Indian tribes knew nothing; they even had no traditions respecting them. It is quite certain that they were the successors of a race which had entirely passed away ages before the discovery of the New World. One hypothesis is that the American Indians are an original race indigenous to the Western hemisphere. Those who entertain this view think their peculiarities of physical structure preclude the possibility of a common parentage with the rest of mankind. Prominent among those distinctive traits is the hair, which in the red man is round, in the white man oval, and in the black man flat.

A more common supposition, however, is that they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. In the absence of all authentic history, and when even tradition is

wanting, any attempt to point out the particular location of their origin must prove unsatisfactory. Though the exact place of origin may never be known, yet the striking coincidence of physical organization between the Oriental type of mankind and the Indians point unmistakably to some part of Asia as the place whence they emigrated, which was originally peopled to a great extent by the children of Shem. In this connection it has been claimed that the meeting of the Europeans, Indians and Africans on the continent of America, is the fulfillment of a prophecy as recorded in Genesis ix. 27: "God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem; and Canaan shall be his servant." Assuming the theory to be true that the Indian tribes are of Shemitic origin, they were met on this continent in the fifteenth century by the Japhetic race, after the two stocks had passed around the globe by directly different routes. A few years afterward the Hamitic branch of the human family were brought from the coast of Africa. During the occupancy of the continent by the three distinct races, the children of Japheth have grown and prospered, while the called and not voluntary sons of Ham have endured a servitude in the wider stretching valleys of the tents of Shem.

When Christopher Columbus had finally succeeded in demonstrating the truth of his theory that by sailing westward from Europe land would be discovered, landing on the Island of Bermuda he supposed he had reached the East Indies. This was an error, but it led to the adoption of the name of "Indians" for the inhabitants of the Island and the main land of America, by which name the red men of America have ever since been known.

Of the several great branches of North American Indians the only ones entitled to consideration in Illinois history are the Algonquins and Iroquois. At the time of the discovery of America the former occupied the Atlantic seaboard, while the home of the Iroquois was as an island in this vast area of Algonquin population. The latter great nation spread over a vast territory, and various tribes of Algonquin lineage sprung up over the country, adopting, in time, distinct tribal customs and laws. An almost continuous warfare was carried on between tribes; but later, on the entrance of the white man into their beloved homes, every foot of territory was fiercely disputed by the confederacy of many neighboring tribes. The Algonquins formed the most extensive alliance to resist the encroachment of the whites, especially the English. Such was the

nature of King Philip's war. This King, with his Algonquin braves, spread terror and desolation throughout New England. With the Algonquins as the controlling spirit, a confederacy of continental proportions was the result, embracing in its alliance the tribes of every name and lineage from the Northern lakes to the gulf. Pontiac, having breathed into them his implacable hate of the English intruders, ordered the conflict to commence, and all the British colonies trembled before the desolating fury of Indian vengeance.

ILLINOIS CONFEDERACY.

The Illinois confederacy, the various tribes of which comprised most of the Indians of Illinois at one time, was composed of five tribes: the Tamaroas, Michigans, Kaskaskias, Cahokas, and Peorias. The Illinois, Miamis and Delawares were of the same stock. As early as 1670 the priest Father Marquette mentions frequent visits made by individuals of this confederacy to the missionary station at St. Esprit, near the western extremity of Lake Superior. At that time they lived west of the Mississippi, in eight villages, whither they had been driven from the shores of Lake Michigan by the Iroquois. Shortly afterward they began to return to their old hunting ground, and most of them finally settled in Illinois. Joliet and Marquette, in 1673, met with a band of them on their famous voyage of discovery down the Mississippi. They were treated with the greatest hospitality by the principal chief. On their return voyage up the Illinois river they stopped at the principal town of the confederacy, situated on the banks of the river seven miles below the present town of Ottawa. It was then called Kaskaskia. Marquette returned to the village in 1675 and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception, the oldest in Illinois. When, in 1679, LaSalle visited the town, it had greatly increased, numbering 460 lodges, and at the annual assembly of the different tribes, from 6,000 to 8,000 souls. In common with other western tribes, they became involved in the conspiracy of Pontiac, although displaying no very great warlike spirit. Pontiac lost his life by the hands of one of the braves of the Illinois tribe, which so enraged the nations that had followed him as their leader that they fell upon the Illinois to avenge his death, and almost annihilated them.

STARVED ROCK.

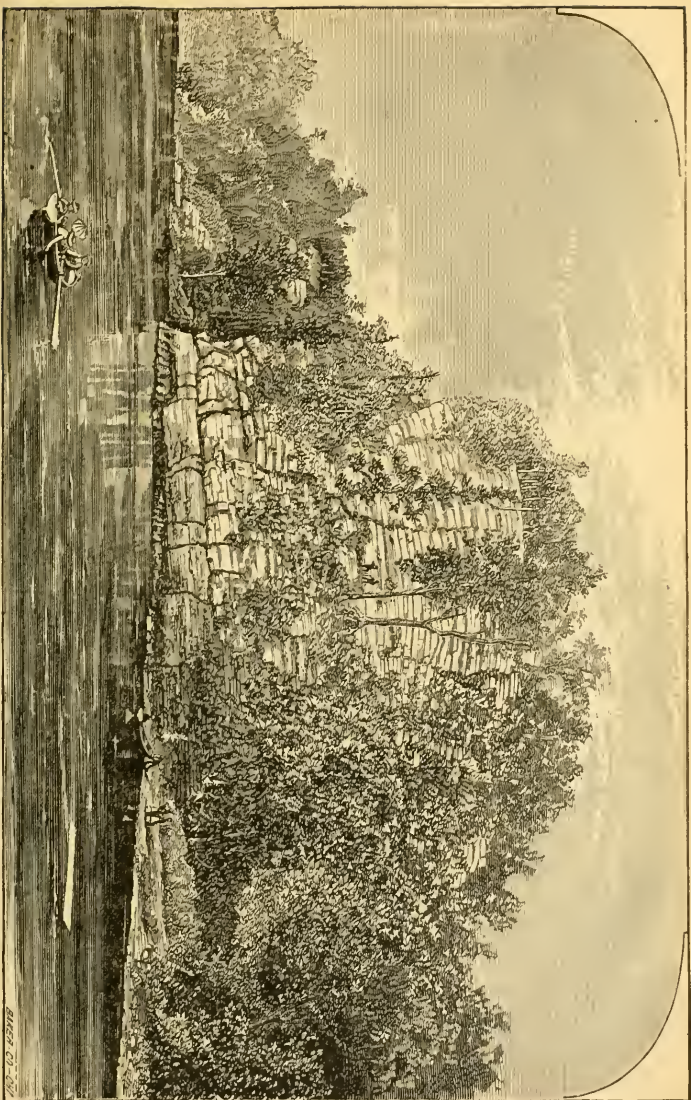
Tradition states that a band of this tribe, in order to escape the general slaughter, took refuge upon the high rock on the Illinois

river since known as Starved Rock. Nature has made this one of the most formidable military fortresses in the world. From the waters which wash its base it rises to an altitude of 125 feet. Three of its sides it is impossible to scale, while the one next to the land may be climbed with difficulty. From its summit, almost as inaccessible as an eagle's nest, the valley of the Illinois is seen as a landscape of exquisite beauty. The river near by struggles between a number of wooded islands, while further below it quietly meanders through vast meadows till it disappears like a thread of light in the dim distance. On the summit of this rock the Illinois were besieged by a superior force of the Pottawatomies whom the great strength of their natural fortress enabled them to keep at bay. Hunger and thirst, however, soon accomplished what the enemy was unable to effect. Surrounded by a relentless foe, without food or water, they took a last look at their beautiful hunting grounds, and with true Indian fortitude lay down and died from starvation. Years afterward their bones were seen whitening in that place.

At the beginning of the present century the remnants of this once powerful confederacy were forced into a small compass around Kaskaskia. A few years later they emigrated to the Southwest, and in 1850 they were in Indian Territory, and numbered but 84 persons.

SACS AND FOXES.

The Sacs and Foxes, who figured most conspicuously in the later history of Illinois, inhabited the northwestern portion of the State. By long residence together and intermarriage they had substantially become one people. Drake, in his "Life of Black Hawk," speaks of these tribes as follows: "The Sacs and Foxes fought their way from the waters of the St. Lawrence to Green Bay, and after reaching that place, not only sustained themselves against hostile tribes, but were the most active and courageous in the subjugation, or rather the extermination, of the numerous and powerful Illinois confederacy. They had many wars, offensive and defensive, with the Sionx, the Pawnees, the Osages, and other tribes, some of which are ranked among the most fierce and ferocious warriors of the whole continent; and it does not appear that in these conflicts, running through a long period of years, they were found wanting in this, the greatest of all savage virtues. In the late war with Great Britain, a party of the Sacs and Foxes fought under the British



STARVED ROCK ON THE ILLINOIS RIVER, NEAR PERU.

standard as a matter of choice; and in the recent contest between a fragment of these tribes and the United States, although defeated and literally cut to pieces by an overwhelming force, it is very questionable whether their reputation as braves would suffer by a comparison with that of their victors. It is believed that a careful review of their history, from the period when they first established themselves on the waters of the Mississippi down to the present time, will lead the inquirer to the conclusion that the Sacs and Foxes were truly a courageous people, shrewd, politic, and enterprising, with no more ferocity and treachery of character than is common among the tribes by whom they were surrounded." These tribes at the time of the Black Hawk War were divided into twenty families, twelve of which were Sacs and eight Foxes. The following were other prominent tribes occupying Illinois: the Kickapoos, Shawnees, Mascoulins, Piankishaws, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawas.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing large quadrupeds required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No fact could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the

speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted, it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy

imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

SINGLE-HANDED COMBAT WITH INDIANS.

The most desperate single-handed combat with Indians ever fought on the soil of Illinois was that of Tom Higgins, August 21, 1814. Higgins was 25 years old, of a muscular and compact build, not tall, but strong and active. In danger he possessed a quick and discerning judgment, and was without fear. He was a member of Journey's rangers, consisting of eleven men, stationed at Hill's Fort, eight miles southwest of the present Greenville, Putnam county. Discovering Indian signs near the fort, the company, early the following morning, started on the trail. They had not gone far before they were in an ambuscade of a larger party. At the first fire their commander, Journey, and three men fell, and six retreated to the fort; but Higgins stopped to "have another pull at the red-skins," and, taking deliberate aim at a straggling savage, shot him down. Higgins' horse had been wounded at the first fire, as he supposed, mortally. Coming to, he was about to effect his escape, when the familiar voice of Burgess hailed him from the long grass, "Tom, don't leave me." Higgins told him to come along, but Burgess replied that his leg was smashed. Higgins attempted to raise him on his horse, but the animal took fright and ran away. Higgins then directed Burgess to limp off as well as he could; and by crawling through the grass he reached the fort, while the former loaded his gun and remained behind to protect him against the pursuing enemy. When Burgess was well out of the way, Higgins took another route, which led by a small thicket, to throw any wandering enemy off the trail. Here he was confronted by three savages approaching. He ran to a little ravine near for shelter, but in the effort discovered for the first time that

he was badly wounded in the leg. He was closely pressed by the largest, a powerful Indian, who lodged a ball in his thigh. He fell, but instantly rose again, only, however, to draw the fire of the other two, and again fell wounded. The Indians now advanced upon him with their tomahawks and scalping knives; but as he presented his gun first at one, then at another, from his place in the ravine, each wavered in his purpose. Neither party had time to load, and the large Indian, supposing finally that Higgins' gun was empty, rushed forward with uplifted tomahawk and a yell; but as he came near enough, was shot down. At this the others raised the war-whoop, and rushed upon the wounded Higgins, and now a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. They darted at him with their knives time and again, inflicting many ghastly flesh-wounds, which bled profusely. One of the assailants threw his tomahawk at him with such precision as to sever his ear and lay bare his skull, knocking him down. They now rushed in on him, but he kicked them off, and grasping one of their spears thrust at him, was raised up by it. He quickly seized his gun, and by a powerful blow crushed in the skull of one, but broke his rifle. His remaining antagonist still kept up the contest, making thrusts with his knife at the bleeding and exhausted Higgins, which he parried with his broken gun as well as he could. Most of this desperate engagement was in plain view of the fort; but the rangers, having been in one ambuscade, saw in this fight only a ruse to draw out the balance of the garrison. But a Mrs. Pursely, residing at the fort, no longer able to see so brave a man contend for his life unaided, seized a gun, mounted a horse, and started to his rescue. At this the men took courage and hastened along. The Indian, seeing aid coming, fled. Higgins, being nearly hacked to pieces, fainted from loss of blood. He was carried to the fort. There being no surgeon, his comrades cut two balls from his flesh; others remained in. For days his life was despaired of; but by tender nursing he ultimately regained his health, although badly crippled. He resided in Fayette county for many years after, and died in 1829.

EARLY DISCOVERIES

NICHOLAS PERROT.

The first white man who ever set foot on the soil embraced within the boundary of the present populous State of Illinois was Nicholas Perrot, a Frenchman. He was sent to Chicago in the year 1671 by M. Talon, Intendant of Canada, for the purpose of inviting the Western Indians to a great peace convention to be held at Green Bay. This convention had for its chief object the promulgation of a plan for the discovery of the Mississippi river. This great river had been discovered by De Soto, the Spanish explorer, nearly one hundred and fifty years previously, but his nation left the country a wilderness, without further exploration or settlement within its borders, in which condition it remained until the river was discovered by Joliet and Marquette in 1673. It was deemed a wise policy to secure, as far as possible, the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, far and near, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous. Thus the great convention was called.

JOLIET AND MARQUETTE.

Although Perrot was the first European to visit Illinois, he was not the first to make any important discoveries. This was left for Joliet and Marquette, which they accomplished two years thereafter. The former, Louis Joliet, was born at Quebec in 1645. He was educated for the clerical profession, but he abandoned it to engage in the fur trade. His companion, Father Jacques Marquette, was a native of France, born in 1637. He was a Jesuit priest by education, and a man of simple faith and great zeal and devotion in extending the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians. He was sent to America in 1666 as a missionary. To convert the Indians he penetrated the wilderness a thousand miles in advance of civilization, and by his kind attention in their afflictions he won their affections and made them his lasting friends. There were others, however, who visited Illinois even prior to the famous exploration of Joliet and Marquette. In 1672 the Jesuit

missionaries, Fathers Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, bore the standard of the Cross from their mission at Green Bay through western Wisconsin and northern Illinois.

According to the pre-arranged plan referred to above, at the Jesuit mission on the Strait of Mackinaw, Joliet joined Marquette, and with five other Frenchmen and a simple outfit the daring explorers on the 17th of May, 1673, set out on their perilous voyage to discover the Mississippi. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, they entered Green Bay, and passed thence up Fox river and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Muscatines and Miamis, where great interest was taken in the expedition by the natives. With guides they proceeded down the river. Arriving at the portage, they soon carried their light canoes and scanty baggage to the Wisconsin, about three miles distant. Their guides now refused to accompany them further, and endeavored, by reciting the dangers incident to the voyage, to induce them to return. They stated that huge demons dwelt in the great river, whose voices could be heard a long distance, and who engulfed in the raging waters all who came within their reach. They also represented that if any of them should escape the dangers of the river, fierce tribes of Indians dwelt upon its banks ready to complete the work of destruction. They proceeded on their journey, however, and on the 17th of June pushed their frail barks on the bosom of the stately Mississippi, down which they smoothly glided for nearly a hundred miles. Here Joliet and Marquette, leaving their canoes in charge of their men, went on the western shore, where they discovered an Indian village, and were kindly treated. They journeyed on down the unknown river, passing the mouth of the Illinois, then running into the current of the muddy Missouri, and afterward the waters of the Ohio joined with them on their journey southward. Near the mouth of the Arkansas they discovered Indians who showed signs of hostility; but when Marquette's mission of peace was made known to them, they were kindly received. After proceeding up the Arkansas a short distance, at the advice of the natives they turned their faces northward to retrace their steps. After several weeks of hard toil they reached the Illinois, up which stream they proceeded to Lake Michigan. Following the western shore of the lake, they entered Green Bay the latter part of September, having traveled a distance of 2,500 miles.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in LaSalle county. The following year he returned and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Virgin Mary. This was the last act of his life. He died in Michigan, May 18, 1675.

LASALLE'S EXPLORATIONS.

The first French occupation of Illinois was effected by LaSalle, in 1680. Having constructed a vessel, the "Griffin," above the falls of Niagara, he sailed to Green Bay, and passed thence in canoe to the mouth of the St. Joseph river, by which and the Kankakee he reached the Illinois in January, 1680; and on the 3d he entered the expansion of the river now called Peoria lake. Here, at the lower end of the lake, on its eastern bank, now in Tazewell county, he erected Fort Crevecoeur. The place where this ancient fort stood may still be seen just below the outlet of Peoria lake. It had, however, but a temporary existence. From this point LaSalle determined, at that time, to descend the Mississippi to its mouth. This he did not do, however, until two years later. Returning to Fort Frontenae for the purpose of getting material with which to rig his vessel, he left the fort at Peoria in charge of his lieutenant, Henri Tonti, an Italian, who had lost one of his hands by the explosion of a grenade in the Sicilian wars. Tonti had with him fifteen men, most of whom disliked LaSalle, and were ripe for a revolt the first opportunity. Two men who had, previous to LaSalle's departure, been sent to look for the "Griffin" now returned and reported that the vessel was lost and that Fort Frontenae was in the hands of LaSalle's creditors. This disheartening intelligence had the effect to enkindle a spirit of mutiny among the garrison. Tonti had no sooner left the fort, with a few men, to fortify what was afterward known as Starved Rock, than the garrison at the fort refused longer to submit to authority. They destroyed the fort, seized the ammunition, provisions, and other portables of value, and fled. Only two of their number remained true. These hastened to apprise Tonti of what had occurred. He thereupon sent four of the men with him to inform LaSalle. Thus was Tonti in the midst of treacherous savages, with only five men, two of whom were the friars Ribourde and Membre. With these he immediately returned to the fort, collected what tools had not been destroyed, and conveyed them to the great town of the Illinois Indians.

By this voluntary display of confidence he hoped to remove the jealousy created in the minds of the Illinois by the enemies of LaSalle. Here he awaited, unmolested, the return of LaSalle.

GREAT BATTLE OF THE ILLINOIS.

Neither Tonti nor his wild associates suspected that hordes of Iroquois were gathering preparatory to rushing down upon their country and reducing it to an uninhabited waste. Already these hell-hounds of the wilderness had destroyed the Hurons, Eries, and other natives on the lakes, and were now directing their attention to the Illinois for new victims. Five hundred Iroquois warriors set out for the home of the Illinois. All was fancied security and idle repose in the great town of this tribe, as the enemy stealthily approached. Suddenly as a clap of thunder from a cloudless sky the listless inhabitants were awakened from their lethargy. A Shawnee Indian, on his return home after a visit to the Illinois, first discovered the invaders. To save his friends from the impending danger, he hurriedly returned and apprised them of the coming enemy. This intelligence spread with lightning rapidity over the town, and each wigwam disgorged its boisterous and astounded inmates. Women snatched their children, and in a delirium of fright wandered aimlessly about, rending the air with their screams. The men, more self-possessed, seized their arms ready for the coming fray. Tonti, long an object of suspicion, was soon surrounded by an angry crowd of warriors, who accused him of being an emissary of the enemy. His inability to defend himself properly, in consequence of not fully understanding their language left them still inclined to believe him guilty, and they seized his effects from the fort and threw them into the river. The women and children were sent down the river for safety, and the warriors, not exceeding four hundred, as most of their young men were off hunting, returned to the village. Along the shores of the river they kindled huge bonfires, and spent the entire night in greasing their bodies, painting their faces, and performing the war-dance, to prepare for the approaching enemy. At early dawn the scouts who had been sent out returned, closely followed by the Iroquois. The scouts had seen a chief arrayed in French costume, and reported their suspicions that LaSalle was in the camp of the enemy, and Tonti again became an object of jealousy. A concourse of wildly gesticulating savages immediately gathered about him, de-

manding his life, and nothing saved him from their uplifted weapons but a promise that he and his men would go with them to meet the enemy. With their suspicions partly lulled, they hurriedly crossed the river and met the foe, when both commenced firing. Tonti, seeing that the Illinois were outnumbered and likely to be defeated, determined, at the imminent risk of his life, to stay the fight by an attempt at mediation. Presuming on the treaty of peace then existing between the French and Iroquois, he exchanged his gun for a belt of wampum and advanced to meet the savage multitude, attended by three companions, who, being unnecessarily exposed to danger, were dismissed, and he proceeded alone. A short walk brought him in the midst of a pack of yelping devils, writhing and distorted with fiendish rage, and impatient to shed his blood. As the result of his swarthy Italian complexion and half-savage costume, he was at first taken for an Indian, and before the mistake was discovered a young warrior approached and stabbed at his heart. Fortunately the blade was turned aside by coming in contact with a rib, yet a large flesh wound was inflicted, which bled profusely. At this juncture a chief discovered his true character, and he was led to the rear and efforts were made to staunch his wound. When sufficiently recovered, he declared the Illinois were under the protection of the French, and demanded, in consideration of the treaty between the latter and the Iroquois, that they should be suffered to remain without further molestation. During this conference a young warrior snatched Tonti's hat, and, fleeing with it to the front, held it aloft on the end of his gun in view of the Illinois. The latter, judging that Tonti had been killed, renewed the fight with great vigor. Simultaneously, intelligence was brought to the Iroquois that Frenchmen were assisting their enemies in the fight, when the contest over Tonti was renewed with redoubled fury. Some declared that he should be immediately put to death, while others, friendly to LaSalle, with equal earnestness demanded that he should be set at liberty. During their clamorous debate, his hair was several times lifted by a huge savage who stood at his back with a scalping knife ready for execution.

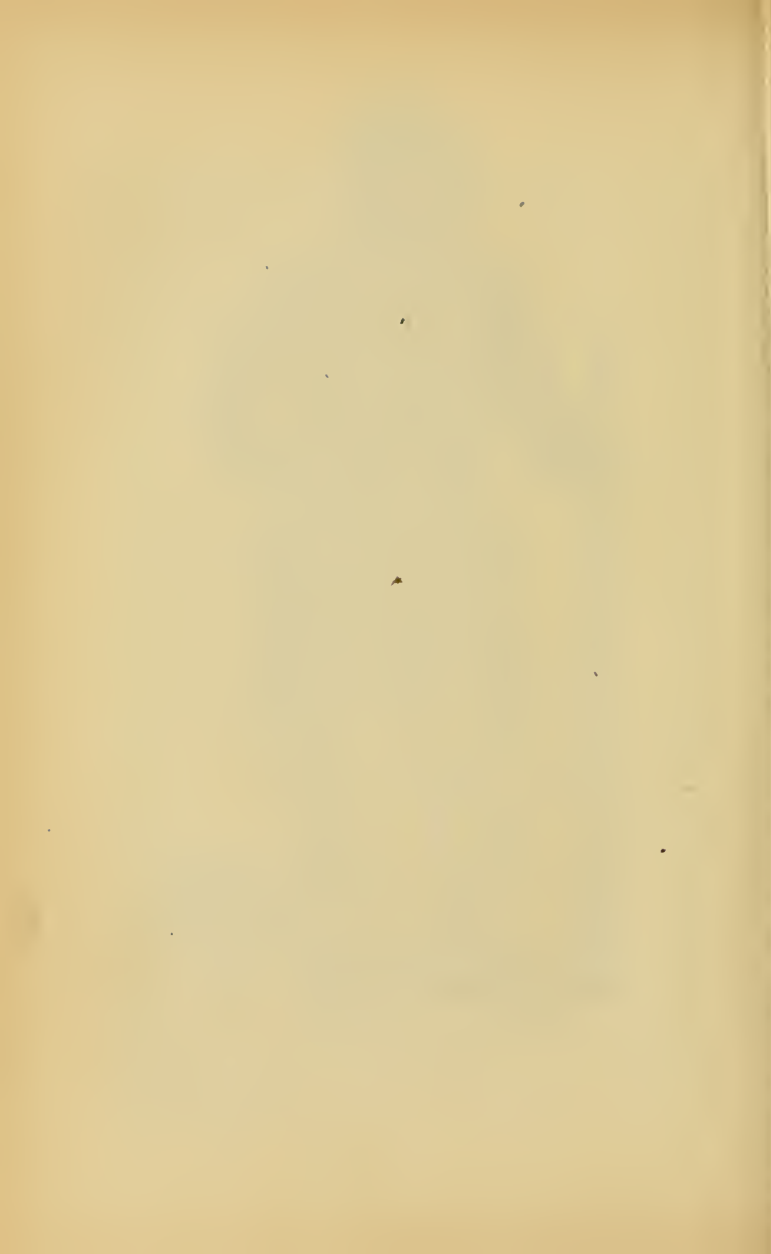
Tonti at length turned the current of the angry controversy in his favor, by stating that the Illinois were 1,200 strong, and that there were 60 Frenchmen at the village ready to assist them. This statement obtained at least a partial credence, and his tormentors now

determined to use him as an instrument to delude the Illinois with a pretended truce. The old warriors, therefore, advanced to the front and ordered the firing to cease, while Tonti, dizzy from the loss of blood, was furnished with an emblem of peace and sent staggering across the plain to rejoin the Illinois. The two friars who had just returned from a distant hut, whither they had repaired for prayer and meditation, were the first to meet him and bless God for what they regarded as a miraculous deliverance. With the assurance brought by Tonti, the Illinois re-crossed the river to their lodges, followed by the enemy as far as the opposite bank. Not long after, large numbers of the latter, under the pretext of hunting, also crossed the river and hung in threatening groups about the town. These hostile indications, and the well-known disregard which the Iroquois had always evinced for their pledges, soon convinced the Illinois that their only safety was in flight. With this conviction they set fire to their village, and while the vast volume of flames and smoke diverted the attention of the enemy, they quietly dropped down the river to join their women and children. As soon as the flames would permit, the Iroquois entrenched themselves on the site of the village. Tonti and his men were ordered by the suspicious savages to leave their hut and take up their abode in the fort.

At first the Iroquois were much elated at the discomfiture of the Illinois, but when two days afterward they discovered them reconnoitering their intrenchments, their courage greatly subsided. With fear they recalled the exaggerations of Tonti respecting their numbers, and concluded to send him with a hostage to make overtures of peace. He and his hostage were received with delight by the Illinois, who readily assented to the proposal which he brought, and in turn sent back with him a hostage to the Iroquois. On his return to the fort his life was again placed in jeopardy, and the treaty was with great difficulty ratified. The young and inexperienced Illinois hostage betrayed to his crafty interviewers the numerical weakness of his tribe, and the savages immediately rushed upon Tonti, and charged him with having deprived them of the spoils and honors of victory. It now required all the tact of which he was master to escape. After much difficulty however, the treaty was concluded, but the savages, to show their contempt for it, immediately commenced constructing canoes in which to descend the river and attack the Illinois.



AN IROQUOIS CHIEF.



FRENCHMEN DRIVEN AWAY.

Tonti managed to apprise the latter of their designs, and he and Membre were soon after summoned to attend a council of the Iroquois, who still labored under a wholesome fear of Count Frontenac, and disliking to attack the Illinois in the presence of the French, they thought to try to induce them to leave the country. At the assembling of the council, six packages of beaver skins were introduced, and the savage orator, presenting them separately to Tonti, explained the nature of each. "The first two," said he, "were to declare that the children of Count Frontenac, that is, the Illinois, should not be eaten; the next was a plaster to heal the wounds of Tonti; the next was oil wherewith to anoint him and Membre, that they might not be fatigued in traveling; the next proclaimed that the sun was bright; and the sixth and last required them to decamp and go home."

At the mention of going home, Tonti demanded of them when they intended to set the example by leaving the Illinois in the peaceable possession of their country, which they had so unjustly invaded. The council grew boisterous and angry at the idea that they should be demanded to do what they required of the French, and some of its members, forgetting their previous pledge, declared that they would "eat Illinois flesh before they departed." Tonti, in imitation of the Indians' manner of expressing scorn, indignantly kicked away the presents of fur, saying, since they intended to devour the children of Frontenac with cannibal ferocity, he would not accept their gifts. This stern rebuke resulted in the expulsion of Tonti and his companion from the council, and the next day the chiefs ordered them to leave the country.

Tonti had now, at the great peril of his life, tried every expedient to prevent the slaughter of the Illinois. There was little to be accomplished by longer remaining in the country, and as longer delay might imperil the lives of his own men, he determined to depart, not knowing where or when he would be able to rejoin LaSalle. With this object in view, the party, consisting of six persons, embarked in canoes, which soon proved leaky, and they were compelled to land for the purpose of making repairs. While thus employed, Father Ribourde, attracted by the beauty of the surrounding landscape, wandered forth among the groves for meditation and prayer. Not returning in due time, Tonti became alarmed, and started with a compan-

ion to ascertain the cause of the long delay. They soon discovered tracks of Indians, by whom it was supposed he had been seized, and guns were fired to direct his return, in case he was alive. Seeing nothing of him during the day, at night they built fires along the bank of the river and retired to the opposite side, to see who might approach them. Near midnight a number of Indians were seen flitting about the light, by whom, no doubt, had been made the tracks seen the previous day. It was afterward learned that they were a band of Kickapoos, who had for several days been hovering about the camp of the Iroquois in quest of scalps. They had fell in with the inoffensive old friar and scalped him. Thus, in the 65th year of his age, the only heir to a wealthy Burgundian house perished under the war-club of the savages for whose salvation he had renounced ease and affluence.

INHUMAN BUTCHERY.

During this tragedy a far more revolting one was being enacted in the great town of Illinois. The Iroquois were tearing open the graves of the dead, and wreaking their vengeance upon the bodies made hideous by putrefaction. At this desecration, it is said, they even ate portions of the dead bodies, while subjecting them to every indignity that brutal hate could inflict. Still unsated by their hellish brutalities, and now unrestrained by the presence of the French, they started in pursuit of the retreating Illinois. Day after day they and the opposing forces moved in compact array down the river, neither being able to gain any advantage over the other. At length the Iroquois obtained by falsehood that which number and prowess denied them. They gave out that their object was to possess the country, not by destroying, but by driving out its present inhabitants. Deceived by this false statement, the Illinois separated, some descending the Mississippi and others crossing to the western shore. The Tamaroas, more credulous than the rest, remained near the mouth of the Illinois, and were suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy. The men fled in dismay, and the women and children, to the number of 700, fell into the hands of the ferocious enemy. Then followed the tortures, butcheries and burnings which only the infuriated and imbruted Iroquois could perpetrate. LaSalle on his return discovered the half-charred bodies of women and children still bound to the stakes where they had suffered all the torments hellish hate could devise. In addition

to those who had been burnt, the mangled bodies of women and children thickly covered the ground, many of which bore marks of brutality too horrid for record.

After the ravenous horde had sufficiently glutted their greed for carnage, they retired from the country. The Illinois returned and rebuilt their town.

TONTI SAFE AT GREEN BAY.

After the death of Ribourde, Tonti and his men again resumed their journey. Soon again their craft became disabled, when they abandoned it and started on foot for Lake Michigan. Their supply of provisions soon became exhausted, and they were compelled to subsist in a great measure on roots and herbs. One of their companions wandered off in search of game, and lost his way, and several days elapsed before he rejoined them. In his absence he was without flints and bullets, yet contrived to shoot some turkeys by using slugs cut from a pewter porringer and a fire-brand to discharge his gun. Tonti fell sick of a fever and greatly retarded the progress of the march. Nearing Green Bay, the cold increased and the means of subsistence decreased and the party would have perished had they not found a few ears of corn and some frozen squashes in the fields of a deserted village. Near the close of November they had reached the Pottawatomies, who warmly greeted them. Their chief was an ardent admirer of the French, and was accustomed to say: "There were but three great captains in the world,—himself, Tonti and LaSalle." For the above account of Tonti's encounter with the Iroquois, we are indebted to Davidson and Stuvé's History of Illinois.

LASALLE'S RETURN.

LaSalle returned to Peoria only to meet the hideous picture of devastation. Tonti had escaped, but LaSalle knew not whither. Passing down the lake in search of him and his men, LaSalle discovered that the fort had been destroyed; but the vessel which he had partly constructed was still on the stocks, and but slightly injured. After further fruitless search he fastened to a tree a painting representing himself and party sitting in a canoe and bearing a pipe of peace, and to the painting attached a letter addressed to Tonti.

LaSalle was born in France in 1643, of wealthy parentage, and educated in a college of the Jesuits, from which he separated and came to Canada, a poor man, in 1666. He was a man of daring genius,

and outstripped all his competitors in exploits of travel and commerce with the Indians. He was granted a large tract of land at LaChine, where he established himself in the fur trade. In 1669 he visited the headquarters of the great Iroquois confederacy, at Onondaga, New York, and, obtaining guides, explored the Ohio river to the falls at Louisville. For many years previous, it must be remembered, missionaries and traders were obliged to make their way to the Northwest through Canada on account of the fierce hostility of the Iroquois along the lower lakes and Niagara river, which entirely closed this latter route to the upper lakes. They carried on their commerce chiefly by canoes, paddling them through Ottawa river to Lake Nipissing, carrying them across the portage to French river, and descending that to Lake Huron. This being the route by which they reached the Northwest, we have an explanation of the fact that all the earliest Jesuit missions were established in the neighborhood of the upper lakes. LaSalle conceived the grand idea of opening the route by Niagara river and the lower lakes to Canada commerce by sail vessels, connecting it with the navigation of the Mississippi, and thus opening a magnificent water communication from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. This truly grand and comprehensive purpose seems to have animated him in his wonderful achievements, and the matchless difficulties and hardships he surmounted. As the first step in the accomplishment of this object he established himself on Lake Ontario, and built and garrisoned Fort Frontenac, the site of the present city of Kingston, Canada. Here he obtained a grant of land from the French crown, and a body of troops, by which he repulsed the Iroquois and opened passage to Niagara Falls. Having by this masterly stroke made it safe to attempt a hitherto untried expedition, his next step, as we have seen, was to build a ship with which to sail the lakes. He was successful in this undertaking, though his ultimate purpose was defeated by a strange combination of untoward circumstances. The Jesuits evidently hated LaSalle and plotted against him, because he had abandoned them and united with a rival order. The fur traders were also jealous of his success in opening new channels of commerce. While they were plodding with their bark canoes through the Ottawa, he was constructing sailing vessels to command the trade of the lakes and the Mississippi. These great plans excited the jealousy and envy of

small traders, introduced treason and revolt into the ranks of his men, and finally led to the foul assassination by which his great achievements were permanently ended.

LASALLE'S ASSASSINATION.

Again visiting the Illinois in the year 1682, LaSalle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. He erected a standard upon which he inscribed the arms of France, and took formal possession of the whole valley of this mighty river in the name of Louis XIV., then reigning, and in honor of whom he named the country Louisiana. LaSalle then returned to France, was appointed Governor, and returned with a fleet of immigrants for the purpose of planting a colony in Illinois. They arrived in due time in the Gulf of Mexico, but failing to find the mouth of the Mississippi, up which they intended to sail, his supply ship, with the immigrants, was driven ashore and wrecked on Matagorda Bay. With the fragments of the vessel he constructed rude huts and stockades on the shore for the protection of his followers, calling the post Fort St. Louis. He then made a trip into New Mexico in search of silver mines, but, meeting with disappointment, returned to find his colony reduced to forty souls. He then resolved to travel on foot to Illinois. With some twenty of his men they filed out of their fort on the 12th of January, 1687, and after the parting,—which was one of sighs, of tears, and of embraces, all seeming intuitively to know that they should see each other no more,—they started on their disastrous journey. Two of the party, Du Haut and Leotot, when on a hunting expedition in company with a nephew of LaSalle, assassinated him while asleep. The long absence of his nephew caused LaSalle to go in search of him. On approaching the murderers of his nephew, they fired upon him, killing him instantly. They then despoiled the body of its clothing, and left it to be devoured by the wild beasts of the forest. Thus, at the age of 43, perished one whose exploits have so greatly enriched the history of the New World. To estimate aright the marvels of his patient fortitude, one must follow on his track through the vast scene of his interminable journeyings, those thousands of weary miles of forest, marsh and river, where, again and again, in the bitterness of baffled striving, the untiring pilgrim pushed onward toward the goal he never was to attain. America owes him an enduring memory; for in this masenline figurè, east

in iron, she sees the heroic pioneer who guided her to the possession of her richest heritage.

Tonti, who had been stationed at the fort on the Illinois, learning of LaSalle's unsuccessful voyage, immediately started down the Mississippi to his relief. Reaching the Gulf, he found no traces of the colony. He then returned, leaving some of his men at the mouth of the Arkansas. These were discovered by the remnant of LaSalle's followers, who guided them to the fort on the Illinois, where they reported that LaSalle was in Mexico. The little band left at Fort St. Louis were finally destroyed by the Indians, and the murderers of LaSalle were shot. Thus ends the sad chapter of Robert Cavalier de LaSalle's exploration.

FRENCH OCCUPATION.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first mission in Illinois, as we have already seen, was commenced by Marquette in April, 1675. He called the religious society which he established the "Mission of the Immaculate Conception," and the town Kaskaskia. The first military occupation of the country was at Fort Crevecoeur, erected in 1680; but there is no evidence that a settlement was commenced there, or at Peoria, on the lake above, at that early date. The first settlement of which there is any authentic account was commenced with the building of Fort St. Louis on the Illinois river in 1682; but this was soon abandoned. The oldest permanent settlement, not only in Illinois, but in the valley of the Mississippi, is at Kaskaskia, situated six miles above the mouth of the Kaskaskia river. This was settled in 1690 by the removal of the mission from old Kaskaskia, or Ft. St. Louis, on the Illinois river. Cahokia was settled about the same time. The reason for the removal of the old Kaskaskia settlement and mission, was probably because the dangerous and difficult route by Lake Michigan and the Chicago portage had been almost abandoned, and travelers and traders traveled down and up the Mississippi by the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. It was removed to the vicinity of the Mississippi in order to be in the line of travel from Canada to Louisiana, that is, the lower part of it, for it was all Louisiana then south of the lakes. Illinois came into possession of the French in 1682, and was a dependency of Canada and a part of Louisiana. During the period of French rule in Louisiana, the population

probably never exceeded ten thousand. To the year 1730 the following five distinct settlements were made in the territory of Illinois, numbering, in population, 140 French families, about 600 "converted" Indians, and many traders; Cahokia, near the mouth of Cahokia creek and about five miles below the present city of St. Louis; St. Philip, about forty-five miles below Cahokia; Fort Chartres, twelve miles above Kaskaskia; Kaskaskia, situated on the Kaskaskia river six miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. Fort Chartres was built under the direction of the Mississippi Company in 1718, and was for a time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois, and the most impregnable fortress in North America. It was also the center of wealth and fashion in the West. For about eighty years the French retained peaceable possession of Illinois. Their amiable disposition and tact of ingratiating themselves with the Indians enabled them to escape almost entirely the broils which weakened and destroyed other colonies. Whether exploring remote rivers or traversing hunting grounds in pursuit of game, in the social circle or as participants in the religious exercises of the church, the red men became their associates and were treated with the kindness and consideration of brothers. For more than a hundred years peace between the white man and the red was unbroken, and when at last this reign of harmony terminated it was not caused by the conciliatory Frenchman, but by the blunt and sturdy Anglo-Saxon. During this century, or until the country was occupied by the English, no regular court was ever held. When, in 1765, the country passed into the hands of the English, many of the French, rather than submit to a change in their institutions, preferred to leave their homes and seek a new abode. There are, however, at the present time a few remnants of the old French stock in the State, who still retain to a great extent the ancient habits and customs of their fathers.

THE MISSISSIPPI COMPANY.

During the earliest period of French occupation of this country, M. Tonti, LaSalle's attendant, was commander-in-chief of all the territory embraced between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico, and extending east and west of the Mississippi as far as his ambition or imagination pleased to allow. He spent twenty-one years in establishing forts and organizing the first settlements of Illinois. Sep-

tember 14, 1712, the French government granted a monopoly of all the trade and commerce of the country to M. Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, who established a trading company in Illinois, and it was by this means that the early settlements became permanent and others established. Crozat surrendered his charter in 1717, and the Company of the West, better known as the Mississippi Company, was organized, to aid and assist the banking system of John Law, the most famous speculator of modern times, and perhaps at one time the wealthiest private individual the world has ever known; but his treasure was transitory. Under the Company of the West a branch was organized called the Company of St. Philip's, for the purpose of working the rich silver mines supposed to be in Illinois, and Philip Renault was appointed as its agent. In 1719 he sailed from France with two hundred miners, laborers and mechanics. During 1719 the Company of the West was by royal order united with the Royal Company of the Indies, and had the influence and support of the crown, who was deluded by the belief that immense wealth would flow into the empty treasury of France. This gigantic scheme, one of the most extensive and wonderful bubbles ever blown up to astonish, deceive and ruin thousands of people, was set in operation by the fertile brain of John Law. Law was born in Scotland in 1671, and so rapid had been his career that at the age of twenty-three he was a "bankrupt, an adulterer, a murderer and an exiled outlaw." But he possessed great financial ability, and by his agreeable and attractive manners, and his enthusiastic advocacy of his schemes, he succeeded in inflaming the imagination of the mercurial Frenchmen, whose greed for gain led them to adopt any plans for obtaining wealth.

Law arrived in Paris with two and a half millions of francs, which he had gained at the gambling table, just at the right time. Louis XIV. had just died and left as a legacy empty coffers and an immense public debt. Every thing and everybody was taxed to the last penny to pay even the interest. All the sources of industry were dried up; the very wind which wafted the barks of commerce seemed to have died away under the pressure of the time; trade stood still; the merchant, the trader, the artificer, once flourishing in affluence, were transformed into clamorous beggars. The life-blood that animated the kingdom was stagnated in all its arteries, and the danger of an awful crisis became such that

the nation was on the verge of bankruptcy. At this critical juncture John Law arrived and proposed his grand scheme of the Mississippi Company; 200,000 shares of stock at 500 livres each were at first issued. This sold readily and great profits were realized. More stock was issued, speculation became rife, the fever seized everybody, and the wildest speculating frenzy pervaded the whole nation. Illinois was thought to contain vast and rich mines of minerals. Kaskaskia, then scarcely more than the settlement of a few savages, was spoken of as an emporium of the most extensive traffic, and as rivaling some of the cities of Europe in refinement, fashion and religious culture. Law was in the zenith of his glory, and the people in the zenith of their infatuation. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, were at once filled with visions of untold wealth, and every age, set, rank and condition were buying and selling stocks. Law issued stock again and again, and readily sold until 2,235,000,000 livres were in circulation, equaling about \$450,000,000. While confidence lasted an impetus was given to trade never before known. An illusory policy everywhere prevailed, and so dazzled the eye that none could see in the horizon the dark cloud announcing the approaching storm. Law at the time was the most influential man in Europe. His house was beset from morning till night with eager applicants for stock. Dukes, marquises and counts, with their wives and daughters, waited for hours in the street below his door. Finding his residence too small, he changed it for the Place Vendome, whither the crowd followed him, and the spacious square had the appearance of a public market. The boulevards and public gardens were forsaken, and the Place Vendome became the most fashionable place in Paris; and he was unable to wait upon even one-tenth part of his applicants. The bubble burst after a few years, scattering ruin and distress in every direction. Law, a short time previous the most popular man in Europe, fled to Brussels, and in 1729 died in Venice, in obscurity and poverty.

ENGLISH RULE.

As early as 1750 there could be perceived the first throes of the revolution, which gave a new master and new institutions to Illinois. France claimed the whole valley of the Mississippi, and England the right to extend her possessions westward as far as she might desire. Through colonial controversies the two mother

countries were precipitated into a bloody war within the North-western Territory, George Washington firing the first gun of the military struggle which resulted in the overthrow of the French not only in Illinois but in North America. The French evinced a determination to retain control of the territory bordering the Ohio and Mississippi from Canada to the Gulf, and so long as the English colonies were confined to the sea-coast there was little reason for controversy. As the English, however, became acquainted with this beautiful and fertile portion of our country, they not only learned the value of the vast territory, but also resolved to set up a counter claim to the soil. The French established numerous military and trading posts from the frontiers of Canada to New Orleans, and in order to establish also their claims to jurisdiction over the country they carved the lilies of France on the forest trees, or sunk plates of metal in the ground. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations; and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm should burst upon the frontier settlement. The French based their claims upon discoveries, the English on grants of territory extending from ocean to ocean, but neither party paid the least attention to the prior claims of the Indians. From this position of affairs, it was evident that actual collision between the contending parties would not much longer be deferred. The English Government, in anticipation of a war, urged the Governor of Virginia to lose no time in building two forts, which were equipped by arms from England. The French anticipated the English and gathered a considerable force to defend their possessions. The Governor determined to send a messenger to the nearest French post and demand an explanation. This resolution of the Governor brought into the history of our country for the first time the man of all others whom America most loves to honor, namely, George Washington. He was chosen, although not yet twenty-one years of age, as the one to perform this delicate and difficult mission. With five companions he set out on Nov. 10, 1753, and after a perilous journey returned Jan. 6, 1754. The struggle commenced and continued long, and was bloody and fierce; but on the 10th of October, 1765, the ensign of France was replaced on the ramparts of Fort Chartres by the flag of Great Britain. This fort was the



• GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

depot of supplies and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of the French. At this time the colonies of the Atlantic seaboard were assembled in preliminary congress at New York, dreaming of liberty and independence for the continent; and Washington, who led the expedition against the French for the English king, in less than ten years was commanding the forces opposed to the English tyrant. Illinois, besides being constructively a part of Florida for over one hundred years, during which time no Spaniard set foot upon her soil or rested his eyes upon her beautiful plains, for nearly ninety years had been in the actual occupation of the French, their puny settlements slumbering quietly in colonial dependence on the distant waters of the Kaskaskia, Illinois and Wabash.

GEN. CLARK'S EXPLOITS.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under English rule, and on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war the British held every post of importance in the West. While the colonists of the East were maintaining a fierce struggle with the armies of England, their western frontiers were ravaged by merciless butcheries of Indian warfare. The jealousy of the savage was aroused to action by the rapid extension of American settlement westward and the improper influence exerted by a number of military posts garrisoned by British troops. To prevent indiscriminate slaughters arising from these causes, Illinois became the theater of some of the most daring exploits connected with American history. The hero of the achievements by which this beautiful land was snatched as a gem from the British Crown, was George Rogers Clark, of Virginia. He had closely watched the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan; he also knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and therefore was convinced that if the British could be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality. Having convinced himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlement might easily succeed, he repaired to the capital of Virginia, arriving Nov. 5, 1777. While he was on his way, fortunately, Burgoyne was defeated (Oct. 17), and the spirits of the colonists were thereby greatly encouraged. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. After satisfying the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his project, he received two sets of instructions,—one secret, the

other open. The latter authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, and serve three months after their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

HE TAKES KASKASKIA.

With these instructions Col. Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Holstein and Captains Helm and Bowman to other localities to enlist men; but none of them succeeded in raising the required number. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the expedition. With these companies and several private volunteers Clark commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present cities of Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind. Here, after having completed his arrangements and announced to the men their real destination, he left a small garrison; and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, they floated down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massae, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi river and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received good items of information: one that an alliance had been formed between France and the United States, and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants at the various frontier posts had been led by the British to believe that the "Long Knives," or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly, if treated with unexpected lenity. The march to Kaskaskia was made through a hot July sun, they arriving on the evening of the 4th of July, 1778. They captured the fort near the village and soon after the village itself, by surprise, and without the loss of

a single man and without killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working on the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would; also he would protect them against any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect; and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked-for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms; and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered and gladly placed themselves under his protection.

In the person of M. Gibault, priest of Kaskaskia, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the post next in importance to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted this offer, and July 14th, in company with a fellow-townsmen, Gibault started on his mission of peace. On the 1st of August he returned with the cheerful intelligence that everything was peaceably adjusted at Vincennes in favor of the Americans. During the interval, Col. Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, and sent word to have a fort (which proved the germ of Louisville) erected at the falls of the Ohio.

While the American commander was thus negotiating with the Indians, Hamilton, the British Governor of Detroit, heard of Clark's invasion, and was greatly incensed because the country which he had in charge should be wrested from him by a few ragged militia. He therefore hurriedly collected a force, marched by way of the Wabash, and appeared before the fort at Vincennes. The inhabitants made an effort to defend the town, and when Hamilton's forces arrived, Captain Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans in the fort. These men had been sent by Clark. The latter charged a cannon and placed it in the open gateway, and the Captain stood by it with a lighted match and cried out, as Hamilton came in hailing distance, "Halt!" The British officer, not

knowing the strength of the garrison, stopped, and demanded the surrender of the fort. Helm exclaimed, "No man shall enter here till I know the terms." Hamilton responded, "You shall have the honors of war." The entire garrison consisted of one officer and one private.

VINCENNES CAPTURED.

On taking Kaskaskia, Clark made a prisoner of Rocheblave, commander of the place, and got possession of all his written instructions for the conduct of the war. From these papers he received important information respecting the plans of Col. Hamilton, Governor at Detroit, who was intending to make a vigorous and concerted attack upon the frontier. After arriving at Vincennes, however, he gave up his intended campaign for the winter, and trusting to his distance from danger and to the difficulty of approaching him, sent off his Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio, and to annoy the Americans in all ways. Thus he sat quietly down to pass the winter with only about eighty soldiers, but secure, as he thought, from molestation. But he evidently did not realize the character of the men with whom he was contending. Clark, although he could muster only one hundred and thirty men, determined to take advantage of Hamilton's weakness and security, and attack him as the only means of saving himself; for unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Accordingly, about the beginning of February, 1779, he dispatched a small galley which he had fitted out, mounted with two four-pounders and four swivels and manned with a company of soldiers, and carrying stores for his men, with orders to force her way up the Wabash, to take her station a few miles below Vincennes, and to allow no person to pass her. He himself marched with his little band, and spent sixteen days in traversing the country from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, passing with incredible fatigue through woods and marshes. He was five days in crossing the bottom lands of the Wabash; and for five miles was frequently up to the breast in water. After overcoming difficulties which had been thought insurmountable, he appeared before the place and completely surprised it. The inhabitants readily submitted, but Hamilton at first defended himself in the fort. Next day, however, he surrendered himself and his garrison prisoners-of-war. By his activity in encouraging the hostilities of the Indians and by the revolting enormities perpetrated by

those savages, Hamilton had rendered himself so obnoxious that he was thrown in prison and put in irons. During his command of the British frontier posts he offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of the Americans they would bring him, and earned in consequence thereof the title, "Hair-Buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

The services of Clark proved of essential advantage to his countrymen. They disconcerted the plans of Hamilton, and not only saved the western frontier from depredations by the savages, but also greatly cooled the ardor of the Indians for carrying on a contest in which they were not likely to be the gainers. Had it not been for this small army, a union of all the tribes from Maine to Georgia against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed.

ILLINOIS.

COUNTY OF ILLINOIS.

In October, 1778, after the successful campaign of Col. Clark, the assembly of Virginia erected the conquered country, embracing all the territory northwest of the Ohio river, into the County of Illinois, which was doubtless the largest county in the world, exceeding in its dimensions the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. To speak more definitely, it contained the territory now embraced in the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. On the 12th of December, 1778, John Todd was appointed Lieutenant-Commandant of this county by Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, and accordingly, also, the first of Illinois County.

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Illinois continued to form a part of Virginia until March 1, 1784, when that State ceded all the territory north of the Ohio to the United States. Immediately the general Government proceeded to establish a form of government for the settlers in the territories thus ceded. This form continued until the passage of the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Northwestern Territory. No man can study the secret history of this ordinance and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye the des-

tinies of these unborn States. American legislation has never achieved anything more admirable, as an internal government, than this comprehensive ordinance. Its provisions concerning the distribution of property, the principles of civil and religious liberty which it laid at the foundation of the communities since established, and the efficient and simple organization by which it created the first machinery of civil society, are worthy of all the praise that has ever been given them.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern Territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern Territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that

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once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the North-western region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

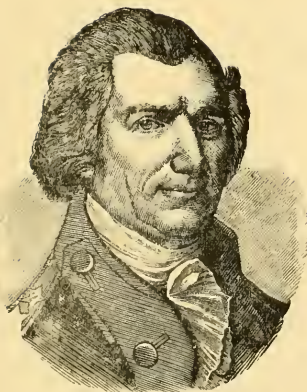
1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or

the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

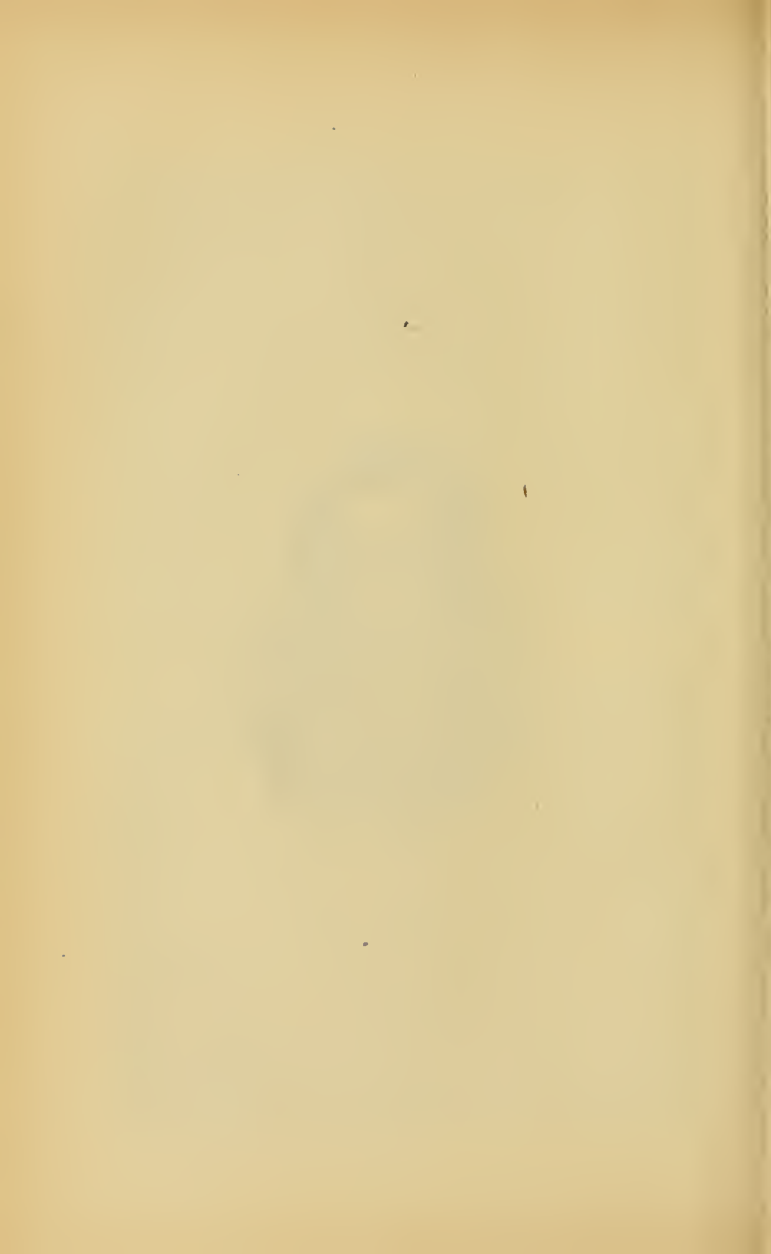
Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

SYMPATHY WITH SLAVERY.

With all this timely aid it was, however, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Illinois sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the State slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. That portion was also settled from the slave States, and this population brought their laws, customs, and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the State. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks, and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt, and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that, in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave States might



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bring their slaves if they would give them an opportunity to choose freedom or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the State within sixty days, or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men were fined. Each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave States, just as the laws for the inspection of flax and wool were imported when there was neither in the State.

ST. CLAIR, GOVERNOR OF NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

On October 5, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was, by Congress, elected Governor of this vast territory. St. Clair was born in Scotland and emigrated to America in 1755. He served in the French and English war, and was major general in the Revolution. In 1786 he was elected to Congress and chosen President of that body.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

After the division of the Northwestern Territory Illinois became one of the counties of the Territory of Indiana, from which it was separated by an act of Congress Feb. 3, 1809, forming the Territory of Illinois, with a population estimated at 9,000, and then included the present State of Wisconsin. It was divided, at the time, into two counties,—St. Clair and Randolph. John Boyle, of Kentucky, was appointed Governor, by the President, James Madison, but declining, Ninian Edwards, of the same State, was then appointed and served with distinction; and after the organization of Illinois as a State he served in the same capacity, being its third Governor.

WAR OF 1812. THE OUTBREAK.

For some years previous to the war between the United States and England in 1812, considerable trouble was experienced with the Indians. Marauding bands of savages would attack small settlements and inhumanly butcher all the inhabitants, and mutilate their dead bodies. To protect themselves, the settlers organized companies of rangers, and erected block houses and stockades in every settlement. The largest, strongest and best one of these was Fort Russell, near the present village of Edwardsville. This stockade

was made the main rendezvous for troops and military stores, and Gov. Edwards, who during the perilous times of 1812, when Indian hostilities threatened on every hand, assumed command of the Illinois forces, established his headquarters at this place. The Indians were incited to many of these depredations by English emissaries, who for years continued their dastardly work of "setting the red men, like dogs, upon the whites."

In the summer of 1811 a peace convention was held with the Pottawatomies at Peoria, when they promised that peace should prevail; but their promises were soon broken. Tecumseh, the great warrior, and fit successor of Pontiac, started in the spring of 1811, to arouse the Southern Indians to war against the whites. The purpose of this chieftain was well known to Gov. Harrison, of Indiana Territory, who determined during Tecumseh's absence to strike and disperse the hostile forces collected at Tippecanoe. This he successfully did on Nov. 7, winning the sobriquet of "Tippecanoe," by which he was afterwards commonly known. Several peace councils were held, at which the Indians promised good behavior, but only to deceive the whites. Almost all the savages of the Northwest were thoroughly stirred up and did not desire peace. The British agents at various points, in anticipation of a war with the United States, sought to enlist the favor of the savages by distributing to them large supplies of arms, ammunition and other goods.

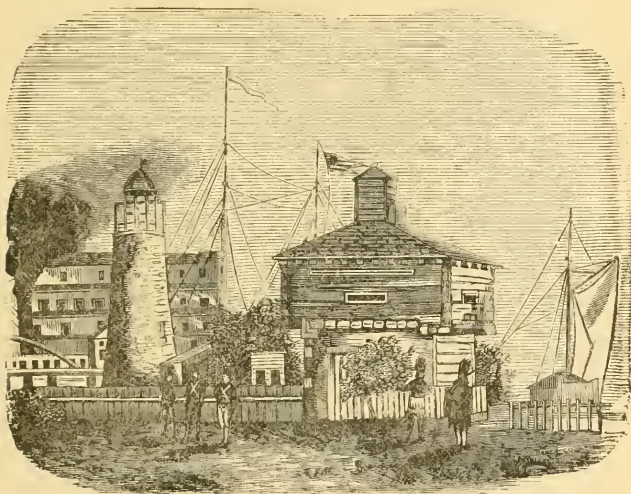
The English continued their insults to our flag upon the high seas, and their government refusing to relinquish its offensive course, all hopes of peace and safe commercial relations were abandoned, and Congress, on the 19th of June, 1812, formally declared war against Great Britain. In Illinois the threatened Indian troubles had already caused a more thorough organization of the militia and greater protection by the erection of forts. As intimated, the Indians took the war-path long before the declaration of hostilities between the two civilized nations, committing great depredations, the most atrocious of which was the

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812 between the United States and England, the greatest, as well as the most revolting, massacre of whites that ever occurred in Illinois, was perpetrated by the Pottawatomic Indians, at Fort Dearborn. This fort was built by the Government, in 1804, on the south side of the Chicago river, and was garrisoned

by 54 men under command of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm and Ensign Ronan; Dr. Voorhees, surgeon. The residents at the post at that time were the wives of officers Heald and Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadians. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them.

On the 7th of August, 1812, arrived the order from Gen. Hull, at Detroit, to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and distribute all United States property to the Indians. Chicago was so deep in the wilderness



OLD FORT DEARBORN.

that this was the first intimation the garrison received of the declaration of war made on the 19th of June. The Indian chief who brought the dispatch advised Capt. Heald not to evacuate, and that if he should decide to do so, it be done immediately, and by forced marches elude the concentration of the savages before the news could be circulated among them. To this most excellent advice the Captain gave no heed, but on the 12th held a council with

the Indians, apprising them of the orders received, and offering a liberal reward for an escort of Pottawatomies to Fort Wayne. The Indians, with many professions of friendship, assented to all he proposed, and promised all he required. The remaining officers refused to join in the council, for they had been informed that treachery was designed,—that the Indians intended to murder those in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. The port holes were open, displaying cannons pointing directly upon the council. This action, it is supposed, prevented a massacre at that time.

Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Capt. Heald not to confide in their promises, or distribute the arms and ammunition among them, for it would only put power in their hands to destroy the whites. This argument, true and excellent in itself, was now certainly inopportune, and would only incense the treacherous foe. But the Captain resolved to follow it, and accordingly on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property, the arms were broken, and the barrels of whisky, of which there was a large quantity, were rolled quietly through the sally-port, their heads knocked in and their contents emptied into the river. On that night the lurking red-skins crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of the promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river, and the Indians asserted that such an abundance of "fire-water" had been emptied into the river as to make it taste "groggy." Many of them drank of it freely.

On the 14th the desponding garrison was somewhat cheered by the arrival of Capt. Wells, with 15 friendly Miamis. Capt. Wells heard at Fort Wayne of the order to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and knowing the hostile intentions of the Indians, made a rapid march through the wilderness to protect, if possible, his niece, Mrs. Heald, and the officers and the garrison from certain destruction. But he came too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the following morning.

The fatal morning of the 16th at length dawned brightly on the world. The sun shone in unclouded splendor upon the glassy waters of Lake Michigan. At 9 A. M., the party moved out of the southern gate of the fort, in military array. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul. Capt.

Wells, with his face blackened after the manner of the Indians, led the advance guard at the head of his friendly Miamis, the garrison with loaded arms, the baggage wagons with the sick, and the women and children following, while the Pottawatomie Indians, about 500 in number, who had pledged their honor to escort the whites in safety to Fort Wayne, brought up the rear. The party took the road along the lake shore. On reaching the range of sand-hills separating the beach from the prairie, about one mile and a half from the fort, the Indians defiled to the right into the prairie, bringing the sand-hills between them and the whites. This divergence was scarcely effected when Capt. Wells, who had kept in advance with his Indians, rode furiously back and exclaimed, "They are about to attack us. Form instantly and charge upon them!" These words were scarcely uttered before a volley of balls from Indian muskets was poured in upon them. The troops were hastily formed into line, and charged up the bank. One veteran of 70 fell as they ascended. The Indians were driven back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged by 54 soldiers, 12 civilians, and three or four women—the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset—against 500 Indian warriors. The whites behaved gallantly, and sold their lives dearly. They fought desperately until two-thirds of their number were slain; the remaining 27 surrendered. And now the most sickening and heart-rending butchery of this calamitous day was committed by a young savage, who assailed one of the baggage wagons containing 12 children, every one of which fell beneath his murderous tomahawk. When Capt. Wells, who with the others had become prisoner, beheld this scene at a distance, he exclaimed in a tone loud enough to be heard by the savages, "If this be your game, I can kill too;" and turning his horse, started for the place where the Indians had left their squaws and children. The Indians hotly pursued, but he avoided their deadly bullets for a time. Soon his horse was killed and he severely wounded. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. But an enraged warrior stabbed him in the back, and he fell dead. His heart was afterwards taken out, cut in pieces and distributed among the tribes. Billy Caldwell, a half-breed Wyandot, well-known in Chicago long afterward, buried his remains the next day. Wells street in Chicago, perpetuates his memory.

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. A wife of one of the soldiers, who had frequently heard that the Indians subjected their prisoners to tortures worse than death, resolved not to be taken alive, and continued fighting until she was literally cut to pieces. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian, and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought bravely, receiving several wounds. Though faint from loss of blood she managed to keep in her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a squaw." The arm of the savage fell, and the life of this heroic woman was saved. Mrs. Helm had an encounter with a stalwart Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same time she seized the savage round the neck and endeavored to get his scalping-knife which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling, she was dragged from his grasp by another and an older Indian. The latter bore her, struggling and resisting, to the lake and plunged her in. She soon perceived it was not his intention to drown her, because he held her in such a position as to keep her head out of the water. She recognized him to be a celebrated chief called Black Partridge. When the firing ceased she was conducted up the sand-bank.

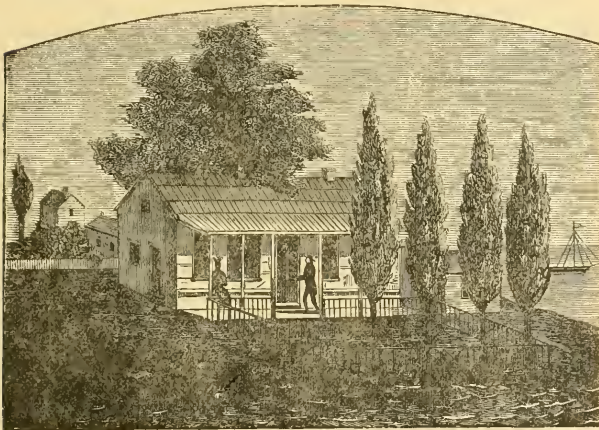
SLAUGHTER OF PRISONERS.

The prisoners were taken back to the Indian camp, when a new scene of horror was enacted. The wounded not being included in the terms of the surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, nearly all the wounded were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British general. In the stipulation of surrender, Capt. Heald had not particularly mentioned the wounded. These helpless sufferers, on reaching the Indian camp, were therefore regarded by the brutal savages as fit subjects upon which to display their cruelty and satisfy their desire for blood. Referring to the terrible butchery of the prisoners, in an account given by Mrs. Helm, she says: "An old squaw, infuriated by the loss of friends or excited by the sanguinary scenes around her, seemed possessed of demoniac fury. She seized a stable-fork and assaulted one miserable victim, who lay

groaning and writhing in the agonies of his wounds, aggravated by the scorching beams of the sun. With a delicacy of feeling, scarcely to have been expected under such circumstances, Wan-bee-nee-wan stretched a mat across two poles, between me and this dreadful scene. I was thus spared, in some degree, a view of its horrors, although I could not entirely close my ears to the cries of the sufferer. The following night five more of the wounded prisoners were tomahawked."

KINZIE FAMILY SAVED.

That evening, about sundown, a council of chiefs was held to decide the fate of the prisoners, and it was agreed to deliver them



OLD KINZIE HOUSE.

to the British commander at Detroit. After dark, many warriors from a distance came into camp, who were thirsting for blood, and were determined to murder the prisoners regardless of the terms of surrender. Black Partridge, with a few of his friends, surrounded Kinzie's house to protect the inmates from the tomahawks of the bloodthirsty savages. Soon a band of hostile warriors rushed by them into the house, and stood with tomahawks and scalping-knives, awaiting the signal from their chief to commence the work of death.

Black Partridge said to Mrs. Kinzie: "We are doing everything in our power to save you, but all is now lost; you and your friends, together with all the prisoners of the camp, will now be slain." At that moment a canoe was heard approaching the shore, when Black Partridge ran down to the river, trying in the darkness to make out the new comers, and at the same time shouted, "Who are you?" In the bow of the approaching canoe stood a tall, manly personage, with a rifle in his hand. He jumped ashore exclaiming, "I am Sau-ga-nash." "Then make all speed to the house; our friends are in danger, and you only can save them." It was Billy Caldwell, the half-breed Wyandot. He hurried forward, entered the house with a resolute step, deliberately removed his accouterments, placed his rifle behind the door, and saluted the Indians: "How now, my friends! a good day to you. I was told there were enemies here, but am glad to find only friends." Diverted by the coolness of his manner, they were ashamed to avow their murderous purpose, and simply asked for some cotton goods to wrap their dead, for burial. And thus, by his presence of mind, Caldwell averted the murder of the Kinzie family and the prisoners. The latter, with their wives and children, were dispersed among the Pottawatomie tribes along the Illinois, Rock and Wabash rivers, and some to Milwaukee. The most of them were ransomed at Detroit the following spring. A part of them, however, remained in captivity another year.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

By the middle of August, through the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and massacre of its garrison, the British and Indians were in possession of the whole Northwest. The savages, emboldened by their successes, penetrated deeper into the settlements, committing great depredations. The activity and success of the enemy aroused the people to a realization of the great danger their homes and families were in. Gov. Edwards collected a force of 350 men at Camp Russell, and Capt. Russell came from Vincennes with about 50 more. Being officered and equipped, they proceeded about the middle of October on horseback, carrying with them 20 days' rations, to Peoria. Capt. Craig was sent with two boats up the Illinois, with provisions and tools to build a fort. The little army proceeded to Peoria Lake, where was located a Pottawatomic village. They arrived late

at night, within a few miles of the village, without their presence being known to the Indians. Four men were sent out that night to reconnoiter the position of the village. The four brave men who volunteered for this perilous service were Thomas Carlin (afterward Governor), and Robert, Stephen and Davis Whiteside. They proceeded to the village, and explored it and the approaches to it thoroughly, without starting an Indian or provoking the bark of a dog. The low lands between the Indian village and the troops were covered with a rank growth of tall grass, so high and dense as to readily conceal an Indian on horseback, until within a few feet of him. The ground had become still more yielding by recent rains, rendering it almost impassable by mounted men. To prevent detection, the soldiers had camped without lighting the usual campfires. The men lay down in their cold and cheerless camp, with many misgivings. They well remembered how the skulking savages fell upon Harrison's men at Tippecanoe during the night. To add to their fears, a gun in the hands of a soldier was carelessly discharged, raising great consternation in the camp.

AN INDIAN KILLED.

Through a dense fog which prevailed the following morning, the army took up its line of march for the Indian town, Capt. Judy with his corps of spies in advance. In the tall grass they came up with an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Judy observed that he "did not leave home to take prisoners," and instantly shot one of them. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nose, and in his agony "singing the death song," the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired. Many guns were immediately discharged at the other Indian, not then known to be a squaw, all of which missed her. Badly scared, and her husband killed by her side, the agonizing wails of the squaw were heart-rending. She was taken prisoner, and afterwards restored to her nation.

TOWN BURNED.

On nearing the town a general charge was made, the Indians fleeing to the interior wilderness. Some of their warriors made a stand, when a sharp engagement occurred, but the Indians were routed. In their flight they left behind all their winter's store of

provisions, which was taken, and their town burned. Some Indian children were found who had been left in the hurried flight, also some disabled adults, one of whom was in a starving condition and with a voracious appetite partook of the bread given him. He is said to have been killed by a cowardly trooper straggling behind, after the main army had resumed its retrograde march, who wanted to be able to boast that he had killed an Indian.

About the time Gov. Edwards started with his little band against the Indians, Gen. Hopkins, with 2,000 Kentucky riflemen, left Vincennes to cross the prairies of Illinois and destroy the Indian villages along the Illinois river. Edwards, with his rangers, expected to act in concert with Gen. Hopkins' riflemen. After marching 80 or 90 miles into the enemy's country, Gen. Hopkins' men became dissatisfied, and on Oct. 20 the entire army turned and retreated homeward before even a foe had been met. After the victory of the Illinois rangers they heard nothing of Gen. Hopkins and his 2,000 mounted Kentucky riflemen; and apprehensive that a large force of warriors would be speedily collected, it was deemed prudent not to protract their stay, and accordingly the retrograde march was commenced the very day of the attack.

PEORIA BURNED.

The force of Capt. Craig, in charge of the provision boats, was not idle during this time. They proceeded to Peoria, where they were fired on by ten Indians during the night, who immediately fled. Capt. Craig discovered, at daylight, their tracks leading up into the French town. He inquired of the French their whereabouts, who denied all knowledge of them, and said they "had heard or seen nothing;" but he took the entire number prisoners, burned and destroyed Peoria, and bore the captured inhabitants away on his boats to a point below the present city of Alton, where he landed and left them in the woods,—men, women, and children,—in the inclement month of November, without shelter, and without food other than the slender stores they had themselves gathered up before their departure. They found their way to St. Louis in an almost starving condition. The burning of Peoria and taking its inhabitants prisoners, on the mere suspicion that they sympathized with the Indians, was generally regarded as a needless, if not wanton, act of military power.



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEF.

SECOND EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

In the early part of 1813, the country was put in as good defense as the sparse population admitted. In spite of the precaution taken, numerous depredations and murders were committed by the Indians, which again aroused the whites, and another expedition was sent against the foe, who had collected in large numbers in and around Peoria. This army was composed of about 900 men, collected from both Illinois and Missouri, and under command of Gen. Howard. They marched across the broad prairies of Illinois to Peoria, where there was a small stockade in charge of United States troops. Two days previously the Indians made an attack on the fort, but were repulsed. Being in the enemy's country, knowing their stealthy habits, and the troops at no time observing a high degree of discipline, many unnecessary night alarms occurred, yet the enemy were far away. The army marched up the lake to Chillicothe, burning on its way two deserted villages. At the present site of Peoria the troops remained in camp several weeks. While there they built a fort, which they named in honor of Gen. George Rogers Clark, who with his brave Virginians wrested Illinois from the English during the Revolutionary struggle. This fort was destroyed by fire in 1818. It gave a name to Peoria which it wore for several years. After the building of Fort Crevecoeur, in 1680, Peoria lake was very familiar to Western travel and history; but there is no authentic account of a permanent European settlement there until 1778, when Laville de Meillet, named after its founder, was started. Owing to the quality of the water and its greater salubrity, the location was changed to the present site of Peoria, and by 1796 the old had been entirely abandoned for the new village. After its destruction in 1812 it was not settled again until 1819, and then by American pioneers, though in 1813 Fort Clark was built there.

EXPEDITION UP THE MISSISSIPPI.

The second campaign against the Indians at Peoria closed without an engagement, or even a sight of the enemy, yet great was the benefit derived from it. It showed to the Indians the power and resources of his white foe. Still the calendar of the horrible deeds of butchery of the following year is long and bloody. A joint expedition again moved against the Indians in 1814, under Gov.

Clark of Missouri. This time they went up the Mississippi in barges, Prairie du Chien being the point of destination. There they found a small garrison of British troops, which, however, soon fled, as did the inhabitants, leaving Clark in full possession. He immediately set to work and erected Fort Shelby. The Governor returned to St. Louis, leaving his men in peaceable possession of the place, but a large force of British and Indians came down upon them, and the entire garrison surrendered. In the mean time Gen. Howard sent 108 men to strengthen the garrison. Of this number 66 were Illinois rangers, under Cpts. Reector and Riggs, who occupied two boats. The remainder were with Lient. Campbell.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

At Rock Island Campbell was warned to turn back, as an attack was contemplated. The other boats passed on up the river and were some two miles ahead when Campbell's barge was struck by a strong gale which forced it against a small island near the Illinois shore. Thinking it best to lie to till the wind abated, sentinels were stationed while the men went ashore to cook breakfast. At this time a large number of Indians on the main shore under Black Hawk commenced an attack. The savages in canoes passed rapidly to the island, and with a war-whoop rushed upon the men, who retreated and sought refuge in the barge. A battle of brisk musketry now ensued between the few regulars aboard the stranded barge and the hordes of Indians under cover of trees on the island, with severe loss to the former. Meanwhile Capt. Reector and Riggs, ahead with their barges, seeing the smoke of battle, attempted to return; but in the strong gale Riggs' boat became unmanageable and was stranded on the rapids. Reector, to avoid a similar disaster, let go his anchor. The rangers, however, opened with good aim and telling effect upon the savages. The unequal combat having raged for some time and about closing, the commander's barge, with many wounded and several dead on board,—among the former of whom, very badly, was Campbell himself,—was discovered to be on fire. Now Reector and his brave Illinois rangers, comprehending the horrid situation, performed, without delay, as cool and heroic a deed—and did it well—as ever imperiled the life of mortal man. In the howling gale, in full view of hundreds of infuriated savages, and within range of their rifles, they deliberately raised anchor,

lightened their barge by casting overboard quantities of provisions, and guided it with the utmost labor down the swift current, to the windward of the burning barge, and under the galling fire of the enemy rescued all the survivors, and removed the wounded and dying to their vessel. This was a deed of noble daring and as heroic as any performed during the war in the West. Reector hurried with his over-crowded vessel to St. Louis.

It was now feared that Riggs and his company were captured and sacrificed by the savages. His vessel, which was strong and well armed, was for a time surrounded by the Indians, but the whites on the inside were well sheltered. The wind becoming allayed in the evening, the boat, under cover of the night, glided safely down the river without the loss of a single man.

STILL ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Notwithstanding the disastrous termination of the two expeditions already sent out, during the year 1814, still another was projected. It was under Maj. Zachary Taylor, afterward President. Reector and Whiteside, with the Illinoisan, were in command of boats. The expedition passed Rock Island unmolested, when it was learned the country was not only swarming with Indians, but that the English were there in command with a detachment of regulars and artillery. The advanced boats in command of Reector, Whiteside and Hempstead, turned about and began to descend the rapids, fighting with great gallantry the hordes of the enemy, who were pouring their fire into them from the shore at every step.

Near the mouth of Rock river Maj. Taylor anchored his fleet out in the Mississippi. During the night the English planted a battery of six pieces down at the water's edge, to sink or disable the boats, and filled the islands with red-skins to butcher the whites, who might, unarmed, seek refuge there. But in this scheme they were frustrated. In the morning Taylor ordered all the force, except 20 boatmen on each vessel, to the upper island to dislodge the enemy. The order was executed with great gallantry, the island secured, many of the savages killed, and the rest driven to the lower island. In the meantime the British cannon told with effect upon the fleet. The men rushed back and the boats were dropped down the stream out of range of the cannon. Capt. Reector was now ordered with his company to make a sortie on the lower island, which he did,

driving the Indians back among the willows; but they being re-inforced, in turn hurled Rector back upon the sand-beach.

A council of officers called by Taylor had by this time decided that their force was too small to contend with the enemy, who outnumbered them three to one, and the boats were in full retreat down the river. As Rector attempted to get under way his boat grounded, and the savages, with demoniac yells, surrounded it, when a most desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The gallant ranger, Samuel Whiteside, observing the imminent peril of his brave Illinois comrade, went immediately to his rescue, who but for his timely aid would undoubtedly have been overpowered, with all his force, and murdered.

Thus ended the last, like the two previous expeditions up the Mississippi during the war of 1812, in defeat and disaster. The enemy was in undisputed possession of all the country north of the Illinois river, and the prospects respecting those territories boded nothing but gloom. With the approach of winter, however, Indian depredations ceased to be committed, and the peace of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, closed the war.

ILLINOIS AS A STATE.

ORGANIZATION.

In January of 1818 the Territorial Legislature forwarded to Nathaniel Pope, delegate in Congress from Illinois, a petition praying for admission into the national Union as a State. On April 18th of the same year Congress passed the enabling act, and Dec. 3, after the State government had been organized and Gov. Bond had signed the Constitution, Congress by a resolution declared Illinois to be "one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects."

The ordinance of 1787 declared that there should be at least three States carved out of the Northwestern Territory. The boundaries of the three, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, were fixed by this law. Congress reserved the power, however, of forming two other States out of the territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southern boundary of Lake Michigan. It was generally conceded that this line would be the northern boundary of Illinois;

but as this would give the State no coast on Lake Michigan; and rob her of the port of Chicago and the northern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan canal which was then contemplated, Judge Pope had the northern boundary moved fifty miles further north.

BOUNDARY CHANGED.

Not only is Illinois indebted to Nathaniel Pope for the port where now enter and depart more vessels during the year than in any other port in the world, for the northern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan canal, and for the lead mines at Galena, but the nation, the undivided Union, is largely indebted to him for its perpetuity. It was he,—his foresight, statesmanship and energy,—that bound our confederated Union with bands of iron that can never be broken. The geographical position of Illinois, with her hundreds of miles of water-courses, is such as to make her the key to the grand arch of Northern and Southern States. Extending from the great chain of lakes on the north, with snow and ice of the arctic region, to the cotton-fields of Tennessee; peopled, as it is, by almost all races, classes and conditions of the human family; guided by the various and diversified political, agricultural, religious and educational teachings common to both North and South,—Illinois can control, and has controlled, the destinies of our united and beloved republic. Pope seemingly foresaw that a struggle to dissolve the Union would be made. With a prophetic eye he looked down the stream of time for a half century and saw the great conflict between the South and North, caused by a determination to dissolve the confederation of States; and to preserve the Union, he gave to Illinois a lake coast.

Gov. Ford, in his *History of Illinois*, written in 1847, while speaking of this change of boundary and its influence upon our nation, says:

“What, then, was the duty of the national Government? Illinois was certain to be a great State, with any boundaries which that Government could give. Its great extent of territory, its unrivaled fertility of soil and capacity for sustaining a dense population, together with its commanding position, would in course of time give the new State a very controlling influence with her sister States situated upon the Western rivers, either in sustaining the federal Union as it is, or in dissolving it and establishing new governments. If left entirely upon the waters of these great rivers, it

was plain that, in case of threatened disruption, the interest of the new State would be to join a Southern and Western confederacy; but if a large portion of it could be made dependent upon the commerce and navigation of the great northern lakes, connected as they are with the Eastern States, a rival interest would be created to check the wish for a Western and Southern confederacy.

"It therefore became the duty of the national Government not only to make Illinois strong, but to raise an interest inclining and binding her to the Eastern and Northern portions of the Union. This could be done only through an interest in the lakes. At that time the commerce on the lakes was small, but its increase was confidently expected, and, indeed, it has exceeded all anticipations, and is yet only in its infancy. To accomplish this object effectually, it was not only necessary to give to Illinois the port of Chicago and a route for the canal, but a considerable coast on Lake Michigan, with a country back of it sufficiently extensive to contain a population capable of exerting a decided influence upon the councils of the State.

"There would, therefore, be a large commerce of the north, western and central portion of the State afloat on the lakes, for it was then foreseen that the canal would be made; and this alone would be like turning one of the many mouths of the Mississippi into Lake Michigan at Chicago. A very large commerce of the center and south would be found both upon the lakes and rivers. Associations in business, in interest, and of friendship would be formed, both with the North and the South. A State thus situated, having such a decided interest in the commerce, and in the preservation of the whole confederacy, can never consent to disunion; for the Union cannot be dissolved without a division and disruption of the State itself. These views, urged by Judge Pope, obtained the unqualified assent of the statesmen of 1818.

"These facts and views are worthy to be recorded in history as a standing and perpetual call upon Illinoisans of every age to remember the great trust which has been reposed in them, as the peculiar champions and guardians of the Union by the great men and patriot sages who adorned and governed this country in the earlier and better days of the Republic."

During the dark and trying days of the Rebellion, well did she remember this sacred trust, to protect which two hundred thousand

of her sons went to the bloody field of battle, crowning their arms with the laurels of war, and keeping inviolate the solemn obligations bequeathed to them by their fathers.

FIRST CONSTITUTION.

In July and August of 1818 a convention was held at Kaskaskia for the purpose of drafting a constitution. This constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people for their approval or rejection, it being well known that they would approve it. It was about the first organic law of any State in the Union to abolish imprisonment for debt. The first election under the constitution was held on the third Thursday and the two succeeding days in September, 1818. Shadraeh Bond was elected Governor, and Pierre Menard Lieutenant Governor. Their term of office extended four years. At this time the State was divided into fifteen counties, the population being about 40,000. Of this number by far the larger portion were from the Southern States. The salary of the Governor was \$1,000, while that of the Treasurer was \$500. The Legislature re-enacted, verbatim, the Territorial Code, the penalties of which were unnecessarily severe. Whipping, stocks and pillory were used for minor offenses, and for arson, rape, horse-stealing, etc., death by hanging was the penalty. These laws, however, were modified in 1821.

The Legislature first convened at Kaskaskia, the ancient seat of empire for more than one hundred and fifty years, both for the French and Americans. Provisions were made, however, for the removal of the seat of government by this Legislature. A place in the wilderness on the Kaskaskia river was selected and named Vandalia. From Vandalia it was removed to Springfield in the year 1837.

DERIVATION OF THE NAME ILLINOIS.

The name of this beautiful "Prairie State" is derived from *Illini*, an Indian word signifying superior men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of the manner in which the two races, the French and Indians, were intermixed during the early history of the country. The appellation was no doubt well applied to the primitive inhabitants of the soil, whose prowess in savage warfare long withstood the combined attacks of the fierce Iroquois on the one side, and the no less savage and relentless Sacs and Foxes on the other. The Illinois were once a powerful confederacy, occupying the most beautiful and fertile region in the great valley of the

Mississippi, which their enemies coveted and struggled long and hard to wrest from them. By the fortunes of war they were diminished in number and finally destroyed. "Starved Rock," on the Illinois river, according to tradition, commemorates their last tragedy, where, it is said, the entire tribe starved rather than surrender.

The low cognomen of "Sucker," as applied to Illinoisans, is said to have had its origin at the Galena lead mines. In an early day, when these extensive mines were being worked, men would run up the Mississippi river in steamboats in the spring, work the lead mines, and in the fall return, thus establishing, as was supposed, a similitude between their migratory habits and those of the fishy tribe called "Suckers." For this reason the Illinoisans have ever since been distinguished by the epithet "Suckers." Those who stayed at the mines over winter were mostly from Wisconsin, and were called "Badgers." One spring the Missourians poured into the mines in such numbers that the State was said to have taken a puke, and the offensive appellation of "Pukes" was afterward applied to all Missourians.

The southern part of the State, known as "Egypt," received this appellation because, being older, better settled and cultivated, grain was had in greater abundance than in the central and northern portion, and the immigrants of this region, after the manner of the children of Israel, went "thither to buy and to bring from thence that they might live and not die."

STATE BANK.

The Legislature, during the latter years of territorial existence, granted charters to several banks. The result was that paper money became very abundant, times flush, and credit unlimited; and everybody invested to the utmost limit of his credit, with confident expectation of realizing a handsome advance before the expiration of his credit, from the throng of immigrants then pouring into the country. By 1819 it became apparent that a day of reckoning would approach before their dreams of fortune could be realized. Banks everywhere began to waver, paper money became depreciated, and gold and silver driven out of the country. The Legislature sought to bolster up the times by incorporating the "Bank of Illinois," which, with several branches, was created by the session of 1821. This bank, being wholly supported by the credit of the State, was to issue one, two, three, five, ten and twenty-dollar

notes. It was the duty of the bank to advance, upon personal property, money to the amount of \$100, and a larger amount upon real estate. All taxes and public salaries could be paid in such bills; and if a creditor refused to take them, he had to wait three years longer before he could collect his debt. The people imagined that simply because the government had issued the notes, they would remain at par; and although this evidently could not be the case, they were yet so infatuated with their project as actually to request the United States government to receive them in payment for their public lands! Although there were not wanting men who, like John McLean, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, foresaw the dangers and evils likely to arise from the creation of such a bank, by far the greater part of the people were in favor of it. The new bank was therefore started. The new issue of bills by the bank of course only aggravated the evil, heretofore so grievously felt, of the absence of specie, so that the people were soon compelled to cut their bills in halves and quarters, in order to make small change in trade. Finally the paper currency so rapidly depreciated that three dollars in these bills were considered worth only one in specie, and the State not only did not increase its revenue, but lost full two-thirds of it, and expended three times the amount required to pay the expenses of the State government.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT.

In the spring of 1825 the brave and generous LaFayette visited Illinois, accepting the earnest invitation of the General Assembly, and an affectionately written letter of Gov. Cole's, who had formed his personal acquaintance in France in 1817. The General in reply said: "It has been my eager desire, and it is now my earnest intention, to visit the Western States, and particularly the State of Illinois. The feelings which your distant welcome could not fail to excite have increased that patriotic eagerness to admire on that blessed spot the happy and rapid results of republican institutions, public and domestic virtues. I shall, after the 22d of February (anniversary day), leave here for a journey to the Southern States, and from New Orleans to the Western States, so as to return to Boston on the 14th of June, when the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument is to be laid,—a ceremony sacred to the whole Union and in which I have been engaged to act a peculiar and honorable part."

General LaFayette and suite, attended by a large delegation of prominent citizens of Missouri, made a visit by the steamer *Natchez* to the ancient town of Kaskaskia. No military parade was attempted, but a multitude of patriotic citizens made him welcome. A reception was held, Gov. Cole delivering a glowing address of welcome. During the progress of a grand ball held that night, a very interesting interview took place between the honored General and an Indian squaw whose father had served under him in the Revolutionary war. The squaw, learning that the great white chief was to be at Kaskaskia on that night, had ridden all day, from early dawn till sometime in the night, from her distant home, to see the man whose name had been so often on her father's tongue, and with which she was so familiar. In identification of her claim to his distinguished acquaintance, she brought with her an old, worn letter which the General had written to her father, and which the Indian chief had preserved with great care, and finally bequeathed on his death-bed to his daughter as the most precious legacy he had to leave her.

By 12 o'clock at night Gen. LaFayette returned to his boat and started South. The boat was chartered by the State.

EARLY GOVERNORS.

In the year 1822 the term of office of the first Governor, Shadrach Bond, expired. Two parties sprung up at this time,—one favorable, the other hostile, to the introduction of slavery, each proposing a candidate of its own for Governor. Both parties worked hard to secure the election of their respective candidates; but the people at large decided, as they ever have been at heart, in favor of a free State. Edward Coles, an anti-slavery man, was elected, although a majority of the Legislature were opposed to him. The subject of principal interest during his administration was to make Illinois a slave State. The greatest effort was made in 1824, and the proposition was defeated at the polls by a majority of 1,800. The aggregate vote polled was 11,612, being about 6,000 larger than at the previous State election. African slaves were first introduced into Illinois in 1720 by Renault, a Frenchman.

Senator Duncan, afterward Governor, presented to the Legislature of 1824-5 a bill for the support of schools by a public tax; and William S. Hamilton presented another bill requiring a tax to be

used for the purpose of constructing and repairing the roads,—both of which bills passed and became laws. But although these laws conferred an incalculable benefit upon the public, the very name of a tax was so odious to the people that, rather than pay a tax of the smallest possible amount, they preferred working as they formerly did, five days during the year on the roads, and would allow their children to grow up without any instruction at all. Consequently both laws were abolished in 1826.

In the year 1826 the office of Governor became again vacant. Ninian Edwards, Adolphus F. Hubbard and Thomas C. Sloe were candidates. Edwards, though the successful candidate, had made himself many enemies by urging strict inquiries to be made into the corruption of the State bank, so that had it not been for his talents and noble personal appearance, he would most probably not have been elected. Hubbard was a man of but little personal merit. Of him tradition has preserved, among other curious sayings, a speech on a bill granting a bounty on wolf-scalps. This speech, delivered before the Legislature, is as follows: "Mr. Speaker, I rise before the question is put on this bill, to say a word for my constituents. Mr. Speaker, I have never seen a wolf. I cannot say that I am very well acquainted with the nature and habits of wolves. Mr. Speaker, I have said that I had never seen a wolf; but now I remember that once on a time, as Judge Brown and I were riding across the Bonpas prairie, we looked over the prairie about three miles, and Judge Brown said, 'Hubbard, look! there goes a wolf;' and I looked, and I looked, and I looked, and I said, 'Judge, where?' and he said, 'There!' And I looked again, and this time in the edge of a hazel thicket, about three miles across the prairie, I think I saw the wolf's tail. Mr. Speaker, if I did not see a wolf that time, I think I never saw one; but I have heard much, and read more, about this animal. I have studied his natural history.

"By the bye, history is divided into two parts. There is first the history of the fabulous; and secondly, of the non-fabulous, or unknown age. Mr. Speaker, from all these sources of information I learn that the wolf is a very noxious animal; that he goes prowling about, seeking something to devour; that he rises up in the dead and secret hours of night, when all nature reposes in silent oblivion, and then commits the most terrible devastation upon the rising generation of hogs and sheep.

"Mr. Speaker, I have done; and I return my thanks to the house for their kind attention to my remarks."

Gov. Edwards was a large and well-made man, with a noble, princely appearance. Of him Gov. Ford says: "He never condescended to the common low art of electioneering. Whenever he went out among the people he arrayed himself in the style of a gentleman of the olden time, dressed in fine broadcloth, with short breeches, long stockings, and high, fair-topped boots; was drawn in a fine carriage driven by a negro; and for success he relied upon his speeches, which were delivered in great pomp and in style of diffuse and florid eloquence. When he was inaugurated in 1826, he appeared before the General Assembly wearing a golden-laced cloak, and with great pomp pronounced his first message to the houses of the Legislature."

GRAMMAR AND COOK CONTRASTED.

Demagogism had an early development. One John Grammar, who was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1816, and held the position for about twenty years, invented the policy of opposing every new thing, saying, "If it succeeds, no one will ask who voted against it: if it proves a failure, he could quote its record." When first honored with a seat in the Assembly, it is said that he lacked the apparel necessary for a member of the Legislature, and in order to procure them he and his sons gathered a large quantity of hazel-nuts, which were taken to the Ohio Saline and sold for cloth to make a coat and pantaloons. The cloth was the blue strouding commonly used by the Indians.

The neighboring women assembled to make up the garments; the cloth was measured every way,—across, lengthwise, and from corner to corner,—and still was found to be scant. It was at last concluded to make a very short, bob-tailed coat and a long pair of leggings, which being finished, Mr. Grammar started for the State capital. In sharp contrast with Grammar was the character of D. P. Cook, in honor of whom Cook county was named. Such was his transparent integrity and remarkable ability that his will was almost the law of the State. In Congress, a young man and from a poor State, he was made Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. He was pre-eminent for standing by his committee, regardless of consequences. It was his integrity that elected John Quincy

Adams to the Presidency. There were four candidates in 1824, Jackson, Clay, Crawford and Adams. There being no choice by the people, the election was thrown into the House. It was so balanced that it turned on his vote, and that he cast for Adams, electing him. He then came home to face the wrath of the Jackson party in Illinois.

The first mail route in the State was established in 1805. This was from Vincennes to Cahokia. In 1824 there was a direct mail route from Vandalia to Springfield. The first route from the central part of the State to Chicago was established in 1832, from Shelbyville. The difficulties and dangers encountered by the early mail carriers, in time of Indian troubles, were very serious. The bravery and ingenious devices of Harry Milton are mentioned with special commendation. When a boy, in 1812, he conveyed the mail on a wild French pony from Shawneetown to St. Louis, over swollen streams and through the enemy's country. So infrequent and irregular were the communications by mail a great part of the time, that to-day, even the remotest part of the United States is unable to appreciate it by example.

The first newspaper published in Illinois was the *Illinois Herald*, established at Kaskaskia by Mathew Duncan. There is some variance as to the exact time of its establishment. Gov. Reynolds claimed it was started in 1809. Wm. H. Brown, afterwards its editor, gives the date as 1814.

In 1831 the criminal code was first adapted to penitentiary punishment, ever since which time the old system of whipping and pillory for the punishment of criminals has been disused.

There was no legal rate of interest till 1830. Previously the rate often reached as high as 150 per cent., but was usually 50 per cent. Then it was reduced to 12, then to 10, and lastly to 8 per cent.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

WINNEBAGO WAR.

The Indians, who for some years were on peaceful terms with the whites, became troublesome in 1827. The Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes and other tribes had been at war for more than a hundred years. In the summer of 1827 a war party of the Winnebagoes surprised a party of Chippewas and killed eight of them. Four

of the murderers were arrested and delivered to the Chippewas, by whom they were immediately shot. This was the first irritation of the Winnebagoes. Red Bird, a chief of this tribe, in order to avenge the execution of the four warriors of his own people, attacked the Chippewas, but was defeated; and being determined to satisfy his thirst for revenge by some means, surprised and killed several white men. Upon receiving intelligence of these murders, the whites who were working the lead mines in the vicinity of Galena formed a body of volunteers, and, re-inforced by a company of United States troops, marched into the country of the Winnebagoes. To save their nation from the miseries of war, Red Bird and six other men of his nation voluntarily surrendered themselves. Some of the number were executed, some of them imprisoned and destined, like Red Bird, ingloriously to pine away within the narrow confines of a jail, when formerly the vast forests had proven too limited for them.

JOHN REYNOLDS ELECTED GOVERNOR.

In August, 1830, another gubernatorial election was held. The candidates were William Kinney, then Lieutenant Governor, and John Reynolds, formerly an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, both Jackson Democrats. The opposition brought forward no candidate, as they were in a helpless minority. Reynolds was the successful candidate, and under his administration was the famous

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In the year of 1804 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations. One old chief of the Sacs, however, called Black Hawk, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the war of 1812, had always taken exceptions to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself, with a chosen band of warriors, upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Gov. Reynolds dispatched Gen. Gaines, with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers, to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their villages and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the western side of the river. Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be,



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEF.

avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he crossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Gov. Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under the command of Brig-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

STILLMAN'S RUN.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded for several miles up the river to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They found at Dixon two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced under command of Maj. Stillman, to a creek afterwards called "Stillman's run;" and while encamping there saw a party of mounted Indians at the distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body under Black Hawk, they were routed, and by their precipitate flight spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found that there had been eleven killed. The party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a colonel of the militia but a private with Stillman, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle: "Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by

other columns fifteen deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwaukee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to outflank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burnished spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest and boldest heart; and accordingly our men soon began to break in small squads, for tall timber. In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton, and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse so as to bring the heads of the horsemen between my eye and the horizon, I discovered by the light of the moon that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement and recovered my position, where I remained some time meditating what further I could do in the service of my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger, you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this I followed the example of my companions in arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation throughout the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

ASSAULT ON APPLE RIVER FORT.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island was surprised by a party of seventy Indians, and was on the

point of being thrown into disorder when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who should turn his back to the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of 150 warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by 25 men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their best warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of eleven Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterwards overtaken by a company of twenty men and every one of them was killed.

ROCK RIVER EXPEDITION.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois in the latter part of June. Maj. Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the movements of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen. Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle village, and marched up along Rock river. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians save two who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock river, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy; but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen. Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their

eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched on the 15th of July in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock river after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19th the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made fifty miles, they were overtaken by a terrible thunder-storm which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again fifty miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians had encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops on the morning of the 21st crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which the haste of their retreat had obliged the Indians to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted with a sudden fire of musketry by a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely, in order to out-flank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush, and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians 68 of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and 8 wounded.

Soon after this battle Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river, they were suddenly fired upon and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force. The battle now

became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned took refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took others prisoner, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing 300, besides 50 prisoners; the whites but 17 killed and 12 wounded.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

Many painful incidents occurred during this battle. A Sac woman, the sister of a warrior of some notoriety, found herself in the thickest of the fight, but at length succeeded in reaching the river, when, keeping her infant child safe in its blankets by means of her teeth, she plunged into the water, seized the tail of a horse with her hands whose rider was swimming the stream, and was drawn safely across. A young squaw during the battle was standing in the grass a short distance from the American line, holding her child—a little girl of four years—in her arms. In this position a ball struck the right arm of the child, shattering the bone, and passed into the breast of the young mother, instantly killing her. She fell upon the child and confined it to the ground till the Indians were driven from that part of the field. Gen. Anderson, of the United States army, hearing its cries, went to the spot, took it from under the dead body and carried it to the surgeon to have its wound dressed. The arm was amputated, and during the operation the half-starved child did not cry, but sat quietly eating a hard piece of biscuit. It was sent to Prairie du Chien, where it entirely recovered.

BLACK HAWK CAPTURED.

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagoes, desirous of securing the friendship of

the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These with Black Hawk were taken to Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said, 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return too."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF BLACK HAWK.

Black Hawk, or Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, was born in the principal Sac village, near the junction of Rock river with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint, and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783 he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one of whom he killed and scalped; and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years afterward he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them near the present city of St. Louis his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage

nation, and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of which he conquered.

The year following the treaty at St. Louis, in 1804, the United States Government erected a fort near the head of Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Des Moines. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the war of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn massacre had a few days before been perpetrated. Of his connection with the British but little is known.

In the early part of 1815, the Indians west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. From the time of signing this treaty, in 1816, until the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox Indians were urged to move to the west of the Mississippi. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strongly objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened by the Government. This action, and various others on the part of the white settlers, provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village, now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been complied with at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

BLACK HAWK SET AT LIBERTY.

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833. Before leaving the fort Black Hawk

made the following farewell speech to the commander, which is not only eloquent but shows that within his chest of steel there beat a heart keenly alive to the emotions of gratitude:

"Brother, I have come on my own part, and in behalf of my companions, to bid you farewell. Our great father has at length been pleased to permit us to return to our hunting grounds. We have buried the tomahawk, and the sound of the rifle hereafter will only bring death to the deer and the buffalo. Brothers, you have treated the red man very kindly. Your squaws have made them presents, and you have given them plenty to eat and drink. The memory of your friendship will remain till the Great Spirit says it is time for Black Hawk to sing his death song. Brother, your houses are as numerous as the leaves on the trees, and your young warriors like the sands upon the shore of the big lake that rolls before us. The red man has but few houses and few warriors, but the red man has a heart which throbs as warmly as the heart of his white brother. The Great Spirit has given us our hunting grounds, and the skin of the deer which we kill there is his favorite, for its color is white, and this is the emblem of peace. This hunting dress and these feathers of the eagle are white. Accept them, my brother. I have given one like this to the White Otter. Accept it as a memorial of Black Hawk. When he is far away this will serve to remind you of him. May the Great Spirit bless you and your children. Farewell."

After their release from prison they were conducted, in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty, amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him a dwelling near Des Moines, Iowa, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said, that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her

with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

BLACK HAWK'S DEATH AND BURIAL.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' re-union in Lee county, Illinois, at some of their meetings and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life October 3. After his death, he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Thus, after a long, adventurous and shifting life, Black Hawk was gathered to his fathers.

FROM 1834 TO 1842.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern part of Illinois, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown into a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence.

At the general election in 1834 Joseph Duncan was chosen Governor, by a handsome majority. His principal opponent was ex-Lieutenant Governor Kinney. A reckless and uncontrollable desire for internal public improvements seized the minds of the people. In his message to the Legislature, in 1835, Gov. Duncan said: "When we look abroad and see the extensive lines of intercommunication penetrating almost every section of our sister States; when we see the canal boat and the locomotive bearing with seeming triumph the rich productions of the interior to the rivers, lakes and ocean, almost annihilating time, burthen and space, what patriot bosom does not beat high with a laudable ambition to give Illinois her full share of those advantages which are adorning her

sister States, and which a magnificent Providence seems to invite by a wonderful adaptation of our whole country to such improvements?"

STUPENDOUS SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS INAUGURATED.

The Legislature responded to the ardent words of the Governor, and enacted a system of internal improvements without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the State in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by railroad, or river or canal, and they were to be comforted and compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence, it was ordered that work should commence on both ends of each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river-crossing, all at the same time. This provision, which has been called the crowning folly of the entire system, was the result of those jealous combinations emanating from the fear that advantages might accrue to one section over another in the commencement and completion of the works. We can appreciate better, perhaps, the magnitude of this grand system by reviewing a few figures. The debt authorized for these improvements in the first instance was \$10,230,000. But this, as it was soon found, was based upon estimates at least too low by half. This, as we readily see, committed the State to a liability of over \$20,000,000, equivalent to \$200,000.000, at the present time, with over ten times the population and more than ten times the wealth.

Such stupendous undertakings by the State naturally engendered the fever of speculation among individuals. That particular form known as the town-lot fever assumed the malignant type at first in Chicago, from whence it spread over the entire State and adjoining States. It was an epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It was estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Chicago, which in 1830 was a small trading-post, had within a few years grown into a city. This was the starting point of the wonderful and marvelous career of that city. Improvements,

unsurpassed by individual efforts in the annals of the world, were then begun and have been maintained to this day. Though visited by the terrible fire fiend and the accumulations of years swept away in a night, yet she has arisen, and to-day is the best built city in the world. Reports of the rapid advance of property in Chicago spread to the East, and thousands poured into her borders, bringing money, enterprise and industry. Every ship that left her port carried with it maps of splendidly situated towns and additions, and every vessel that returned was laden with immigrants. It was said at the time that the staple articles of Illinois export were town plots, and that there was danger of crowding the State with towns to the exclusion of land for agriculture.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan canal again received attention. This enterprise is one of the most important in the early development of Illinois, on account of its magnitude and cost, and forming as it does the connecting link between the great chain of lakes and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Gov. Bond, the first Governor, recommended in his first message the building of the canal. In 1821 the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. This work was performed by two young men, who estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It cost, however, when completed, \$8,000,000. In 1825 a law was passed to incorporate the Canal Company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon the solicitation of Daniel P. Cook, Congressman from this State, Congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828 commissioners were appointed, and work commenced with a new survey and new estimates. In 1834-5 the work was again pushed forward, and continued until 1848, when it was completed.

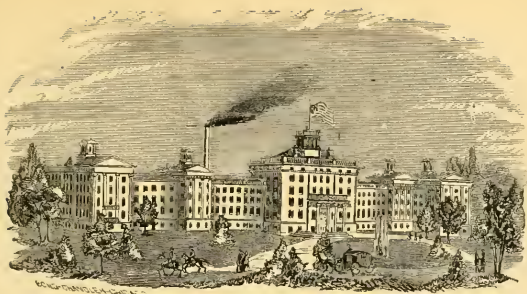
PANIC—REPUDIATION ADVOCATED.

Bonds of the State were recklessly disposed of both in the East and in Europe. Work was commenced on various lines of railroad, but none were ever completed. On the Northern Cross Railroad, from Meredosia east eight miles, the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in the great valley of the Mississippi, was run. The date of this remarkable event was Nov. 8, 1838. Large sums of money were being expended with no assurance of a revenue,

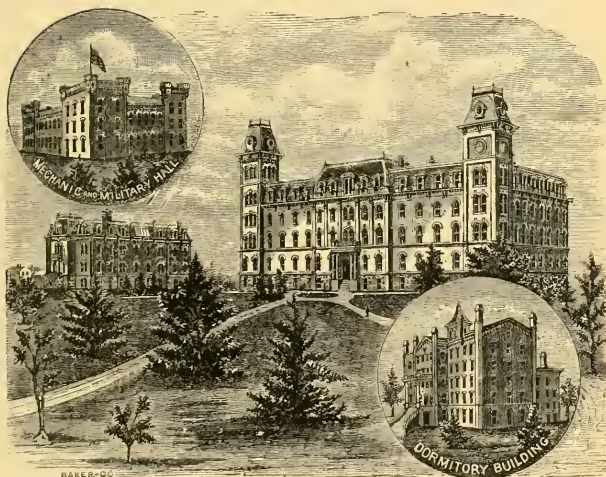
and consequently, in 1840, the Legislature repealed the improvement laws passed three years previously, not, however, until the State had accumulated a debt of nearly \$15,000,000. Thus fell, after a short but eventful life, by the hands of its creator, the most stupendous, extravagant and almost ruinous folly of a grand system of internal improvements that any civil community, perhaps, ever engaged in. The State banks failed, specie was scarce, an enormous debt was accumulated, the interest of which could not be paid, people were disappointed in the accumulation of wealth, and real estate was worthless. All this had a tendency to create a desire to throw off the heavy burden of State debt by repudiation. This was boldly advocated by some leading men. The fair fame and name, however, of the State was not tarnished by repudiation. Men, true, honest, and able, were placed at the head of affairs; and though the hours were dark and gloomy, and the times most trying, yet our grand old State was brought through and prospered, until to-day, after the expenditure of millions for public improvements and for carrying on the late war, she has, at present, a debt of only about \$300,000.

MARTYR FOR LIBERTY.

The year 1837 is memorable for the death of the first martyr for liberty, and the abolishment of American slavery, in the State. Elijah P. Lovejoy was shot by a mob in Alton, on the night of the 7th of November of that year. He was at the time editor of the *Alton Observer*, and advocated anti-slavery principles in its columns. For this practice three of his presses had been destroyed. On the arrival of the fourth the tragedy occurred which cost him his life. In anticipation of its arrival a series of meetings were held in which the friends of freedom and of slavery were represented. The object was to effect a compromise, but it was one in which liberty was to make concessions to oppression. In a speech made at one of these meetings, Lovejoy said: "Mr. Chairman, what have I to compromise? If freely to forgive those who have so greatly injured me; if to pray for their temporal and eternal happiness; if still to wish for the prosperity of your city and State, notwithstanding the indignities I have suffered in them,—if this be the compromise intended, then do I willingly make it. I do not admit that it is the business of any body of men to say whether I shall



CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, JACKSONVILLE.



ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY, CHAMPAIGN—FOUNDED BY THE STATE,
ENDOWED BY CONGRESS.

L. of C.

or shall not publish a paper in this city. That right was given to me by my Creator, and is solemnly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of this State. But if by compromise is meant that I shall cease from that which duty requires of me, I cannot make it, and the reason is, that I fear God more than man. It is also a very different question, whether I shall, voluntarily or at the request of my friends, yield up my position, or whether I shall forsake it at the hands of a mob. The former I am ready at all times to do when circumstances require it, as I will never put my personal wishes or interests in competition with the cause of that Master whose minister I am. But the latter, be assured I never will do. You have, as lawyers say, made a false issue. There are no two parties between whom there can be a compromise. I plant myself down on my unquestionable rights, and the question to be decided is, whether I shall be protected in those rights. You may hang me, as the mob hung the individuals at Vicksburg; you may burn me at the stake, as they did old McIntosh at St. Louis; or, you may tar and feather me, or throw me into the Mississippi as you have threatened to do; but you cannot disgrace me. I, and I alone, can disgrace myself, and the deepest of all disgrace would be at a time like this to deny my Maker by forsaking his cause. He died for me, and I were most unworthy to bear his name should I refuse, if need be, *to die for him.*" Not long afterward Mr. Lovejoy was shot. His brother Owen, being present on the occasion, kneeled down on the spot beside the corpse, and sent up to God, in the hearing of that very mob, one of the most eloquent prayers ever listened to by mortal ear. He was bold enough to pray to God to take signal vengeance on the infernal institution of slavery, and he then and there dedicated his life to the work of overthrowing it, and hoped to see the day when slavery existed no more in this nation. He died, March 24, 1864, nearly three months after the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln took effect. Thus he lived to see his most earnest and devout prayer answered. But few men in the nation rendered better service in overthrowing the institution of slavery than Elijah P. and Owen Lovejoy.

CARLIN ELECTED GOVERNOR.

Thomas Carlin, Democrat, was elected Governor in 1838, over Cyrus Edwards, Whig. In 1842 Adam W. Snyder was nominated

for Governor on the Democratic ticket, but died before election. Thomas Ford was placed in nomination, and was elected, ex-Governor Duncan being his opponent.

PRAIRIE PIRATES.

The northern part of the State also had its mob experiences, but of an entirely different nature from the one just recounted. There has always hovered around the frontier of civilization bold, desperate men, who prey upon the unprotected settlers rather than gain a livelihood by honest toil. Theft, robbery and murder were carried on by regularly organized bands in Ogle, Lee, Winnebago and DeKalb counties. The leaders of these gangs of cut-throats were among the first settlers of that portion of the State, and consequently had the choice of location. Among the most prominent of the leaders were John Driscoll, William and David, his sons; John Brodie and three of his sons; Samuel Aikens and three of his sons; William K. Bridge and Norton B. Boyce.

These were the representative characters, those who planned and controlled the movements of the combination, concealed them when danger threatened, nursed them when sick, rested them when worn by fatigue and forced marches, furnished hiding places for their stolen booty, shared in the spoils, and, under cover of darkness and intricate and devious ways of travel, known only to themselves and subordinates, transferred stolen horses from station to station; for it came to be known as a well-established fact that they had stations, and agents, and watchmen scattered throughout the country at convenient distances, and signals and pass-words to assist and govern them in all their nefarious transactions.

Ogle county, particularly, seemed to be a favorite and chosen field for the operations of these outlaws, who could not be convicted for their crimes. By getting some of their number on the juries, by producing hosts of witnesses to sustain their defense by perjured evidence, and by changing the venue from one county to another, and by continuances from term to term, they nearly always managed to be acquitted. At last these depredations became too common for longer endurance; patience ceased to be a virtue, and determined desperation seized the minds of honest men, and they resolved that if there were no statute laws that could protect them

against the ravages of thieves, robbers and counterfeiters, they would protect themselves. It was a desperate resolve, and desperately and bloodily executed.

BURNING OF OGLE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

At the Spring term of court, 1841, seven of the "Pirates of the Prairie," as they were called, were confined in the Ogle county jail to await trial. Preparatory to holding court, the judge and lawyers assembled at Oregon in their new court-house, which had just been completed. Near it stood the county jail in which were the prisoners. The "Pirates" assembled Sunday night and set the court-house on fire, in the hope that as the prisoners would have to be removed from the jail, they might, in the hurry and confusion of the people in attending to the fire, make their escape. The whole population were awakened that dark and stormy night, to see their new court edifice enwrapped in flames. Although the building was entirely consumed, none of the prisoners escaped. Three of them were tried, convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a year. They had, however, contrived to get one of their number on the jury, who would not agree to a verdict until threatened to be lynched. The others obtained a change of venue and were not convicted, and finally they all broke jail and escaped.

Thus it was that the law was inadequate to the protection of the people. The best citizens held a meeting and entered into a solemn compact with each other to rid the country of the desperadoes that infested it. They were regularly organized and known as "Regulators." They resolved to notify all suspected parties to leave the country within a given time; if they did not comply, they would be severely dealt with. Their first victim was a man named Hurl, who was suspected of having stolen his neighbor's horse. He was ordered to strip, his hands were tied, when thirty-six lashes of a raw-hide were applied to his bare back. The next was a man named Daggett, formerly a Baptist preacher. He was sentenced to receive five hundred lashes on his bare back. He was stripped, and all was ready, when his beautiful daughter rushed into the midst of the men, begging for mercy for her father. Her appeals, with Daggett's promise to leave the country immediately, secured his release. That night, new crimes having been discovered, he was taken out and whipped, after which he left the country, never again to be heard from.

The friends and comrades of the men who had been whipped were fearfully enraged, and swore eternal and bloody vengeance. Eighty of them assembled one night soon after, and laid plans to visit White Rock and murder every man, woman and child in that hamlet. They started on this bloody mission, but were prevailed upon by one of their number to disband. Their coming, however, had been anticipated, and every man and boy in the town was armed to protect himself and his family.

CAMPBELL KILLED—THE MURDERERS SHOT.

John Campbell, Captain of the "Regulators," received a letter from William Driscoll, filled with most direful threats,—not only threatening Campbell's life, but the life of any one who should oppose their murderous, thieving operations. Soon after the receipt of this letter, two hundred of the "Regulators" marched to Driscoll's and ordered him to leave the county within twenty days, but he refused to comply with the order. One Sunday evening, just after this, Campbell was shot down in his own door-yard by David Driscoll. He fell in the arms of his wife, at which time Taylor Driscoll raised his rifle and pointed it toward her, but lowered it without firing.

News of this terrible crime spread like wild-fire. The very air was filled with threats and vengeance, and nothing but the lives of the murderous gang would pay the penalty. Old John Driscoll was arrested, was told to bid his family good-bye, and then with his son went out to his death. The "Regulators," numbering 111, formed a large circle, and gave the Driscolls a fair hearing. They were found guilty, and the "Regulators" divided into two "death divisions,"—one, consisting of fifty-six, with rifles dispatched the father, the other fifty-five riddled and shattered the body of the son with balls from as many guns. The measures thus inaugurated to free the country from the dominion of outlaws was a last desperate resort, and proved effectual.

MORMON WAR.

In April, 1840, the "Latter-Day Saints," or Mormons, came in large numbers to Illinois and purchased a tract of land on the east side of the Mississippi river, about ten miles above Keokuk. Here they commenced building the city of Nauvoo. A more picturesque or eligible site for a city could not have been selected.

The origin, rapid development and prosperity of this religious sect are the most remarkable and instructive historical events of the present century. That an obscure individual, without money, education, or respectability, should persuade hundreds of thousands of people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, contemptible as a literary production, to be received as a continuation of the sacred revelation, appears almost incredible; yet in less than half a century, the disciples of this obscure individual have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a State in the distant wilderness, and compelled the Government of the United States to practically recognize them as an independent people.

THE FOUNDER OF MORMONISM.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who emigrated while quite young with his father's family to western New York. Here his youth was spent in idle, vagabond life, roaming the woods, dreaming of buried treasures, and in endeavoring to learn the art of finding them by the twisting of a forked stick in his hands, or by looking through enchanted stones. Both he and his father became famous as "water wizards," always ready to point out the spot where wells might be dug and water found. Such was the character of the young profligate when he made the acquaintance of Sidney Rigdon, a person of considerable talent and information, who had conceived the design of founding a new religion. A religious romance, written by Mr. Spaulding, a Presbyterian preacher of Ohio, then dead, suggested the idea, and finding in Smith the requisite duplicity and cunning to reduce it to practice, it was agreed that he should act as prophet; and the two devised a story that gold plates had been found buried in the earth containing a record inscribed on them in unknown characters, which, when deciphered by the power of inspiration, gave the history of the ten lost tribes of Israel.

ATTEMPT TO ARREST JOE SMITH.

After their settlement in and about Nauvoo, in Hancock county, great depredations were committed by them on the "Gentiles." The Mormons had been received from Missouri with great kindness by the people of this State, and every possible aid granted them. The depredations committed, however, soon made them

odious, when the question of getting rid of them was agitated. In the fall of 1841, the Governor of Missouri made a demand on Gov. Carlin for the arrest and delivery of Joe Smith as a fugitive from justice. An executive warrant issued for that purpose was placed in the hands of an agent to be executed, but was returned without being complied with. Soon afterward the Governor handed the same writ to his agent, who this time succeeded in arresting Joe Smith. He was, however, discharged by Judge Douglas, upon the grounds that the writ upon which he had been arrested had been once returned before it was executed, and was *functus officio*. In 1842 Gov. Carlin again issued his writ, Joe Smith was arrested again, and again escaped. Thus it will be seen it was impossible to reach and punish the leader of this people, who had been driven from Missouri because of their stealing, murdering and unjust dealing, and came to Illinois but to continue their depredations. Emboldened by success, the Mormons became more arrogant and overbearing. Many people began to believe that they were about to set up a separate government for themselves in defiance of the laws of the State. Owners of property stolen in other counties made pursuit into Nauvoo, and were fined by the Mormon courts for daring to seek their property in the holy city. But that which made it more certain than anything else that the Mormons contemplated a separate government, was that about this time they petitioned Congress to establish a territorial government for them in Nauvoo.

ORIGIN OF POLYGAMY.

To crown the whole folly of the Mormons, in the Spring of 1844 Joe Smith announced himself as a candidate for President of the United States, and many of his followers were confident he would be elected. He next caused himself to be anointed king and priest, and to give character to his pretensions, he declared his lineage in an unbroken line from Joseph, the son of Jacob, and that of his wife from some other important personage of the ancient Hebrews. To strengthen his political power he also instituted a body of police styled the "Danite band," who were sworn to protect his person and obey his orders as the commands of God. A female order previously existing in the church, called "Spiritual wives," was modified so as to suit the licentiousness of the prophet. A doctrine was revealed that it was impossible for a woman to get

to heaven except as the wife of a Mormon elder; that each elder might marry as many women as he could maintain, and that any female might be sealed to eternal life by becoming their concubine. This licentiousness, the origin of polygamy in that church, they endeavored to justify by an appeal to Abraham, Jacob and other favorites of God in former ages of the world.

JOE SMITH AS A TYRANT.

Smith soon began to play the tyrant over his people. Among the first acts of this sort was an attempt to take the wife of William Law, one of his most talented disciples, and make her his spiritual wife. He established, without authority, a recorder's office, and an office to issue marriage licenses. He proclaimed that none could deal in real estate or sell liquor but himself. He ordered a printing office demolished, and in many ways controlled the freedom and business of the Mormons. Not only did he stir up some of the Mormons, but by his reckless disregard for the laws of the land raised up opposition on every hand. It was believed that he instructed the Danite band, which he had chosen as the ministers of his vengeance, that no blood, except that of the church, was to be regarded as sacred, if it contravened the accomplishment of his object. It was asserted that he inculcated the legality of perjury and other crimes, if committed to advance the cause of true believers; that God had given the world and all it contained to his saints, and since they were kept out of their rightful inheritance by force, it was no moral offense to get possession of it by stealing. It was reported that an establishment existed in Nauvoo for the manufacture of counterfeit money, and that a set of outlaws was maintained for the purpose of putting it in circulation. Statements were circulated to the effect that a reward was offered for the destruction of the *Warsaw Signal*, an anti-Mormon paper, and that Mormons dispersed over the country threatened all persons who offered to assist the constable in the execution of the law, with the destruction of their property and the murder of their families. There were rumors also afloat that an alliance had been formed with the Western Indians, and in case of war they would be used in murdering their enemies. In short, if only one-half of these reports were true the Mormons must have been the most infamous people that ever existed.

MILITARY FORCES ASSEMBLING.

William Law, one of the proprietors of the printing-press destroyed by Smith, went to Carthage, the county-seat, and obtained warrants for the arrest of Smith and the members of the City Council, and others connected with the destruction of the press. Some of the parties having been arrested, but discharged by the authorities in Nauvoo, a convention of citizens assembled at Carthage and appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor for the purpose of procuring military assistance to enforce the law. The Governor visited Carthage in person. Previous to his arrival the militia had been called out and armed forces commenced assembling in Carthage and Warsaw to enforce the service of civil process. All of them, however, signified a willingness to co-operate with the Governor in preserving order. A constable and ten men were then sent to make the arrest. In the meantime, Smith declared martial law; his followers residing in the country were summoned to his assistance; the Legion was assembled and under arms, and the entire city was one great military encampment.

THE SMITHS ARRESTED.

The prophet, his brother Hiram, the members of the City Council and others, surrendered themselves at Carthage June 24, 1845, on the charge of riot. All entered into recognizance before a Justice of the Peace to appear at court, and were discharged. A new writ, however, was immediately issued and served on the two Smiths, and both were arrested and thrown into prison. The citizens had assembled from Hancock, Schuyler and McDonough counties, armed and ready to avenge the outrages that had been committed by the Mormons. Great excitement prevailed at Carthage. The force assembled at that place amounted to 1,200 men, and about 500 assembled at Warsaw. Nearly all were anxious to march into Nauvoo. This measure was supposed to be necessary to search for counterfeit money and the apparatus to make it, and also to strike a salutary terror into the Mormon people by an exhibition of the force of the State, and thereby prevent future outrages, murders, robberies, burnings, and the like. The 27th of June was appointed for the march; but Gov. Ford, who at the time was in Carthage, apprehended trouble if the militia should attempt to invade Nauvoo, disbanded the troops, retaining only a guard to the jail.

JOE SMITH AND HIS BROTHER KILLED.

Gov. Ford went to Nauvoo on the 27th. The same morning about 200 men from Warsaw, many being disguised, hastened to Carthage. On learning that one of the companies left as a guard had disbanded, and the other stationed 150 yards from the jail while eight men were left to guard the prisoners, a communication was soon established between the Warsaw troops and the guard; and it was arranged that the guard should have their guns charged with blank cartridges and fire at the assailants when they attempted to enter the jail. The conspirators came up, jumped the fence around the jail, were fired upon by the guard, which, according to arrangement, was overpowered, and the assailants entered the prison, to the door of the room where the two prisoners were confined. An attempt was made to break open the door; but Joe Smith, being armed with a pistol, fired several times as the door was bursted open, and three of the assailants were wounded. At the same time several shots were fired into the room, by some of which John Taylor, a friend of the Smiths, received four wounds, and Hiram Smith was instantly killed. Joe Smith, severely wounded, attempted to escape by jumping out of a second-story window, but was so stunned by the fall that he was unable to rise. In this position he was dispatched by balls shot through his body. Thus fell Joe Smith, the most successful imposter of modern times. Totally ignorant of almost every fact in science, as well as in law, he made up in constructiveness and natural cunning whatever in him was wanting of instruction.

CONSTERNATION AT QUINCY.

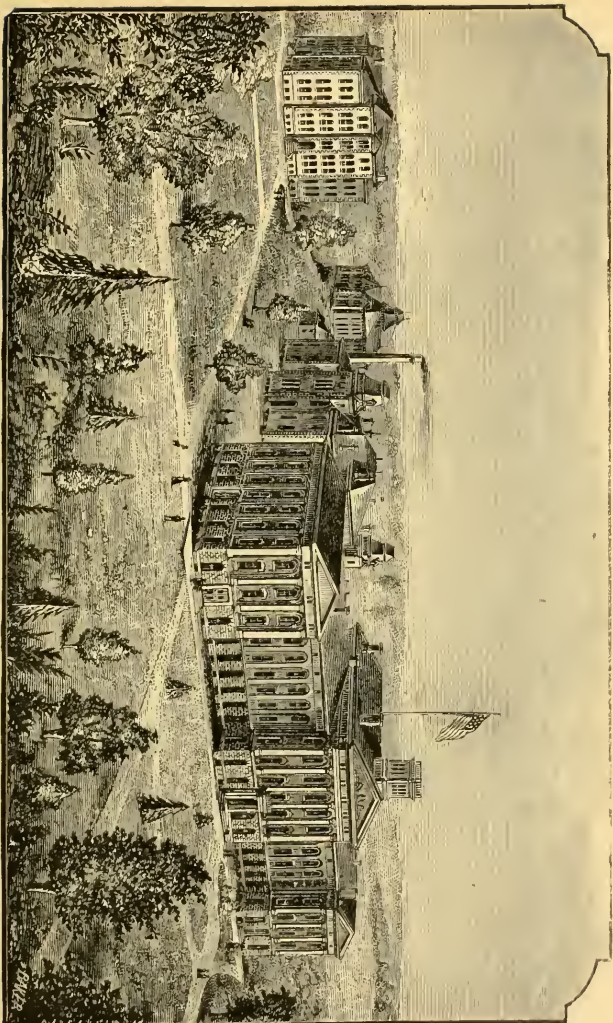
Great consternation prevailed among the anti-Mormons at Carthage, after the killing of the Smiths. They expected the Mormons would be so enraged on hearing of the death of their leaders that they would come down in a body, armed and equipped, to seek revenge upon the populace at Carthage. Messengers were dispatched to various places for help in case of an attack. The women and children were moved across the river for safety. A committee was sent to Quincy and early the following morning, at the ringing of the bells, a large concourse of people assembled to devise means of defense. At this meeting, it was reported that the Mormons attempted to rescue the Smiths; that a party of Missourians and others had killed them to prevent their escape; that

the Governor and his party were at Nauvoo at the time when intelligence of the fact was brought there; that they had been attacked by the Nauvoo Legion, and had retreated to a house where they were closely besieged; that the Governor had sent out word that he could maintain his position for two days, and would be certain to be massacred if assistance did not arrive by that time. It is unnecessary to say that this entire story was fabricated. It was put in circulation, as were many other stories, by the anti-Mormons, to influence the public mind and create a hatred for the Mormons. The effect of it, however, was that by 10 o'clock on the 28th, between two and three hundred men from Quincy, under command of Maj. Flood, went on board a steamboat for Nauvoo, to assist in raising the siege, as they honestly believed.

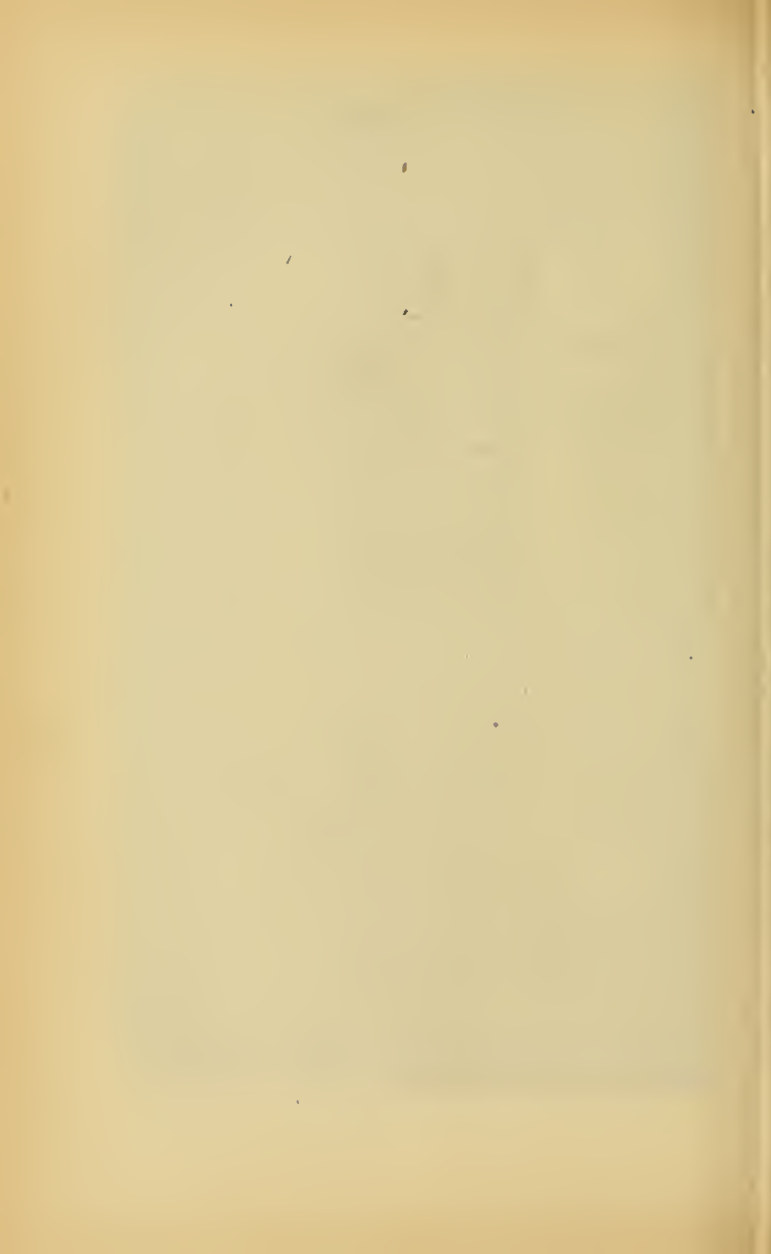
VARIOUS DEPREDACTIONS.

It was thought by many, and indeed the circumstances seem to warrant the conclusion, that the assassins of Smith had arranged that the murder should occur while the Governor was in Nauvoo; that the Mormons would naturally suppose he planned it, and in the first outpouring of their indignation put him to death, as a means of retaliation. They thought that if they could have the Governor of the State assassinated by Mormons, the public excitement would be greatly increased against that people, and would cause their extermination, or at least their expulsion from the State. That it was a brutal and premeditated murder cannot be and is not denied at this day; but the desired effect of the murder was not attained, as the Mormons did not evacuate Nauvoo for two years afterward. In the meantime, the excitement and prejudice against this people were not allowed to die out. Horse-stealing was quite common, and every case that occurred was charged to the Mormons. That they were guilty of such thefts cannot be denied, but a great deal of this work done at that time was by organized bands of thieves, who knew they could carry on their nefarious business with more safety, as long as suspicion could be placed upon the Mormons. In the summer and fall of 1845 were several occurrences of a nature to increase the irritation existing between the Mormons and their neighbors. A suit was instituted in the United States Circuit Court against one of the apostles, to recover a note, and a marshal sent to summons

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the defendant, who refused to be served with the process. Indignation meetings were held by the saints, and the marshal threatened for attempting to serve the writ. About this time, General Denning, sheriff, was assaulted by an anti-Mormon, whom he killed. Denning was friendly to the Mormons, and a great outburst of passion was occasioned among the friends of the dead man.

INCENDIARISM.

It was also discovered, in trying the rights of property at Lima, Adams county, that the Mormons had an institution connected with their church to secure their effects from execution. Incensed at this and other actions, the anti-Mormons of Lima and Green Plains, held a meeting to devise means for the expulsion of the Mormons from that part of the country. It was arranged that a number of their own party should fire on the building in which they were assembled, in such a manner as not to injure anyone, and then report that the Mormons had commenced the work of plunder and death. This plot was duly executed, and the startling intelligence soon called together a mob, which threatened the Mormons with fire and sword if they did not immediately leave. The Mormons refusing to depart, the mob at once executed their threats by burning 125 houses and forcing the inmates to flee for their lives. The sheriff of Hancock county, a prominent Mormon armed several hundred Mormons and scoured the country, in search of the incendiaries, but they had fled to neighboring counties, and he was unable either to bring them to battle or make any arrests. One man, however, was killed without provocation; another attempting to escape was shot and afterwards hacked and mutilated; and Franklin A. Worrell, who had charge of the jail when the Smiths were killed, was shot by some unknown person concealed in a thicket. The anti-Mormons committed one murder. A party of them set fire to a pile of straw, near the barn of an old Mormon, nearly ninety years of age, and when he appeared to extinguish the flames, he was shot and killed.

The anti-Mormons left their property exposed in their hurried retreat, after having burned the houses of the Mormons. Those who had been burned out sallied forth from Nauvoo and plundered the whole country, taking whatever they could carry or drive away. By order of the Governor, Gen. Hardin raised a force of 350 men, checked the Mormon ravages, and recalled the fugitive anti-Mormons home.

MAKING PREPARATION TO LEAVE.

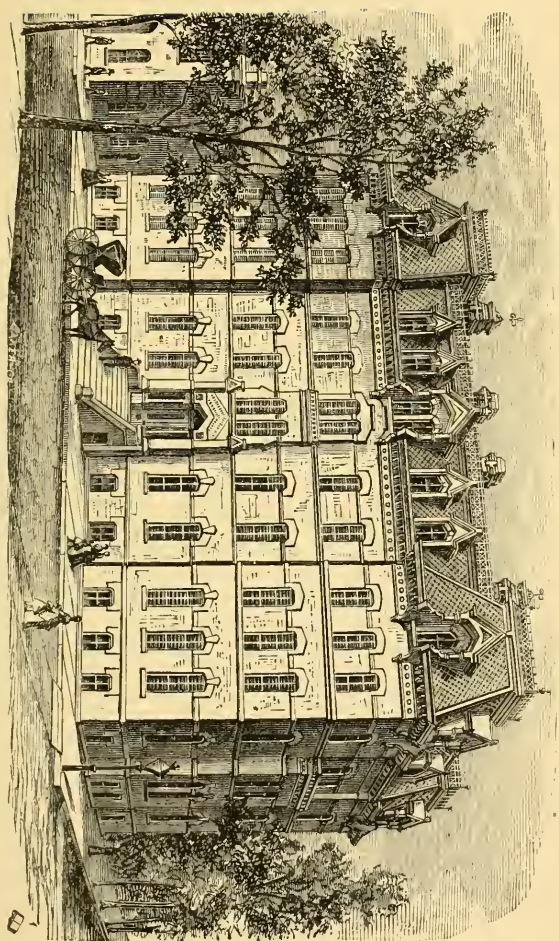
At this time a convention, consisting of delegates from eight of the adjoining counties, assembled to concert measures for the expulsion of the Mormons from the State. The Mormons seriously contemplated emmigration westward, believing the times forboded evil for them. Accordingly, during the winter of 1845-'46, the most stupendous preparations were made by the Mormons for removal. All the principal dwellings, and even the temple, were converted into work-shops, and before spring, 12,000 wagons were in readiness; and by the middle of February the leaders, with 2,000 of their followers, had crossed the Mississippi on the ice.

Before the spring of 1846 the majority of the Mormons had left Nauvoo, but still a large number remained.

THE BATTLE OF NAUVOO.

In September a writ was issued against several prominent Mormons, and placed in the hands of John Carlin, of Carthage, for execution. Carlin called out a posse to help make the arrest, which brought together quite a large force in the neighborhood of Nauvoo. Carlin, not being a military man, placed in command of the posse, first, Gen. Singleton, and afterward Col. Brockman, who proceeded to invest the city, erecting breastworks, and taking other means for defensive as well as offensive operations. What was then termed a battle next took place, resulting in the death of one Mormon and the wounding of several others, and loss to the anti-Mormons of three killed and four wounded. At last, through the intervention of an anti-Mormon committee of one hundred, from Quincy, the Mormons and their allies were induced to submit to such terms as the posse chose to dictate, which were that the Mormons should immediately give up their arms to the Quincy committee, and remove from the State. The trustees of the church and five of their clerks were permitted to remain for the sale of Mormon property, and the posse were to march in unmolested, and leave a sufficient force to guarantee the performance of their stipulations. Accordingly, the constable's posse marched in with Brockman at their head. It consisted of about 800 armed men and 600 or 700 unarmed, who had assembled from all the country around, through motives of curiosity, to see the once proud city of Nauvoo humbled and delivered up to its enemies. They proceeded into the

ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY—FOUNDED 1858—DESTROYED 1871—REBUILT 1874.



city slowly and carefully, examining the way for fear of the explosion of a mine, many of which had been made by the Mormons, by burying kegs of powder in the ground, with a man stationed at a distance to pull a string communicating with the trigger of a percussion lock affixed to the keg. This kind of a contrivance was called by the Mormons "hell's half-acre." When the posse arrived in the city, the leaders of it ereected themselves into a tribunal to decide who should be forced away and who remain. Parties were dispatched to hunt for fire-arms, and for Mormons, and to bring them to judgment. When brought, they received their doom from the mouth of Brockman, who sat a grim and unawed tyrant for the time. As a general rule, the Mormons were ordered to leave within an hour or two; and by rare grace some of them were allowed until next day, and in a few cases longer time was granted.

MALTREATMENT OF NEW CITIZENS.

Nothing was said in the treaty in regard to the new citizens, who had with the Mormons defended the city; but the posse no sooner had obtained possession than they commenced expelling them. Some of them were ducked in the river, and were in one or two instances actually baptized in the name of some of the leaders of the mob; others were forcibly driven into the ferry-boats to be taken over the river before the bayonets of armed ruffians. Many of these new settlers were strangers in the country from various parts of the United States, who were attracted there by the low price of property; and they knew but little of previous difficulties or the merits of the quarrel. They saw with their own eyes that the Mormons were industriously preparing to go away, and they knew "of their own knowledge" that any effort to expel them by force was gratuitous and unnecessary cruelty. They had been trained, by the States whence they came, to abhor mobs and to obey the law, and they volunteered their services under executive authority to defend their town and their property against mob violence, and, as they honestly believed, from destruction; but in this they were partly mistaken; for although the mob leaders in the exercise of unbridled power were guilty of many injuries to the persons of individuals, although much personal property was stolen, yet they abstained from materially injuring houses and buildings.

THE MORMONS REACH SALT LAKE.

The fugitives proceeded westward, taking the road through Missouri, but were forcibly ejected from that State and compelled to move indirectly through Iowa. After innumerable hardships the advance guard reached the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, when a United States officer presented a requisition for 500 men to serve in the war with Mexico. Compliance with this order so diminished their number of effective men, that the expedition was again delayed and the remainder, consisting mostly of old men, women and children, hastily prepared habitations for winter. Their rudely constructed tents were hardly completed before winter set in with great severity, the bleak prairies being incessantly swept by piercing winds. While here cholera, fever and other diseases, aggravated by the previous hardships, the want of comfortable quarters and medical treatment, hurried many of them to premature graves, yet, under the influence of religious fervor and fanaticism, they looked death in the face with resignation and cheerfulness, and even exhibited a gayety which manifested itself in music and dancing during the saddest hours of this sad winter.

At length welcome spring made its appearance, and by April they were again organized for the journey; a pioneer party, consisting of Brigham Young and 140 others, was sent in advance to locate a home for the colonists. On the 21 of July, 1847, a day memorable in Mormon annals, the vanguard reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake, having been directed thither, according to their accounts, by the hand of the Almighty. Here in a distant wilderness, midway between the settlements of the East and the Pacific, and at that time a thousand miles from the utmost verge of civilization, they commenced preparations for founding a colony, which has since grown into a mighty empire.

MEXICAN WAR.

During the month of May, 1846, the President called for four regiments of volunteers from Illinois for the Mexican war. This was no sooner known in the State than nine regiments, numbering 8,370 men, answered the call, though only four of them, amounting to 3,720 men, could be taken. These regiments, as well as their officers, were everywhere foremost in the American ranks, and dis-

tinguished themselves by their matchless valor in the bloodiest battles of the war. Veterans never fought more nobly and effectively than did the volunteers from Illinois. At the bloody battle of Buena Vista they crowned their lives—many their death—with the laurels of war. Never did armies contend more bravely, determinedly and stubbornly than the American and Mexican forces at this famous battle; and as Illinois troops were ever in the van and on the bloodiest portions of the field, we believe a short sketch of the part they took in the fierce contest is due them, and will be read with no little interest.

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

General Santa Anna, with his army of 20,000, poured into the valley of Agua Nueva early on the morning of the 22d of February, hoping to surprise our army, consisting of about 5,000 men, under Gen. Taylor and which had retreated to the "Narrows." They were hotly pursued by the Mexicans who, before attacking, sent Gen. Taylor a flag of truce demanding a surrender, and assuring him that if he refused he would be cut to pieces; but the demand was promptly refused. At this the enemy opened fire, and the conflict began. In honor of the day the watchword with our soldiers was, "The memory of Washington." An irregular fire was kept up all day, and at night both armies bivouacked on the field, resting on their arms. Santa Anna that night made a spirited address to his men, and the stirring strains of his own band till late in the night were distinctly heard by our troops; but at last silence fell over the hosts that were to contend unto death in that narrow pass on the morrow.

Early on the following morning the battle was resumed, and continued without intermission until nightfall. The solid columns of the enemy were hurled against our forces all day long, but were met and held in check by the unerring fire of our musketry and artillery. A portion of Gen. Lane's division was driven back by the enemy under Gen. Lombardini, who, joined by Gen. Pacheco's division, poured upon the main plateau in so formidable numbers as to appear irresistible.

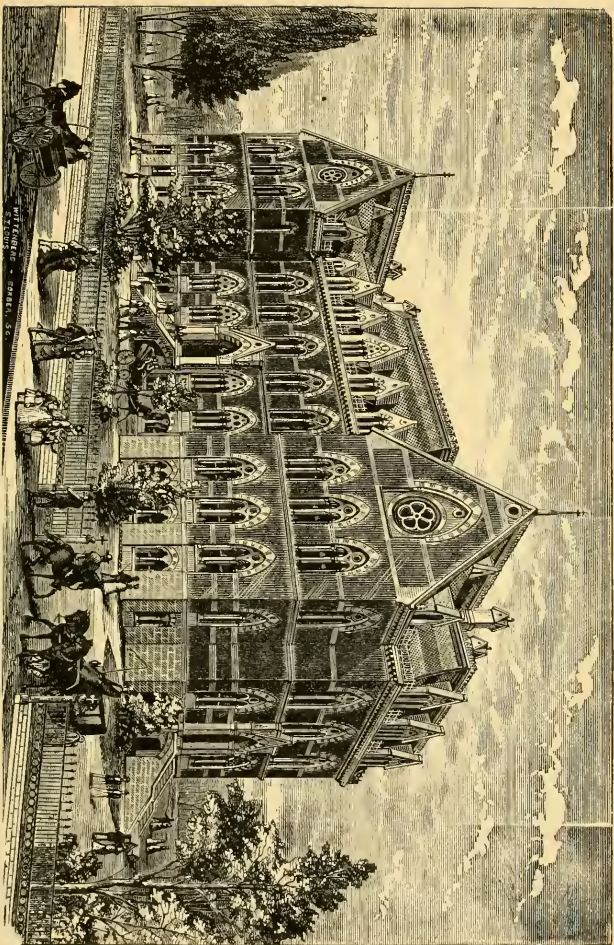
BRAVERY OF THE SECOND ILLINOIS.

At this time the 2d Illinois, under Col. Bissell, with a squadron of cavalry and a few pieces of artillery came handsomely into action

and gallantly received the concentrated fire of the enemy, which they returned with deliberate aim and terrible effect; every discharge of the artillery seemed to tear a bloody path through the heavy columns of enemy. Says a writer: "The rapid musketry of the gallant troops from Illinois poured a storm of lead into their serried ranks, which literally strewed the ground with the dead and dying." But, notwithstanding his losses, the enemy steadily advanced until our gallant regiment received fire from three sides. Still they maintained their position for a time with unflinching firmness against that immense host. At length, perceiving the danger of being entirely surrounded, it was determined to fall back to a ravine. Col. Bissel, with the coolness of ordinary drill, ordered the signal "cease firing" to be made; he then with the same deliberation gave the command, "Face to the rear, Battalion, about face; forward march," which was executed with the regularity of veterans to a point beyond the peril of being out-flanked. Again, in obedience to command these brave men halted, faced about, and under a murderous tempest of bullets from the foe, resumed their well-directed fire. The conduct of no troops could have been more admirable; and, too, until that day they had never been under fire, when, within less than half an hour eighty of their comrades dropped by their sides. How different from the Arkansas regiment, which were ordered to the plateau, but after delivering their first volley gave way and dispersed.

SADDEST EVENT OF THE BATTLE.

But now we have to relate the saddest, and, for Illinois, the most mournful, event of that battle-worn day. We take the account from Colton's History of the battle of Buena Vista. "As the enemy on our left was moving in retreat along the head of the Plateau, our artillery was advanced until within range, and opened a heavy fire upon him, while Cols. Hardin, Bissell and McKee, with their Illinois and Kentucky troops, dashed gallantly forward in hot pursuit. A powerful reserve of the Mexican army was then just emerging from the ravine, where it had been organized, and advanced on the plateau, opposite the head of the southernmost gorge. Those who were giving way rallied quickly upon it; when the whole force, thus increased to over 12,000 men, came forward in a perfect blaze of fire. It was a single column, composed of the best soldiers of the republic, having for its advanced battalions the



SOUTHERN ILLINOIS NORMAL UNIVERSITY, AT CARBONDALE.

veteran regiments. The Kentucky and Illinois troops were soon obliged to give ground before it and seek the shelter of the second gorge. The enemy pressed on, arriving opposite the head of the second gorge. One-half of the column suddenly enveloped it, while the other half pressed on across the plateau, having for the moment nothing to resist them but the three guns in their front. The portion that was immediately opposed to the Kentucky and Illinois troops, ran down along each side of the gorge, in which they had sought shelter, and also circled around its head, leaving no possible way of escape for them except by its mouth, which opened upon the road. Its sides, which were steep,—at least an angle of 45 degrees,—were covered with loose pebbles and stones, and converged to a point at the bottom. Down there were our poor fellows, nearly three regiments of them (1st and 2d Illinois and 2d Kentucky), with but little opportunity to load or fire a gun, being hardly able to keep their feet. Above the whole edge of the gorge, all the way around, was darkened by the serried masses of the enemy, and was bristling with muskets directed on the crowd beneath. It was no time to pause. Those who were not immediately shot down rushed on toward the road, their number growing less and less as they went, Kentuckians and Illinoisans, officers and men, all mixed up in confusion, and all pressing on over the loose pebbles and rolling stones of those shelving, precipitous banks, and having lines and lines of the enemy firing down from each side and rear as they went. Just then the enemy's cavalry, which had gone to the left of the reserve, had come over the spur that divides the mouth of the second gorge from that of the third, and were now closing up the only door through which there was the least shadow of a chance for their lives. Many of those ahead endeavored to force their way out, but few succeeded. The lancers were fully six to one, and their long weapons were already reeking with blood. It was at this time that those who were still back in that dreadful gorge heard, above the din of the musketry and the shouts of the enemy around them, the roar of Washington's Battery. No music could have been more grateful to their ears. A moment only, and the whole opening, where the lancers were busy, rang with the repeated explosions of spherical-case shot. They gave way. The gate, as it were, was clear, and out upon the road a stream of our poor fellows issued. They ran panting down

toward the battery, and directly under the flight of iron then passing over their heads, into the retreating cavalry. Hardin, McKee, Clay, Willis, Zabriskie, Houghton—but why go on? It would be a sad task indeed to name over all who fell during this twenty minutes' slaughter. The whole gorge, from the plateau to its mouth, was strewed with our dead. All dead! No wounded there—not a man; for the infantry had rushed down the sides and completed the work with the bayonet."

VICTORY FOR OUR ARMY.

The artillery on the plateau stubbornly maintained its position, The remnants of the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments, after issuing from the fated gorge, were formed and again brought into action, the former, after the fall of the noble Hardin, under Lient. Col. Weatherford, the latter under Bissell. The enemy brought forth reinforcements and a brisk artillery duel was kept up; but gradually, as the shades of night began to cover the earth, the rattle of musketry slackened, and when the pall of night was thrown over that bloody field it ceased altogether. Each army, after the fierce and long struggle, occupied much the same position as it did in the morning. However, early on the following morning, the glad tidings were heralded amidst our army that the enemy had retreated, thus again crowning the American banners with victory.

OTHER HONORED NAMES OF THIS WAR.

Other bright names from Illinois that shine as stars in this war are those of Shields, Baker, Harris and Coffee, which are indissolubly connected with the glorious capture of Vera Cruz and the not less famous storming of Cerro Gordo. In this latter action, when, after the valiant Gen. Shields had been placed *hors de combat*, the command of his force, consisting of three regiments, devolved upon Col. Baker. This officer, with his men, stormed with unheard-of prowess the last stronghold of the Mexicans, sweeping everything before them. Such indeed were the intrepid valor and daring courage exhibited by Illinois volunteers during the Mexican war that their deeds should live in the memory of their countrymen until those latest times when the very name of America shall have been forgotten.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

On the fourth day of March, 1861, after the most exciting and momentous political campaign known in the history of this country, Abraham Lincoln—America's martyred President—was inaugurated Chief Magistrate of the United States. This fierce contest was principally sectional, and as the announcement was flashed over the telegraph wires that the Republican Presidential candidate had been elected, it was hailed by the South as a justifiable pretext for dissolving the Union. Said Jefferson Davis in a speech at Jackson, Miss., prior to the election, "If an abolitionist be chosen President of the United States you will have presented to you the question whether you will permit the government to pass into the hands of your avowed and implacable enemies. Without pausing for an answer, I will state my own position to be that such a result would be a species of revolution by which the purpose of the Government would be destroyed, and the observances of its mere forms entitled to no respect. In that event, in such manner as should be most expedient, I should deem it your duty to provide for your safety outside of the Union." Said another Southern politician, when speaking on the same subject, "We shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each, and at the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, we can precipitate the Cotton States into a revolution." To disrupt the Union and form a government which recognized the absolute supremacy of the white population and the perpetual bondage of the black was what they deemed freedom from the galling yoke of a Republican administration.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN DID NOT SEEK THE PRESIDENCY.

Hon. R. W. Miles, of Knox county, sat on the floor by the side of Abraham Lincoln in the Library-room of the Capitol, in Springfield, at the secret caucus meeting, held in January, 1859, when Mr. Lincoln's name was first spoken of in caucus as candidate for President. When a gentleman, in making a short speech, said, "We are going to bring Abraham Lincoln out as a candidate for President," Mr. Lincoln at once arose to his feet, and exclaimed, "For God's sake, let me alone! I have suffered enough!" This was soon after he had been defeated in the Legislature for United States Senate by Stephen A. Douglas, and only those who are

intimate with that important and unparalleled contest can appreciate the full force and meaning of these expressive words of the martyred President. They were spontaneous, and prove beyond a shadow of doubt that Abraham Lincoln did not seek the high position of President. Nor did he use any trickery or chicanery to obtain it. But his expressed wish was not to be complied with; our beloved country needed a savior and a martyr, and Fate had decreed that he should be the victim. After Mr. Lincoln was elected President, Mr. Miles sent him an eagle's quill, with which the chief magistrate wrote his first inaugural address. The letter written by Mr. Miles to the President, and sent with the quill, which was two feet in length, is such a jewel of eloquence and prophecy that it should be given a place in history:

PERSIFER, December 21, 1860.

HON. A. LINCOLN :

Dear Sir :—Please accept the eagle quill I promised you, by the hand of our Representative, A. A. Smith. The bird from whose wing the quill was taken, was shot by John F. Dillon, in Persifer township, Knox Co., Ills., in Feb., 1857. Having heard that James Buchanan was furnished with an eagle quill to write his Inaugural with, and believing that in 1860, a Republican would be elected to take his place, I determined to save this quill and present it to the fortunate man, whoever he might be. Reports tell us that the bird which furnished Buchanan's quill was a captured bird,—fit emblem of the man that used it; but the bird from which this quill was taken, yielded the quill only with his life,—fit emblem of the man who is expected to use it, for true Republicans believe that you would not think life worth the keeping after the surrender of principle. Great difficulties surround you; traitors to their country have threatened your life; and should you be called upon to surrender it at the post of duty, your memory will live forever in the heart of every freeman; and that is a grander monument than can be built of brick or marble.

"For if hearts may not our memories keep,
Oblivion haste each vestige sweep,
And let our memories end."

Yours Truly,

R. W. MILES.

STATES SECEDING.

At the time of President Lincoln's accession to power, several members of the Union claimed they had withdrawn from it, and styling themselves the "Confederate States of America," organized a separate government. The house was indeed divided against itself, but it should not fall, nor should it long continue divided, was the hearty, determined response of every loyal heart in the nation. The accursed institution of human slavery was the primary cause for this dissolution of the American Union. Doubtless other agencies served to intensify the hostile feelings which existed between the Northern and Southern portions

of our country, but their remote origin could be traced to this great national evil. Had Lincoln's predecessor put forth a timely, energetic effort, he might have prevented the bloody war our nation was called to pass through. On the other hand every aid was given the rebels; every advantage and all the power of the Government was placed at their disposal, and when Illinois' honest son took the reins of the Republic he found Buchanan had been a traitor to his trust, and given over to the South all available means of war.

THE FALL OF SUMTER.

On the 12th day of April, 1861, the rebels, who for weeks had been erecting their batteries upon the shore, after demanding of Major Anderson a surrender, opened fire upon Fort Sumter. For thirty-four hours an incessant cannonading was continued; the fort was being seriously injured; provisions were almost gone, and Major Anderson was compelled to haul down the stars and stripes. That dear old flag which had seldom been lowered to a foreign foe by rebel hands was now trailed in the dust. The first blow of the terrible conflict which summoned vast armies into the field, and moistened the soil of a nation in fraternal blood and tears, had been struck. The gauntlet thus thrown down by the attack on Sumter by the traitors of the South was accepted—not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence—but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the constitution and the laws, and above and beyond all, the people from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the Rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers. Promptly did the new President issue a proclamation calling for his countrymen to join with him to defend their homes and their country, and vindicate her honor. This call was made April 14, two days after Sumter was first fired upon, and was for 75,000 men. On the 15th, the same day he was notified, Gov. Yates issued his proclamation convening the Legislature. He also ordered the organization of six regiments. Troops were in abundance, and the call was no sooner made than filled. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house,—every calling offered its best men, their lives and their fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity.

Bitter words spoken in moments of political heat were forgotten and forgiven, and joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved.*" The honor, the very life and glory of the nation was committed to the stern arbitrament of the sword, and soon the tramp of armed men, the clash of musketry and the heavy boom of artillery reverberated throughout the continent; rivers of blood'saddened by tears of mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and sweethearts flowed from the lakes to the gulf, but a nation was saved. The sacrifice was great, but the Union was preserved.

CALL FOR TROOPS PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

Simultaneously with the call for troops by the President, enlistments commenced in this State, and within ten days 10,000 volunteers offered service, and the sum of \$1,000,000 was tendered by patriotic citizens. Of the volunteers who offered their services, only six regiments could be accepted under the quota of the State. But the time soon came when there was a place and a musket for every man. The six regiments raised were designated by numbers commencing with seven, as a mark of respect for the six regiments which had served in the Mexican war. Another call was anticipated, and the Legislature authorized ten additional regiments to be organized. Over two hundred companies were immediately raised from which were selected the required number. No sooner was this done than the President made another call for troops, six regiments were again our proportion, although by earnest solicitation the remaining four were accepted. There were a large number of men with a patriotic desire to enter the service who were denied this privilege. Many of them wept, while others joined regiments from other States. In May, June and July seventeen regiments of infantry and five of cavalry were raised, and in the latter month, when the President issued his first call for 500,000 volunteers, Illinois tendered thirteen regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, and so anxious were her sons to have the Rebellion crushed that the number could have been increased by thousands. At the close of 1861 Illinois had sent to the field nearly 50,000 men, and had 17,000 in camp awaiting marching orders, thus exceeding her full quota by 15,000.

A VAST ARMY RAISED IN ELEVEN DAYS.

In July and August of 1862 the President called for 600,000 men—our quota of which was 52,296—and gave until August 18 as the limits in which the number might be raised by volunteering, after which a draft would be ordered. The State had already furnished 17,000 in excess of her quota, and it was first thought this number would be deducted from the present requisition, but that could not be done. But thirteen days were granted to enlist this vast army, which had to come from the farmers and mechanics. The former were in the midst of harvest, but, inspired by love of country, over 50,000 of them left their harvests ungathered, their tools and their benches, the plows in their furrows, turning their backs on their homes, and before eleven days had expired the demands of the Government were met and both quotas filled.

The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. On the 21st of December, 1864, the last call for troops was made. It was for 300,000. In consequence of an imperfect enrollment of the men subject to military duty, it became evident, ere this call was made, that Illinois was furnishing thousands of men more than what her quota would have been, had it been correct. So glaring had this disproportion become, that under this call the quota of some districts exceeded the number of able-bodied men in them.

A GENERAL SUMMARY.

Following this sketch we give a schedule of all the volunteer troops organized from this State, from the commencement to the close of the war. It is taken from the Adjutant General's report. The number of the regiment, name of original Colonel, call under which recruited, date of organization and muster into the United States' service, place of muster, and aggregate strength of each organization, from which we find that Illinois put into her one hundred and eighty regiments 256,000 men, and into the United States

army, through other States, enough to swell the number to 290,000. This far exceeds all the soldiers of the Federal Government in all the war of the Revolution. Her total years of service were over 600,000. She enrolled men from eighteen to forty-five years of age, when the law of Congress in 1864—the test time—only asked for those from twenty to forty-five. Her enrollments were otherwise excessive. Her people wanted to go, and did not take the pains to correct the enrollment; thus the basis of fixing the quota was too great, and the quota itself, at least in the trying time, was far above any other State. The demand on some counties, as Monroe, for example, took every able-bodied man in the county, and then did not have enough to fill the quota. Moreover, Illinois sent 20,844 men for one hundred days, for whom no credit was asked. She gave to the country 73,000 years of service above all calls. With one-thirteenth of the population of the loyal States, she sent regularly one-tenth of all the soldiers, and in the perils of the closing calls, when patriots were few and weary, she sent one-eighth of all that were called for by her loved and honored son in the White House. Of the brave boys Illinois sent to the front, there were killed in action, 5,888; died of wounds, 3,032; of disease, 19,496; in prison, 967; lost at sea, 205; aggregate, 29,588. As upon every field and upon every page of the history of this war, Illinois bore her part of the suffering in the prison-pens of the South. More than 800 names make up the awful column of Illinois' brave sons who died in the rebel prison of Andersonville, Ga. Who can measure or imagine the atrocities which would be laid before the world were the panorama of sufferings and terrible trials of these gallant men but half unfolded to view? But this can never be done until new words of horror are invented, and new arts discovered by which demoniacal fiendishness can be portrayed, and the intensest anguish of the human soul in ten thousand forms be painted.

No troops ever fought more heroically, stubbornly, and with better effect, than did the boys from the "Prairie State." At Pea Ridge, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, Corinth, Stone River, Holly Springs, Jackson, Vicksburg, Chieamanga, Lookont Mountain, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Chattanooga, and on every other field where the clash of arms was heard, her sons were foremost.

CAPTURE OF THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

Illinois was almost destitute of firearms at the beginning of the conflict, and none could be procured in the East. The traitorous Floyd had turned over to the South 300,000 arms, leaving most arsenals in the North empty. Gov. Yates, however, received an order on the St. Louis arsenal for 10,000 muskets, which he put in the hands of Captain Stokes, of Chicago. Several unsuccessful attempts were made by the Captain to pass through the large crowd of rebels which had gathered around the arsenal, suspecting an attempt to move the arms would be made. He at last succeeded in gaining admission to the arsenal, but was informed by the commander that the slightest attempt to move the arms would be discovered and bring an infuriated mob upon the garrison. This fear was well founded, for the following day Gov. Jackson ordered 2,000 armed men from Jefferson City down to capture the arsenal. Capt. Stokes telegraphed to Alton for a steamer to descend the river, and about midnight land opposite the arsenal, and proceeding to the same place with 700 men of the 7th Illinois, commenced loading the vessel. To divert attention from his real purpose, he had 500 guns placed upon a different boat. As designed, this movement was discovered by the rabble, and the shouts and excitement upon their seizure drew most of the crowd from the arsenal. Capt. Stokes not only took all the guns his requisition called for, but emptied the arsenal. When all was ready, and the signal given to start, it was found that the immense weight had bound the bow of the boat to a rock, but after a few moments' delay the boat fell away from the shore and floated into deep water.

"Which way?" said Capt. Mitchell, of the steamer. "Straight in the regular channel to Alton," replied Capt. Stokes. "What if we are attacked?" said Capt. Mitchell. "Then we will fight," was the reply of Capt. Stokes. "What if we are overpowered?" said Mitchell. "Run the boat to the deepest part of the river and sink her," replied Stokes. "I'll do it," was the heroic answer of Mitchell, and away they went past the secession battery, past the St. Louis levee, and in the regular channel on to Alton. When they touched the landing, Capt. Stokes, fearing pursuit, ran to the market house and rang the fire bell. The citizens came flocking pell-mell to the river, and soon men, women and children were tugging away at that vessel load of arms, which they soon had deposited in freight cars and off to Springfield.

LIBERALITY AS WELL AS PATRIOTISM.

The people were liberal as well as patriotic; and while the men were busy enlisting, organizing and equipping companies, the ladies were no less active, and the noble, generous work performed by their tender, loving hands deserves mention along with the bravery, devotion and patriotism of their brothers upon the Southern fields of carnage.

The continued need of money to obtain the comforts and necessities for the sick and wounded of our army suggested to the loyal women of the North many and various devices for the raising of funds. Every city, town and village had its fair, festival, picnic, excursion, concert, which netted more or less to the cause of hospital relief, according to the population of the place and the amount of energy and patriotism displayed on such occasions. Especially was this characteristic of our own fair State, and scarcely a hamlet within its borders which did not send something from its stores to hospital or battlefield, and in the larger towns and cities were well-organized soldiers' aid societies, working systematically and continuously from the beginning of the war till its close. The great State Fair held in Chicago in May, 1865, netted \$250,000. Homes for traveling soldiers were established all over the State, in which were furnished lodging for 600,000 men, and meals valued at \$2,500,000. Food, clothing, medicine, hospital delicacies, reading matter, and thousands of other articles, were sent to the boys at the front.

MESSAGES OF LOVE AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

Letters, messages of love and encouragement, were sent by noble women from many counties of the State to encourage the brave sons and brothers in the South. Below we give a copy of a printed letter sent from Knox county to the "boys in blue," as showing the feelings of the women of the North. It was headed, "FROM THE WOMEN OF KNOX COUNTY TO THEIR BROTHERS IN THE FIELD." It was a noble, soul-inspiring message, and kindled anew the intensest love for home, country, and a determination to crown the stars and stripes with victory:

"You have gone out from our homes, but not from our hearts. Never for one moment are you forgotten. Through weary march and deadly conflict our prayers have ever followed you; your sufferings are our sufferings, your victories our great joy.

"If there be one of you who knows not the dear home ties, for whom no mother prays, no sister watches, to him especially we speak. Let him feel that though he may not have *one* mother he has *many*; he is the adopted child and brother of all our hearts. Not one of you is beyond the reach of our sympathies; no picket-station so lonely that it is not enveloped in the halo of our prayers.

"During all the long, dark months since our country called you from us, your courage, your patient endurance, your fidelity, have awakened our keenest interest, and we have longed to give you an expression of that interest.

"By the alacrity with which you sprang to arms, by the valor with which those arms have been wielded, you have placed our State in the front ranks; you have made her worthy to be the home of our noble President. For thus sustaining the honor of our State, dear to us as life, we thank you.

"Of your courage we need not speak. Fort Donelson, Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Stone River, Vicksburg, speak with blood-bathed lips of your heroism. The Army of the Southwest fights beneath no defeat-shadowed banner; to it, under God, the nation looks for deliverance.

"But we, as women, have other cause for thanks. We will not speak of the debt we owe the defenders of our Government; that blood-sealed bond no words can cancel. But we are your debtors in a way not often recognized. You have aroused us from the aimlessness into which too many of our lives had drifted, and have infused into those lives a noble pathos. We could not dream our time away while our brothers were dying for us. Even your sufferings have worked together for our good, by inciting us to labor for their alleviation, thus giving us a work worthy of our womanhood. Everything that we have been permitted to do for your comfort has filled our lives so much the fuller of all that makes life valuable. You have thus been the means of developing in us a nobler type of womanhood than without the example of your heroism we could ever have attained. For this our whole lives, made purer and nobler by the discipline, will thank you.

"This war will leave none of us as it found us. We cannot buffet the raging wave and escape all trace of the salt sea's foam. Toward better or toward worse we are hurried with fearful

haste. If we at home feel this, what must it be to you! Our hearts throb with agony when we think of you wounded, suffering, dying; but the thought of no physical pain touches us half so deeply as the thought of the temptations which surround you. We could better give you up to die on the battle-field, true to your God and to your country, than to have you return to us with blasted, blackened souls. When temptations assail fiercely, you must let the thought that your mothers are praying for strength enable you to overcome them. But fighting for a worthy cause worthily ennobles one; herein is our confidence that you will return better men than you went away.

“By all that is noble in your manhood; by all that is true in our womanhood; by all that is grand in patriotism; by all that is sacred in religion, we adjure you to be faithful to yourselves, to us, to your country, and to your God. Never were men permitted to fight in a cause more worthy of their blood. Were you fighting for mere conquest, or glory, we could not give you up; but to sustain a *principle*, the greatest to which human lips have ever given utterance, even your dear lives are not too costly a sacrifice. Let that principle, the corner-stone of our independence, be crushed, and we are *all slaves*. Like the Suliote mothers, we might well clasp our children in our arms and leap down to death.

“To the stern arbitrament of the sword is now committed the honor, the very life of this nation. You fight not for yourselves alone; the eyes of the whole world are on you; and if you fail our Nation’s death-wail will echo through all coming ages, moaning a requiem over the lost hopes of oppressed humanity. But you will not fail, so sure as there is a God in Heaven. He never meant this richest argosy of the nations, freighted with the fears of all the world’s tyrants, with the hopes of all its oppressed ones, to flounder in darkness and death. Disasters may come, as they have come, but they will only be, as they have been, ministers of good. Each one has led the nation upward to a higher plane, from whence it has seen with a clearer eye. Success could not attend us at the West so long as we scorned the help of the black hand, which alone had power to open the gate of redemption; the God of battles would not vouchsafe a victory at the East till the very foot-prints of a McClellan were washed out in blood.

“But now all things seem ready; we have accepted the aid of

that hand; those footsteps are obliterated. In his own good time we feel that God will give us the victory. Till that hour comes we bid you fight on. Though we have not attained that heroism, or decision, which enables us to give you up without a struggle, which can prevent our giving *tears* for your *blood*, though many of us must own our hearts desolate till you return, still we bid you stay and fight for our country, till from this fierce baptism of blood she shall be raised *complete*; the dust shaken from her garments purified, a new Memnon singing in the great Godlight."

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.

On the 15th of November, 1864, after the destruction of Atlanta, and the railroads behind him, Sherman, with his army, began his march to the sea-coast. The almost breathless anxiety with which his progress was watched by the loyal hearts of the nation, and the trembling apprehension with which it was regarded by all who hoped for rebel success, indicated this as one of the most remarkable events of the war; and so it proved. Of Sherman's army, 45 regiments of infantry, three companies of artillery, and one of cavalry were from this State. Lincoln answered all rumors of Sherman's defeat with, "It is impossible; there is a mighty sight of fight in 100,000 Western men." Illinois soldiers brought home 300 battle flags. The first United States flag that floated over Richmond was an Illinois flag. She sent messengers and nurses to every field and hospital to care for her sick and wounded sons.

Illinois gave the country the great general of the war, U. S. Grant.

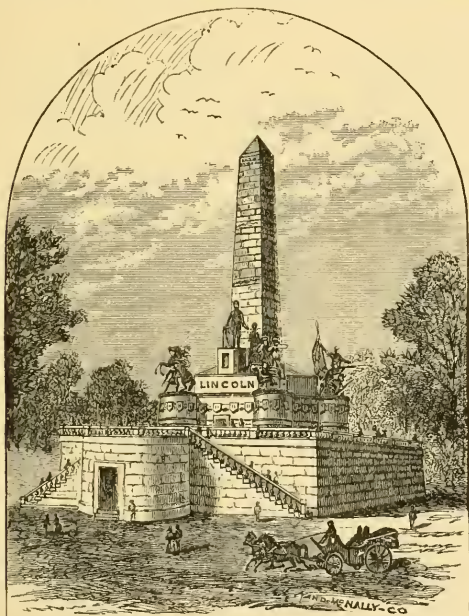
CHARACTER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

One other name from Illinois comes up in all minds, embalmed in all hearts, that must have the supreme place in this sketch of our glory and of our nation's honor: that name is Abraham Lincoln. The analysis of Mr. Lincoln's character is difficult on account of its symmetry. In this age we look with admiration at his uncompromising honesty; and well we may, for this saved us. Thousands throughout the length and breadth of our country, who knew him only as "Honest Old Abe," voted for him on that account; and wisely did they choose, for no other man could have carried us through the fearful night of war. When his plans were too vast for our comprehension, and his faith in the cause too sub-

lime for our participation; when it was all night about us, and all dread before us, and all sad and desolate behind us; when not one ray shone upon our cause; when traitors were haughty and exultant at the South, and fierce and blasphemous at the North; when the loyal men seemed almost in the minority; when the stoutest heart quailed, the bravest cheek paled; when generals were defeating each other for place, and contractors were leeching out the very heart's blood of the republic; when everything else had failed us, we looked at this calm, patient man standing like a rock in the storm, and said, "Mr. Lincoln is honest, and we can trust him still." Holding to this single point with the energy of faith and despair, we held together, and under God he brought us through to victory. His practical wisdom made him the wonder of all lands. With such certainty did Mr. Lincoln follow causes to their ultimate effects, that his foresight of contingencies seemed almost prophetic. He is radiant with all the great virtues, and his memory will shed a glory upon this age that will fill the eyes of men as they look into history. Other men have excelled him in some points; but, taken at all points, he stands head and shoulders above every other man of 6,000 years. An administrator, he saved the nation in the perils of unparalleled civil war; a statesman, he justified his measures by their success; a philanthropist, he gave liberty to one race and salvation to another; a moralist, he bowed from the summit of human power to the foot of the cross; a mediator, he exercised mercy under the most absolute obedience to law; a leader, he was no partisan; a commander, he was untainted with blood; a ruler in desperate times, he was unsullied with crime; a man, he has left no word of passion, no thought of malice, no trick of craft, no act of jealousy, no purpose of selfish ambition. Thus perfected, without a model and without a peer, he was dropped into these troubled years to adorn and embellish all that is good and all that is great in our humanity, and to present to all coming time the representative of the divine idea of free government. It is not too much to say that away down in the future, when the republic has fallen from its niche in the wall of time; when the great war itself shall have faded out in the distance like a mist on the horizon; when the Anglo-Saxon shall be spoken only by the tongue of the stranger, then the generations looking this way shall see the great President as the supreme figure in this vortex of history.

THE WAR ENDED—THE UNION RESTORED.

The rebellion was ended with the surrender of Lee and his army, and Johnson and his command in April, 1865. Our armies at the time were up to their maximum strength, never so formidable, never so invincible; and, until recruiting ceased by order of Secretary Stanton, were daily strengthening. The necessity, however,



LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD.

for so vast and formidable numbers ceased with the disbanding of the rebel forces, which had for more than four years disrupted the supremacy of the Government over its domain. And now the joyful and welcome news was to be borne to the victorious legions that their work was ended in triumph, and they were to be permitted "to see homes and friends once more."

SCHEDULE—Showing statement of volunteer troops organized within the State, and sent to the field, commencing April, 1861, and ending December 31, 1865, with number of regiment, name of original commanding officer, date of organization and muster into United States' service, place of muster, and the aggregate strength of each organization.

INFANTRY.

No.	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of organization and muster into the United States service.	Place, where mustered into the United States service.	Aggr. strength since organization.
7	Col. John Cook.....	July 25, 1861.....	Cairo, Illinois.....	1747
8	Richard J. Oglesby.....	".....	".....	1853
9	Eleazer A. Palne.....	".....	".....	1365
10	Jas. D. Morgan.....	".....	".....	1759
11	W. H. L. Wallace.....	".....	".....	1384
12	John McArthur.....	".....	".....	1675
13	John B. Wyman.....	May 24, 1861.....	Dixon.....	1112
14	John M. Palmer.....	May 25, 1861.....	Jacksonville.....	2015
15	Thos. J. Turner.....	May 24, 1861.....	Freeport.....	2028
16	Robert F. Smith.....	".....	Quincy.....	1833
17	Leonard F. Ross.....	".....	Peoria.....	1259
18	Michael K. Lawler.....	May 23, 1861.....	Anna.....	2043
19	John B. Turchin.....	".....	".....	1095
20	Chas. C. Marsh.....	June 13, 1861.....	Joliet.....	1417
21	Ulysses S. Grant.....	June 15, 1861.....	Mattoon.....	1266
22	Henry Dougherty.....	June 25, 1861.....	Belleville.....	1164
23	Jas. A. Mulligan.....	June 18, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1982
24	Frederick Hecker.....	July 8, 1861.....	Chicago.....	989
25	Wm. N. Coler.....	".....	".....	1082
26	John M. Loomis.....	Oct. 31, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1602
27	Nap. B. Buford.....	".....	".....	1193
28	A. K. Johnson.....	Aug. 3, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1939
29	Jas. S. Reardon.....	July 27, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1547
30	Philip B. Fouke.....	Sept. 30, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1878
31	John A. Logan.....	Sept. 8, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1973
32	John Logan.....	Dec. 31, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1711
33	Chas. E. Hovey.....	Aug. 15, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1660
34	Edward N. Kirk.....	Sept. 7, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1558
35	Gus. A. Smith.....	".....	".....	1012
36	Nich. Greusel.....	Sept. 21, 1861.....	Aurora.....	1593
37	Julius White.....	Sept. 18, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1167
38	Wm. P. Carlin.....	Aug. 15, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1388
39	Austin Light.....	December, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1807
40	Steph. G. Hicka.....	Aug. 10, 1861.....	Salem.....	1277
41	Isaac C. Pugh.....	Aug. 9, 1861.....	Decatur.....	1211
42	Wm. A. Webb.....	Sept. 17, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1824
43	Julius Raith.....	Dec. 16, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1902
44	Chas. Noblesdorff.....	Sept. 13, 1861.....	Chicago.....	1512
45	John E. Smith.....	Dec. 26, 1861.....	Galeua.....	1716
46	John A. Davis.....	Dec. 28, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	2015
47	John Bryner.....	Oct. 1, 1861.....	Peoria.....	2051
48	Isham N. Haynie.....	Nov. 18, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1874
49	Wm. R. Morrison.....	Dec. 31, 1861.....	Camp Butler.....	1482
50	Moses M. Bane.....	Sept. 12, 1861.....	Quincy.....	1761
51	G. W. Cumming.....	Dec. '61, Feb. '62.....	Camp Douglas.....	1550
52	Isaac G. Wilson.....	Nov. 19, 1861.....	Geneva.....	1519
53	W. H. W. Cushman.....	March, 1862.....	Ottawa.....	1434
54	Thos. W. Harris.....	Feb. 18, 1862.....	Anna.....	1720
55	David Stuart.....	Oct. 31, 1861.....	Camp Douglas.....	1287
56	Robert Kirkham.....	Feb. 27, 1862.....	Shawneetown.....	1180
57	Silas D. Baldwin.....	Dec. 26, 1861.....	Camp Douglas.....	1754
58	Wm. F. Lynch.....	Dec. 24, 1861.....	Camp Douglas.....	2202
59	P. Sidney Post.....	August, 1861.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1762
60	Silas C. Toler.....	Feb. 17, 1862.....	Anna.....	1647
61	Jacob Fry.....	March 7, 1862.....	Carrollton.....	1385
62	James M. True.....	April 10, 1862.....	Anna.....	1730
63	Francis Mora.....	".....	Anna.....	1228
64	Lt. Col. D. D. Williams.....	Dec. 31, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1624
65	Col. Daniel Cameron.....	May 15, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	1684
66	Patrick E. Burke.....	April, 1862.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	1694
67	Rosell M. Hough.....	June 13, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	979
68	Elias Stuart.....	June 20, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	899
69	Jos. H. Tucker.....	June 14, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	912
70	O. T. Reeves.....	July 4, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1006
71	Othniel Gilbert.....	July 26, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	940

SCHEDULE—Showing statement of volunteer troops organized within the State, and sent to the field, commencing April, 1861, and ending December 31, 1865, with number of regiment, name of original commanding officer, date of organization and muster into United States' service, place of muster, and the aggregate strength of each organization.

INFANTRY.

No.	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of organization and muster into the United States service.	Place where mustered into the United States service.	Aggr. strength since organization.
72	Col. Frederick A. Starring.....	Aug. 21, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	1471
73	" Jas. F. Jaques.....	"	Camp Butler.....	968
74	" Jason Marsh.....	Sept. 4, 1862.....	Rockford.....	989
75	" George Ryan.....	Sept. 2, 1862.....	Dixon.....	987
76	" Alonzo W. Mack.....	Aug. 22, 1862.....	Kankakee.....	1110
77	" David P. Grier.....	*Sept. 3, 1862.....	Peoria.....	1051
78	" W. H. Bannison.....	Sept. 1, 1862.....	Quincy.....	1028
79	" Lyman Guinnip.....	Aug. 28, 1862.....	Danville.....	974
80	" Thos. G. Allen.....	Aug. 25, 1862.....	Centralia.....	928
81	" Jas. J. Dollins.....	Aug. 26, 1862.....	Anna.....	1187
82	" Frederick Hecker.....	"	Camp Butler.....	961
83	" Ahner C. Harding.....	Aug. 21, 1862.....	Monmouth.....	1286
84	" Louis H. Watena.....	Sept. 1, 1862.....	Quincy.....	956
85	" Robert S. Moore.....	Aug. 27, 1862.....	Peoria.....	959
86	" David D. Irona.....	"	Peoria.....	993
87	" John E. Whiting.....	Sept. 22, 1862.....	Shawneetown.....	994
88	" F. T. Sherman.....	Aug. 27, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	907
89	" John Christopher.....	*Aug. 25, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	1285
90	" Timothy O'Mera.....	Nov. 22, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	958
91	" Henry M. Day.....	Sept. 8, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1041
92	" Smith D. Atkins.....	Sept. 4, 1862.....	Rockford.....	1265
93	" Holden Putnam.....	Oct. 13, 1862.....	Princeton and Chicago.....	1036
94	" Wm. W. Orme.....	Aug. 20, 1862.....	Bloomington.....	1091
95	" Lawr'n S. Church.....	Sept. 4, 1862.....	Rockford.....	1427
96	" Thos. E. Champion.....	Sept. 6, 1862.....	Rockford.....	1206
97	" F. S. Rutherford.....	Sept. 8, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1082
98	" J. J. Funkhouser.....	Sept. 3, 1862.....	Centralia.....	1078
99	" G. W. K. Bailey.....	Aug. 26, 1862.....	Florence, Pike Co.....	936
100	" Fred. A. Bartleson.....	Aug. 30, 1862.....	Juliet.....	921
101	" Chas. H. Fox.....	Sept. 2, 1862.....	Jacksonville.....	911
102	" Wm. McMurtry.....	"	Knoxville.....	908
103	" Amos C. Babcock.....	Oct. 2, 1862.....	Peoria.....	917
104	" Absalom B. Moore.....	Aug. 27, 1862.....	Ottawa.....	977
105	" Daniel Dustin.....	Sept. 2, 1862.....	Chicago.....	1001
106	" Robert B. Latham.....	Sept. 17, 1862.....	Lincoln.....	1097
107	" Thomas Snell.....	Sept. 4, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	944
108	" John Warner.....	Aug. 28, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	927
109	" Alex. J. Nimmo.....	Sept. 11, 1861.....	Peoria.....	967
110	" Thos. S. Casey.....	"	Anna.....	873
111	" James S. Martin.....	Sept. 18, 1862.....	Anna.....	994
112	" T. J. Henderson.....	Sept. 12, 1862.....	Salem.....	1095
113	" Geo. B. Hoge.....	Oct. 1, 1862.....	Peoria.....	1258
114	" James W. Jndy.....	Sept. 18, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	990
115	" Jesse H. Moore.....	Sept. 13, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	960
116	" Nathan H. Tupper.....	Sept. 30, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	952
117	" Elden M. Monre.....	Sept. 19, 1862.....	Decatur.....	995
118	" John G. Fonda.....	Nov. 29, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1101
119	" Thos. J. Kenney.....	Oct. 7, 1862.....	Quincy.....	952
120	" George W. McKaig.....	Oct. 29, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	844
121	Never organized.....			
122	Col. John I. Kinaker.....	Sept. 4, 1862.....	Carlinville.....	934
123	" James Moore.....	Sept. 6, 1862.....	Mattoon.....	1050
124	" Thomas J. Sloan.....	Sept. 10, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	1130
125	" Oscar F. Harmon.....	Sept. 4, 1862.....	Danville.....	923
126	" Jonathan Richmond.....	"	Chicago.....	908
127	" John VanArman.....	*Sept. 5, 1862.....	Camp Douglas.....	957
128	" Robert M. Hudley.....	Dec. 18, 1862.....	Camp Butler.....	866
129	" George P. Smith.....	Sept. 8, 1862.....	Pontiac.....	1011
130	" Nathaniel Niles.....	Oct. 25, 1865.....	Camp Butler.....	932
131	" George W. Neeley.....	Nov. 13, 1862.....	Camp Massac.....	890
132	" Thomas C. Pickett.....	June 1, 1864.....	Camp Fry.....	853
133	" Thad. Phillips.....	May 31, 1864.....	Camp Butler.....	851
134	" W. W. McChesney.....	"	Camp Fry.....	878
135	" John S. Wolfe.....	June 6, 1864.....	Mattoon.....	852

SCHEDULE—Showing statement of volunteer troops organized within the State, and sent to the field, commencing April, 1861, and ending December 31, 1865, with number of regiment, name of original commanding officer, date of organization and muster into United States' service, place of muster, and the aggregate strength of each organization.

INFANTRY.

No.	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of organization and muster into the United States service.	Place where mustered into the United States service.	Aggr. strength since organization.
130	Col. Fred. A. Johns.	June 1, 1864.	Centralia.	842
137	" John Wood.	June 5, 1864.	Quincy.	849
138	" J. W. Goodwin.	June 21, 1864.	Quincy.	835
139	" Peter Davidson.	June 1, 1864.	Peoria.	878
140	" L. H. Whitney.	June 18, 1864.	Camp Butler.	871
141	" Stephen Bronson.	June 16, 1864.	Elgin.	842
142	" Rollin V. Ankney.	June 18, 1864.	Camp Butler.	851
143	" Dudley C. Smith.	June 11, 1864.	Mattoon.	865
144	" Cyrus Hall.	Oct. 21, 1861.	A-ton, Ills.	1159
145	" George W. Lackey.	June 9, 1864.	Camp Butler.	880
146	" Henry H. Dean.	Sept. 20, 1864.	Camp Butler.	1056
147	" Hiram F. Sickles.	Feb. 18, 1865.	Chicago.	1047
148	" Horace H. Wilsie.	"	Quincy.	917
149	" Wm. C. Kneffner.	Feb. 11, 1865.	Camp Butler.	983
150	" George W. Keener.	Feb. 14, 1865.	Camp Butler.	933
151	" French B. Woodall.	Feb. 25, 1865.	Quincy.	970
152	" P. D. Stephenson.	Feb. 18, 1865.	Camp Butler.	945
153	" Stephen Bronson.	Feb. 27, 1865.	Chicago.	1076
154	" McLean F. Wood.	Feb. 22, 1865.	Camp Butler.	994
155	" Gustavus A. Smith.	Feb. 28, 1865.	Camp Butler.	929
156	" Alfred F. Smith.	March 9, 1865.	Chicago.	975
"	" J. W. Wison.	Dec. 1, 1861.	Chicago.	985
"	" John A. Bross.	"	Quincy.	903
"	Capt. John Curtis.	June 21, 1864.	Camp Butler.	91
"	" Simon J. Stookey.	"	Camp Butler.	90
"	" James Steele.	June 15, 1864.	Chicago.	86

CAVALRY.

1	Col. Thomas A. Marshall.	June, 1861.	Bloomington.	1296
2	" Silas Noble.	Aug. 24, "	Camp Butler.	1261
3	" Eugene A. Carr.	Sept. 21, "	Camp Butler.	2183
4	" T. Lyle Dickey.	Sept. 30, "	Ottawa.	1656
5	" John J. Updegraff.	December "	Camp Butler.	1669
6	" Thomas H. Cavanaugh.	Nov., '61, Jan., '62.	Camp Butler.	2248
7	" Wm. Pitt Kellogg.	August, '61.	Camp Butler.	2282
8	" John F. Farnsworth.	Sept. 18, '61.	St. Charles.	2412
9	" Albert G. Brackett.	Oct. 26, '61.	Camp Douglas.	2619
10	" James A. Barrett.	Nov. 25, '61.	Camp Butler.	1934
11	" Robert G. Ingersoll.	Dec. 20, '61.	Peoria.	2362
12	" Arno Voss.	Dec., '61, Feb., '62.	Camp Butler.	2174
13	" Joseph W. Bell.	"	Camp Douglas.	1759
14	" Horace Capron.	Jan. 7, '63.	Peoria.	1565
15	" Warren Stewart.	Organized Dec. 25, '63.	Camp Butler.	1473
16	" Christian Thielman.	Jan. and April, '63.	Camp Butler.	1462
17	" John L. Beveridge.	Jan. 28, '64.	St. Charles.	1247

FIRST REGIMENT—ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Co	Field and Staff.			7
A	Capt. C. M. Willard.		Chicago.	168
B	" Ezra Taylor.		Chicago.	204
C	" C. Haughtaling.	Oct. 31, 1861.	Ottawa.	175
D	" Edward McAllister.	Jan. 14, '62.	Plainfield.	141
E	" A. C. Waterhouse.	Dec. 19, '61.	Chicago.	148
F	" John T. Cheney.	Feb. 25, '62.	Camp Butler.	159
G	" Arthur O'Leary.	Feb. 28, '62.	Calro.	113
H	" Axel Silverparr.	Feb. 20, '62.	Chicago.	147
I	" Edward Bouton.	Feb. 15, '62.	Chicago.	169
K	" A. Franklin.	Jan. 9, '62.	Shawneetown.	16
L	" John Bourke.	Feb. 22, '62.	Chicago.	153
M	" John B. Miller.	Aug. 12, '62.	Chicago.	154
	Recruits.			683

SCHEDULE—Showing statement of volunteer troops organized within the State, and sent to the field commencing April, 1861, and ending December 31, 1865, with number of regiment, name of original commanding officer, date of organization and muster into United States service, place of muster, and the aggregate strength of each organization.

LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Co.	Commanding officer at organization.	Date of organization and muster into the United States service.	Place where mustered into the United States service.	Aggr. strength into organization.
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SECOND REGIMENT—ILLINOIS LIGHT ARTILLERY.

A	Capt. Peter Davidson.....	Aug. 17, 1861.....	Peoria.....	116
B	" Riley Madison.....	June 20, '61.....	Springfield.....	127
C	" Caleb Hopkins.....	Aug. 5, '61.....	Cairo.....	154
D	" Jasper M. Dresser.....	Dec. 17, '61.....	Cairo.....	117
E	" Adolph Schwartz.....	Feb. 1, '62.....	Cairo.....	136
F	" John W. Powell.....	Dec. 11, '61.....	Cape Girardeau, Mo... ..	190
G	" Charles J. Stolbrand.....	Dec. 31, '61.....	Camp Butler.....	108
H	" Andrew Steinbeck.....	"	Camp Butler.....	115
I	" Charles W. Keith.....	"	Camp Butler.....	107
K	" Benjamin F. Rogers.....	"	Camp Butler.....	108
L	" William H. Bolton.....	Feb. 28, '62.....	Chicago.....	145
M	" John C. Phillips.....	June 6, '62.....	Chicago.....	100
	Field and Staff.....		Chicago.....	10
	Recruits.....			1171

INDEPENDENT BATTERIES.

Board of Trade	Capt. James S. Stokes.....	July 31, 1862.....	Chicago.....	258
Springfield....	" Thomas F. Vaughn.....	Aug. 21, '62.....	Camp Butler.....	199
Mercantile.....	" Charles G. Cooley.....	Aug. 29, '62.....	Chicago.....	270
Elgin.....	" George W. Renwick....	Nov. 15, '62.....	Elgin.....	242
Coggswell's.....	" William Coggswell....	Sept. 23, '61.....	Camp Douglas.....	231
Henshaw's.....	" Ed. C. Henshaw.....	Oct. 15, '62.....	Ottawa.....	196
Bridges'.....	" Lyman Bridges.....	Jan. 1, '62.....	Chicago.....	252
Colvin's.....	" John H. Colvin.....	Oct. 10, '63.....	Chicago.....	91
Busteed's.....			Chicago.....	127

RECAPITULATION.

Infantry.....	185,941
Cavalry.....	32,082
Artillery.....	7,277

DUELS.

The code of chivalry so common among Southern gentlemen and so frequently brought into use in settling personal differences has also been called to settle the "affairs of honor" in our own State, however, but few times, and those in the earlier days. Several attempts at duels have occurred; before the disputants met in mortal combat the differences were amicably and satisfactorily settled; honor was maintained without the sacrifice of life. In 1810 a law was adopted to suppress the practice of dueling. This law held the fatal result of dueling to be murder, and, as it was intended, had the effect of making it odious and dishonorable. Prior to the constitution of 1848, parties would evade the law by

going beyond the jurisdiction of the State to engage in their contests of honor. At that time they incorporated in the Constitution an oath of office, which was so broad as to cover the whole world. Any person who had ever fought a duel, ever sent or accepted a challenge or acted the part of second was disfranchised from holding office, even of minor importance. After this went into effect, no other duel or attempt at a duel has been engaged in within the State of Illinois, save those fought by parties living outside of the State, who came here to settle their personal differences.

THE FIRST DUEL.

The first duel fought within the boundaries of this great State was between two young military officers, one of the French and the other of the English army, in the year 1765. It was at the time the British troops came to take possession of Fort Chartres, and a woman was the cause of it. The affair occurred early Sunday morning, near the old fort. They fought with swords, and in the combat one sacrificed his life.

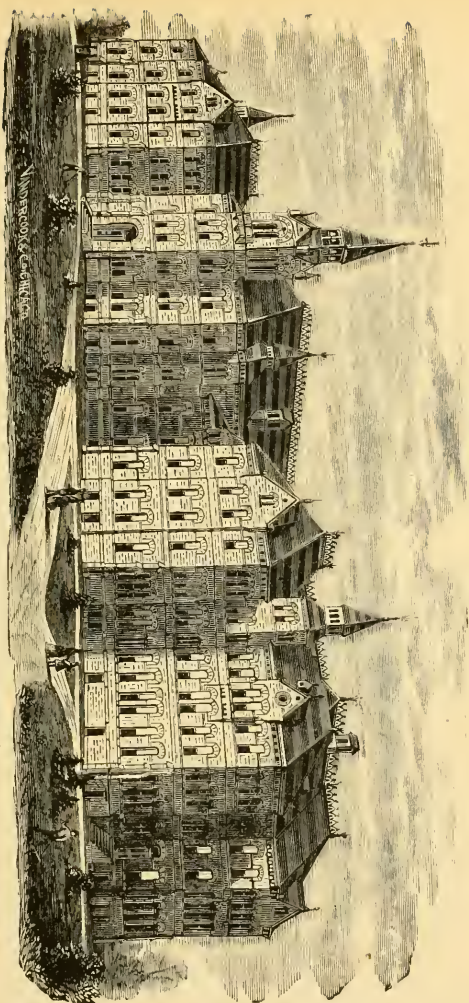
BOND AND JONES.

In 1809 the next duel occurred and was bloodless of itself, but out of it grew a quarrel which resulted in the assassination of one of the contestants. The principals were Shadrach Bond, the first Governor, and Rice Jones, a bright young lawyer, who became quite a politician and the leader of his party. A personal difference arose between the two, which to settle, the parties met for mortal combat on an island in the Mississippi. The weapons selected were hair-trigger pistols. After taking their position Jones' weapon was prematurely discharged. Bond's second, Dunlap, now claimed that according to the code Bond had the right to the next fire. But Bond would not take so great advantage of his opponent, and said it was an accident and would not fire. Such noble conduct touched the generous nature of Jones, and the difficulty was at once amicably settled. Dunlap, however, bore a deadly hatred for Jones, and one day while he was standing in the street in Kaskaskia, conversing with a lady, he crept up behind him and shot him dead in his tracks. Dunlap successfully escaped to Texas.

RECTOR AND BARTON.

In 1812 the bloody code again brought two young men to the field of honor. They were Thomas Reector, a son of Capt. Stephen

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN. AT LINCOLN.



Rector who bore such a noble part in the war of 1812, and Joshua Barton. They had espoused the quarrel of older brothers. The affair occurred on Bloody Island, in the Mississippi, but in the limits of Illinois. This place was frequented so often by Missourians to settle personal difficulties, that it received the name of Bloody Island. Barton fell in this conflict.

STEWART AND BENNETT.

In 1819 occurred the first duel fought after the admission of the State into the Union. This took place in St. Clair county between Alphonso Stewart and William Bennett. It was intended to be a sham duel, to turn ridicule against Bennett, the challenging party. Stewart was in the secret but Bennett was left to believe it a reality. Their guns were loaded with blank cartridges. Bennett, suspecting a trick, put a ball into his gun without the knowledge of his seconds. The word "fire" was given, and Stewart fell mortally wounded. Bennett made his escape but was subsequently captured, convicted of murder and suffered the penalty of the law by hanging.

PEARSON AND BAKER.

In 1840 a personal difference arose between two State Senators, Judge Pearson and E. D. Baker. The latter, smarting under the epithet of "falsehood," threatened to chastise Pearson in the public streets, by a "fist fight." Pearson declined making a "blackguard" of himself but intimated a readiness to fight as gentlemen, according to the code of honor. The affair, however, was carried no further.

HARDIN AND DODGE.

The exciting debates in the Legislature in 1840-'41 were often bitter in personal "slings," and threats of combats were not infrequent. During these debates, in one of the speeches by the Hon. J. J. Hardin, Hon. A. R. Dodge thought he discovered a personal insult, took exceptions, and an "affair" seemed imminent. The controversy was referred to friends, however, and amicably settled.

M'CLERNAND AND SMITH.

Hon. John A. McClernand, a member of the House, in a speech delivered during the same session made charges against the Whig Judges of the Supreme Court. This brought a note from Judge

T. W. Smith, by the hands of his "friend" Dr. Merriman, to McClelland. This was construed as a challenge, and promptly accepted, naming the place of meeting to be Missouri; time, early; the weapons, rifles; and distance, 40 paces. At this critical juncture, the Attorney General had a warrant issued against the Judge, whereupon he was arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. Thus ended this attempt to vindicate injured honor.

LINCOLN AND SHIELDS.

During the hard times subsequent to the failure of the State and other banks, in 1842, specie became scarce while State money was plentiful, but worthless. The State officers thereupon demanded specie payment for taxes. This was bitterly opposed, and so fiercely contested that the collection of taxes was suspended.

During the period of the greatest indignation toward the State officials, under the *nom de plume* of "Rebecca," Abraham Lincoln had an article published in the *Sangamo Journal*, entitled "Lost Township." In this article, written in the form of a dialogue, the officers of the State were roughly handled, and especially Auditor Shields. The name of the author was demanded from the editor by Mr. Shields, who was very indignant over the manner in which he was treated. The name of Abraham Lincoln was given as the author. It is claimed by some of his biographers, however, that the article was prepared by a lady, and that when the name of the author was demanded, in a spirit of gallantry, Mr. Lincoln gave his name. In company with Gen. Whiteside, Gen. Shields pursued Lincoln to Tremont, Tazewell county, where he was in attendance upon the court, and immediately sent him a note "requiring a full, positive and absolute retraction of all offensive allusions" made to him in relation to his "private character and standing as a man, or an apology for the insult conveyed." Lincoln had been forewarned, however, for William Butler and Dr. Merriman, of Springfield, had become acquainted with Shields' intentions and by riding all night arrived at Tremont ahead of Shields and informed Lincoln what he might expect. Lincoln answered Shields' note, refusing to offer any explanation, on the grounds that Shields' note assumed the fact of his (Lincoln's) authorship of the article, and not pointing out what the offensive part was, and accompanying the same with threats as to consequences. Mr. Shields answered this, disavowing all intention to menace; inquired if he was the author,

asked a retraction of that portion relating to his private character. Mr. Lincoln, still technical, returned this note with the verbal statement "that there could be no further negotiations until the first note was withdrawn." At this Shields named Gen. Whiteside as his "friend," when Lincoln reported Dr. Merriman as his "friend." These gentlemen secretly pledged themselves to agree upon some amicable terms, and compel their principals to accept them. The four went to Springfield, when Lincoln left for Jacksonville, leaving the following instructions to guide his friend, Dr. Merriman:

"In case Whiteside shall signify a wish to adjust this affair without further difficulty, let him know that if the present papers be withdrawn and a note from Mr. Shields, asking to know if I am the author of the articles of which he complains, and asking that I shall make him gentlemanly satisfaction, if I am the author, and this without menace or dictation as to what that satisfaction shall be, a pledge is made that the following answer shall be given:

I did write the "Lost Township" letter which appeared in the *Journal* of the 2d inst., but had no participation, in any form, in any other article alluding to you. I wrote that wholly for political effect. I had no intention of injuring your personal or private character or standing, as a man or gentleman; and I did not then think, and do not now think, that that article could produce or has produced that effect against you; and, had I anticipated such an effect, would have foreborne to write it. And I will add that your conduct toward me, so far as I know, had always been gentlemanly, and that I had no personal pique against you, and no cause for any.

"If this should be done, I leave it to you to manage what shall and what shall not be published. If nothing like this is done, the preliminaries of the fight are to be:

"1st. *Weapons*.—Cavalry broad swords of the largest size, precisely equal in all respects, and such as are now used by the cavalry company at Jacksonville.

"2d. *Position*.—A plank ten feet long and from nine to twelve inches broad, to be firmly fixed on edge, on the ground, as a line between us which neither is to pass his foot over on forfeit of his life. Next a line drawn on the ground on either side of said plank, and parallel with it, each at the distance of the whole length of the sword, and three feet additional from the plank; and the passing of his own such line by either party during the fight, shall be deemed a surrender of the contest.

"3d. *Time*.—On Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, if you can get it so; but in no case to be at a greater distance of time than Friday evening at 5 o'clock.

"4th. *Place*.—Within three miles of Alton, on the opposite side of the river, the particular spot to be agreed on by you.

"Any preliminary details coming within the above rules, you are at liberty to make at your discretion, but you are in no case to swerve from these rules, or pass beyond their limits."

The position of the contestants, as prescribed by Lincoln, seems to have been such as both would have been free from coming in contact with the sword of the other, and the first impression is that it is nothing more than one of Lincoln's jokes. He possessed very long arms, however, and could reach his adversary at the stipulated distance.

Not being amicably arranged, all parties repaired to the field of combat in Missouri. Gen. Hardin and Dr. English, as mutual friends of both Lincoln and Shields, arrived in the meantime, and after much correspondence at their earnest solicitation the affair was satisfactorily arranged, Lincoln making a statement similar to the one above referred to.

SHIELDS AND BUTLER.

William Butler, one of Lincoln's seconds, was dissatisfied with the bloodless termination of the Lincoln-Shields affair, and wrote an account of it for the *Sangamo Journal*. This article reflected discreditably upon both the principals engaged in that controversy. Shields replied by the hands of his friend Gen. Whiteside, in a curt, menacing note, which was promptly accepted as a challenge by Butler, and the inevitable Dr. Merriman named as his friend, who submitted the following as preliminaries of the fight:

Time.—Sunrise on the following morning.

Place.—Col. Allen's farm (about one mile north of State House.)

Weapons.—Rifles.

Distance.—One hundred yards.

The parties to stand with their right sides toward each other—the rifles to be held in both hands horizontally and cocked, arms extended downwards. Neither party to move his person or his rifle after being placed, before the word fire. The signal to be: "Are you ready? Fire! one—two—three!" about a second of

time intervening between each word. Neither party to fire before the word "fire," nor after the word "three."

Gen. Whiteside, in language curt and abrupt, addressed a note to Dr. Merriman declining to accept the terms. Gen. Shields, however, addressed another note to Butler, explaining the feelings of his second, and offering to go out to a lonely place on the prairie to fight, where there would be no danger of being interrupted; or, if that did not suit, he would meet him on his own conditions, when and where he pleased. Butler claimed the affair was closed and declined the proposition.

WHITESIDE AND MERRIMAN.

Now Gen. Whiteside and Dr. Merriman, who several times had acted in the capacity of friends or seconds, were to handle the deadly weapons as principals. While second in the Shields-Butler *fiasco*, Whiteside declined the terms proposed by Butler, in curt and abrupt language, stating that the place of combat could not be dictated to him, for it was as much his right as Merriman's, who, if he was a gentleman, would recognize and concede it. To this Merriman replied by the hands of Capt. Lincoln. It will be remembered that Merriman had acted in the same capacity for Lincoln. Whiteside then wrote to Merriman, asking to meet him at St. Louis, when he would hear from him further. To this Merriman replied, denying his right to name place, but offered to meet in Louisiana, Mo. This Whiteside would not agree to, but later signified his desire to meet him there, but the affair being closed, the doctor declined to re-open it.

PRATT AND CAMPBELL.

These two gentlemen were members of the Constitutional Convention of 1847, and both from Jo Davies county. A dispute arose which ended in a challenge to meet on the field of honor. They both repaired to St. Louis, but the authorities gaining knowledge of their bloody intentions, had both parties arrested, which ended this "affair."

DRESS AND MANNERS.

The dress, habits, etc., of a people throw so much light upon their conditions and limitations that in order better to show the circumstances surrounding the people of the State, we will give a short

exposition of the manner of life of our Illinois people at different epochs. The Indians themselves are credited by Charlevoix with being "very laborious,"—raising poultry, spinning the wool of the buffalo and manufacturing garments therefrom. These must have been, however, more than usually favorable representatives of their race.

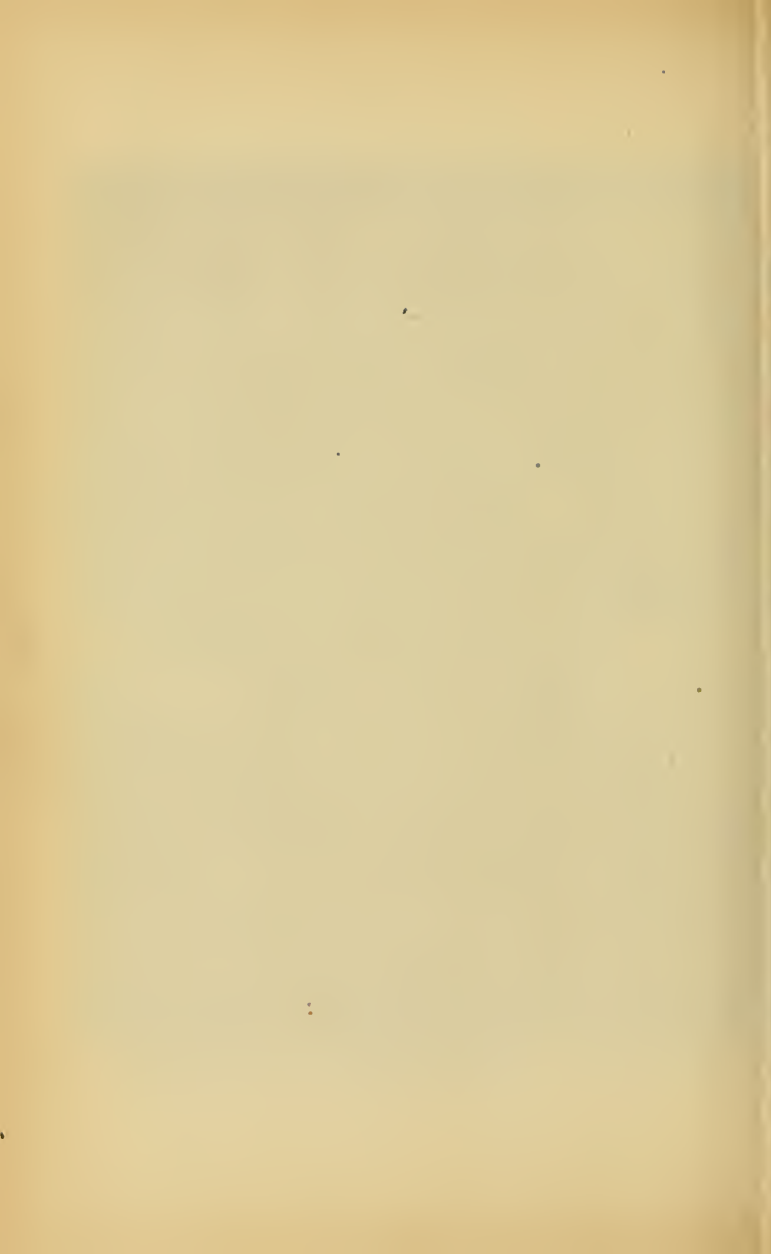
"The working and voyaging dress of the French masses," says Reynolds, "was simple and primitive. The French were like the lilies of the valley (the Old Ranger was not always exact in his quotations),—they neither spun nor wove any of their clothing, but purchased it from the merchants. The white blanket coat, known as the *capot*, was the universal and eternal coat for the winter with the masses. A cape was made of it that could be raised over the head in cold weather.

"In the house, and in good weather, it hung behind, a cape to the blanket coat. The reason that I know these coats so well is, that I have worn many in my youth, and a working man never wore a better garment. Dressed deer-skins and blue cloth were worn commonly in the winter for pantaloons. The blue handkerchief and the deer-skin moccasins covered the head and feet generally of the French Creoles. In 1800, scarcely a man thought himself clothed unless he had a belt tied around his blanket coat, and on one side was hung the dressed skin of a pole-cat, filled with tobacco, pipe, flint and steel. On the other side was fastened, under the belt, the the butcher-knife. A Creole in this dress felt like Tam O'Shanter filled with usquebaugh; he could face the devil. Checked calico shirts were then common, but in winter flannel was frequently worn. In the summer the laboring men and the voyagers often took their shirts off in hard work and hot weather, and turned out the naked back to the air and sun."

"Among the Americans," he adds, "home-made wool hats were the common wear. Fur hats were not common, and scarcely a boot was seen. The covering of the feet in winter was chiefly moccasins made of deer-skins, and shoe packs of tanned leather. Some wore shoes, but not common in very early times. In the summer the greater portion of the young people, male and female, and many of the old, went barefoot. The substantial and universal outside wear was the blue linsey hunting-shirt. This is an excellent garment, and I have never felt so happy and healthy since I laid it off. It is



SCENE ON FOX RIVER.



made of wide sleeves, open before, with ample size so as to envelop the body almost twice around. Sometimes it had a large cape, which answers well to save the shoulders from the rain. A belt is mostly used to keep the garment close around the person, and, nevertheless, there is nothing tight about it to hamper the body. It is often fringed, and at times the fringe is composed of red, and other gay colors. The belt, frequently, is sewed to the hunting-shirt. The vest was mostly made of striped linsey. The colors were made often with alum, copperas and madder, boiled with the bark of trees, in such a manner and proportions as the old ladies prescribed. The pantaloons of the masses were generally made of deer-skin and linsey. Course blue cloth was sometimes made into pantaloons.

"Linsey, neat and fine, manufactured at home, composed generally the outside garments of the females as well as the males. The ladies had linsey colored and woven to suit their fancy. A bonnet, composed of calico, or some gay goods, was worn on the head when they were in the open air. Jewelry on the pioneer ladies was uncommon; a gold ring was an ornament not often seen."

In 1820 a change of dress began to take place, and before 1830, according to Ford, most of the pioneer costume had disappeared. "The blue linsey hunting-shirt, with red or white fringe, had given place to the cloth coat. [Jeans would be more like the fact.] The raccoon cap, with the tail of the animal dangling down behind, had been thrown aside for hats of wool or fur. Boots and shoes had supplied the deer-skin moccasins; and the leather breeches, strapped tight around the ankle, had disappeared before unmentionables of a more modern material. The female sex had made still greater progress in dress. The old sort of cotton or woolen frocks, spun, woven and made with their own fair hands, and striped and cross-barred with blue dye and turkey red, had given place to gowns of silk and calico. The feet, before in a state of nudity, now charmed in shoes of calf-skin or slippers of kid; and the head, formerly unbonneted, but covered with a cotton handkerchief, now displayed the charms of the female face under many forms of bonnets of straw, silk and leghorn. The young ladies, instead of walking a mile or two to church on Sunday, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands until within a hundred yards of the place of worship, as formerly, now came forth arrayed complete in all the pride of dress, mounted on fine horses and attended by their male admirers."

The last half century has doubtless witnessed changes quite as great as those set forth by our Illinois historian. The chronicler of to-day, looking back to the golden days of 1830 to 1840, and comparing them with the present, must be struck with the tendency of an almost monotonous uniformity in dress and manners that comes from the easy inter communication afforded by steamer, railway, telegraph and newspaper. Home manufacturers have been driven from the household by the lower-priced fabrics of distant mills. The Kentucky jeans, and the copperas-colored clothing of home manufacture, so familiar a few years ago, have given place to the cassimeres and cloths of noted factories. The ready-made-clothing stores, like a touch of nature, made the whole world kin and may drape the charcoal man in a dress-coat and a stove-pipe hat. The prints and silks of England and France give a variety of choice, and an assortment of colors and shades such as the pioneer women could hardly have dreamed of. Godey, and Demorest, and Harper's Bazar are found in our modern farm-houses, and the latest fashions of Paris are not uncommon.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF ILLINOIS.

In area the State has 55,410 square miles of territory. It is about 150 miles wide and 400 miles long, stretching in latitude from Maine to North Carolina. The climate varies from Portland to Richmond. It favors every product of the continent, including the tropics, with less than half a dozen exceptions. It produces every great food of the world except bananas and rice. It is hardly too much to say that it is the most productive spot known to civilization. With the soil full of bread and the earth full of minerals; with an upper surface of food and an under layer of fuel; with perfect natural drainage, and abundant springs, and streams, and navigable rivers; half way between the forests of the North and the fruits of the South; within a day's ride of the great deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead and zinc; and containing and controlling the great grain, cattle, pork and lumber markets of the world, it is not strange that Illinois has the advantage of position.

There are no mountains in Illinois; in the southern as well as in the northern part of the State there are a few hills; near the banks of the Illinois, Mississippi, and several other rivers, the ground is

elevated, forming the so-called bluffs, on which at the present day may be found, uneffaced by the hand of Time, the marks and traces left by the water which was formerly much higher; whence it may be safe to conclude that, where now the fertile prairies of Illinois extend, and the rich soil of the country yields its golden harvests, must have been a vast sheet of water, the mud deposited by which formed the soil, thus accounting for the present great fertility of the country.

Illinois is a garden 400 miles long and 150 miles wide. Its soil is chiefly a black, sandy loam, from 6 inches to 60 feet thick. About the old French towns it has yielded corn for a century and a half without rest or help. She leads all other States in the number of acres actually under plow. Her mineral wealth is scarcely second to her agricultural power. She has coal, iron, lead, zinc, copper, many varieties of building stone, marble, fire clay, cama clay, common brick clay, sand of all kinds, gravel, mineral paint,—in fact, everything needed for a high civilization.

AGRICULTURE.

If any State of the Union is adapted for agriculture, and the other branches of rural economy relating thereto, such as the raising of cattle and the culture of fruit trees, it is pre-eminently Illinois. Her extremely fertile prairies recompense the farmer at less trouble and expense than he would be obliged to incur elsewhere, in order to obtain the same results. Her rich soil, adapted by nature for immediate culture, only awaits the plow and the seed in order to mature, within a few months, a most bountiful harvest. A review of statistics will be quite interesting to the reader, as well as valuable, as showing the enormous quantities of the various cereals produced in our prairie State:

In 1876 there was raised in the State 130,000,000 of bushels of corn,—twice as much as any other State, and one-sixth of all the corn raised in the United States. It would take 375,000 cars to transport this vast amount of corn to market, which would make 15,000 trains of 25 cars each. She harvested 2,747,000 tons of hay, nearly one-tenth of all the hay in the Republic. It is not generally appreciated, but it is true, that the hay crop of the country is worth more than the cotton crop. The hay of Illinois equals the cotton of Louisiana.

Go to Charleston, S. C., and see them peddling handfuls of hay or grass, almost as a curiosity, as we regard Chinese gods or the cryolite of Greenland; drink your coffee and condensed milk; and walk back from the coast for many a league through the sand and burs till you get up into the better atmosphere of the mountains, without seeing a waving meadow or a grazing herd; then you will begin to appreciate the meadows of the Prairie State.

The value of her farm implements was, in 1876, \$211,000,000, and the value of live stock was only second to New York. The same year she had 25,000,000 hogs, and packed 2,113,845, about one-half of all that were packed in the United States. She marketed \$57,000,000 worth of slaughtered animals,—more than any other State, and a seventh of all the States.

Illinois excels all other States in miles of railroads and in miles of postal service, and in money orders sold per annum, and in the amount of lumber sold.

Illinois was only second in many important matters, taking the reports of 1876. This sample list comprises a few of the more important: Permanent school fund; total income for educational purposes; number of publishers of books, maps, papers, etc.; value of farm products and implements, and of live stock; in tons of coal mined.

The shipping of Illinois was only second to New York. Out of one port during the business hours of the season of navigation she sent forth a vessel every nine minutes. This did not include canal-boats, which went one every five minutes.

No wonder she was only second in number of bankers or in physicians and surgeons.

She was third in colleges, teachers and schools; also in cattle, lead, hay, flax, sorghum and beeswax.

She was fourth in population, in children enrolled in public schools, in law schools, in butter, potatoes and carriages.

She was fifth in value of real and personal property, in theological seminaries, and colleges exclusively for women, in milk sold, and in boots and shoes manufactured, and in book-binding.

She was only seventh in the production of wood, while she was the twelfth in area. Surely that was well done for the Prairie State. She then had, in 1876, much more wood and growing timber than she had thirty years before.

A few leading industries will justify emphasis. She manufactured \$205,000,000 worth of goods, which placed her well up toward New York and Pennsylvania. The number of her manufacturing establishments increased from 1860 to 1870, 300 per cent.; capital employed increased 350 per cent.; and the amount of product increased 400 per cent. She issued 5,500,000 copies of commercial and financial newspapers, being only second to New York. She had 6,759 miles of railroad, then leading all other States, worth \$636,458,000, using 3,245 engines, and 67,712 cars, making a train long enough to cover one-tenth of the entire roads of the State. Her stations were only five miles apart. She carried, in 1876, 15,795,000 passengers an average of $36\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or equal to taking her entire population twice across the State. More than two-thirds of her land was within five miles of a railroad, and less than two per cent. was more than fifteen miles away.

The State has a large financial interest in the Illinois Central railroad. The road was incorporated in 1850, and the State gave each alternate section for six miles on each side, and doubled the price of the remaining land, so keeping herself good. The road received 2,595,000 acres of land, and paid to the State one-seventh of the gross receipts. The State received in 1877, \$350,000, and had received up to that year in all about \$7,000,000. It was practically the people's road, and it had a most able and gentlemanly management. Add to the above amount the annual receipts from the canal, \$111,000, and a large per cent. of the State tax was provided for.

GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS.

Shadrach Bond—Was the first Governor of Illinois. He was a native of Maryland and born in 1773; was raised on a farm; received a common English education, and came to Illinois in 1794. He served as a delegate in Congress from 1811 to 1815, where he procured the right of pre-emption of public land. He was elected Governor in 1818; was beaten for Congress in 1824 by Daniel P. Cook. He died at Kaskaskia, April 11, 1830.

Edward Coles—Was born Dec. 15, 1786, in Virginia. His father was a slave-holder; gave his son a collegiate education, and left to him a large number of slaves. These he liberated, giving each head of a family 160 acres of land and a considerable sum of money.

He was President Madison's private secretary. He came to Illinois in 1819, was elected Governor in 1822, on the anti-slavery ticket; moved to Philadelphia in 1833, and died in 1868.

Ninian Edwards.—In 1809, on the formation of the Territory of Illinois, Mr. Edwards was appointed Governor, which position he retained until the organization of the State, when he was sent to the United States Senate. He was elected Governor in 1826. He was a native of Maryland and born in 1775; received a collegiate education; was Chief Justice of Kentucky, and a Republican in politics.

John Reynolds.—Was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1800, and in 1830 was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket, and afterwards served three terms in Congress. He received a classical education, yet was not polished. He was an ultra Democrat; attended the Charleston Convention in 1860, and urged the seizure of United States arsenals by the South. He died in 1865 at Belleville, childless.

Joseph Duncan.—In 1834 Joseph Duncan was elected Governor by the Whigs, although formerly a Democrat. He had previously served four terms in Congress. He was born in Kentucky in 1794; had but a limited education; served with distinction in the war of 1812; conducted the campaign of 1832 against Black Hawk. He came to Illinois when quite young.

Thomas Carlin.—Was elected as a Democrat in 1838. He had but a meager education; held many minor offices, and was active both in the war of 1812 and the Black Hawk war. He was born in Kentucky in 1789; came to Illinois in 1812, and died at Carrollton, Feb. 14, 1852.

Thomas Ford.—Was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1800; was brought by his widowed mother to Missouri in 1804, and shortly afterwards to Illinois. He received a good education, studied law; was elected four times Judge, twice as Circuit Judge, Judge of Chicago and Judge of Supreme Court. He was elected Governor by the Democratic party in 1842; wrote his history of Illinois in 1847 and died in 1850.

Augustus C. French.—Was born in New Hampshire in 1808; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and shortly afterwards moved to Illinois when in 1846 he was elected Governor. On the adoption of the Constitution of 1848 he was again chosen, serving until 1853. He was a Democrat in politics.

Joel A. Matteson—Was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1808. His father was a farmer, and gave his son only a common school education. He first entered upon active life as a small tradesman, but subsequently became a large contractor and manufacturer. He was a heavy contractor in building the Canal. He was elected Governor in 1852 upon the Democratic ticket.

William H. Bissell—Was elected by the Republican party in 1856. He had previously served two terms in Congress; was colonel in the Mexican war and has held minor official positions. He was born in New York State in 1811; received a common education; came to Illinois early in life and engaged in the medical profession. This he changed for the law and became a noted orator, and the standard bearer of the Republican party in Illinois. He died in 1860 while Governor.

Richard Yates—"The war Governor of Illinois," was born in Warsaw, Ky., in 1818; came to Illinois in 1831; served two terms in Congress; in 1860 was elected Governor, and in 1865 United States Senator. He was a college graduate, and read law under J. J. Hardin. He rapidly rose in his chosen profession and charmed the people with oratory. He filled the gubernatorial chair during the trying days of the Rebellion, and by his energy and devotion won the title of "War Governor." He became addicted to strong drink, and died a drunkard.

Richard J. Oglesby—Was born in 1824, in Kentucky; an orphan at the age of eight, came to Illinois when only 12 years old. He was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade; worked some at farming and read law occasionally. He enlisted in the Mexican War and was chosen First Lieutenant. After his return he again took up the law, but during the gold fever of 1849 went to California; soon returned, and, in 1852, entered upon his illustrious political career. He raised the second regiment in the State, to suppress the Rebellion, and for gallantry was promoted to Major General. In 1864 he was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1872, and resigned for a seat in the United States Senate. He is a staunch Republican and resides at Decatur.

Shelby M. Cullom—Was born in Kentucky in 1828; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1848; was elected to the State Legislature in 1856, and again in 1860. Served on the war commission at Cairo, 1862,

and was a member of the 39th, 40th and 41st Congress, in all of which he served with credit to his State. He was again elected to the State Legislature in 1872, and re-elected in 1874, and was elected Governor of Illinois in 1876, which office he still holds, and has administered with marked ability.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

Pierre Menard—Was the first Lieut. Gov. of Illinois. He was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1767. He came to Illinois in 1790 where he engaged in the Indian trade and became wealthy. He died in 1844. Menard county was named in his honor.

Adolphus F. Hubbard—Was elected Lieut. Gov. in 1822. Four years later he ran for Governor against Edwards, but was beaten.

William Kinney—Was elected in 1826. He was a Baptist clergyman; was born in Kentucky in 1781 and came to Illinois in 1793.

Zadock Casey—Although on the opposition ticket to Governor Reynolds, the successful Gubernatorial candidate, yet Casey was elected Lieut. Gov. in 1830. He subsequently served several terms in Congress.

Alexander M. Jenkins—Was elected on ticket with Gov. Duncan in 1834 by a handsome majority.

S. H. Anderson—Lieut. Gov. under Gov. Carlin, was chosen in 1838. He was a native of Tennessee.

John Moore—Was born in England in 1793; came to Illinois in 1830; was elected Lieut. Gov. in 1842. He won the name of "Honest John Moore."

Joseph B. Wells—Was chosen with Gov. French at his first election in 1846.

William McMurtry.—In 1848 when Gov. French was again chosen Governor, William McMurtry of Knox county, was elected Lieut. Governor.

Gustavus P. Koerner—Was elected in 1852. He was born in Germany in 1809. At the age of 22 came to Illinois. In 1872 he was a candidate for Governor on Liberal ticket, but was defeated.

John Wood—Was elected in 1856, and on the death of Gov. Bissell became Governor.

Francis A. Hoffman—Was chosen with Gov. Yates in 1860. He was born in Prussia in 1822, and came to Illinois in 1840.



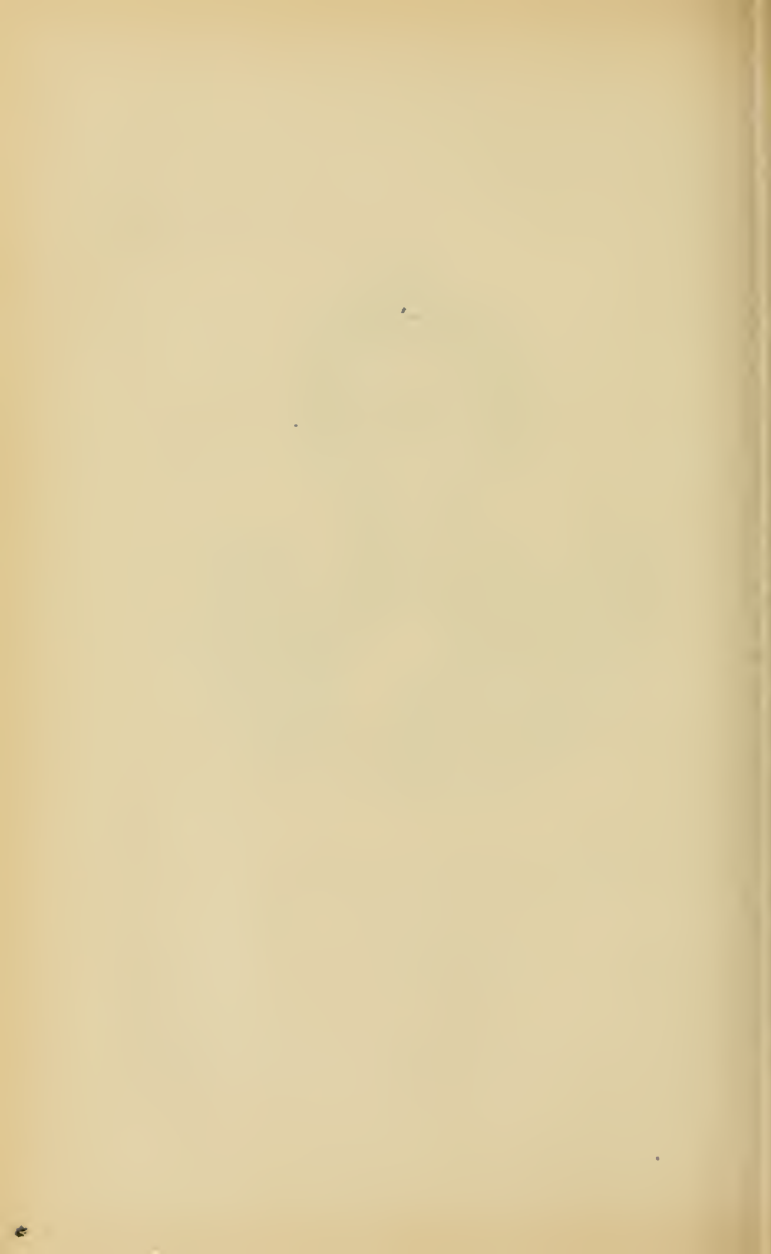
H. S. Cooley,

(DECEASED)

SECTY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

UNDER

GOV. A. C. FRENCH



William Cross—Was born in New Jersey, came to Illinois in 1848, was elected to office in 1864.

John Dougherty—Was elected in 1868.

John L. Beveridge—Was chosen Lieut. Gov. in 1872. In 1873 Oglesby was elected to the U. S. Senate when Beveridge became Governor.

Andrew Shuman—Was elected Nov. 7, 1876, and is the present incumbent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ninian W. Edwards.....	1854-56	Newton Bateman.....	1859-75
W. H. Powell.....	1857-58	Samuel M. Etter.....	1876

ATTORNEY GENERALS.

Daniel P. Cook.....	1819	Geo. W. Olney.....	1838
William Mears.....	1820	Wickliffe Kitchell.....	1839
Samuel D. Lockwood.....	1821-22	Josiah Lamborn.....	1841-42
James Turney.....	1823-28	James A. McDougall....	1843-46
George Forquer.....	1829-32	David B. Campbell.....	1846
James Semple.....	1833-34	[Office abolished and re-created in 1867]	
Ninian E. Edwards.....	1834-35	Robert G. Ingersoll.....	1867-68
Jesse B. Thomas, Jr.....	1835	Washington Bushnell.....	1869-72
Walter B. Scates.....	1836	James K. Edsall.....	1873-79
Asher F. Linder.....	1837		

TREASURERS.

John Thomas.....	1818-19	James Miller.....	1857-60
R. K. McLaughlin.....	1819-22	William Butler.....	1861-62
Ebner Field.....	1823-26	Alexander Starne.....	1863-64
James Hall.....	1827-30	James H. Beveridge.....	1865-66
John Dement.....	1831-36	George W. Smith.....	1867-68
Charles Gregory.....	1836	Erastus N. Bates.....	1869-72
John D. Whiteside.....	1837-40	Edward Rutz.....	1873-75
M. Carpenter.....	1841-48	Thomas S. Ridgeway.....	1876-77
John Moore.....	1848-56	Edward Rutz.....	1878-79

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Elias K. Kane.....	1818-22	Thompson Campbell.....	1843-46
Samuel D. Lockwood.....	1822-23	Horace S. Cooley.....	1846-49
David Blackwell.....	1823-24	David L. Gregg.....	1850-52
Morris Birkbeck.....	1824	Alexander Starne.....	1853-56
George Forquer.....	1825-28	Ozias M. Hatch.....	1857-60
Alexander P. Field.....	1829-40	Sharon Tyndale.....	1865-68
Stephen A. Douglas.....	1840	Edward Rummel.....	1869-72
Lyman Trumbull.....	1841-42	George H. Harlow.....	1873-79

AUDITORS.

Elijah C. Berry.....	1818-31	Thompson Campbell.....	1846
I. T. B. Stapp.....	1831-35	Jesse K. Dubois.....	1857-64
Levi Davis.....	1835-40	Orlin H. Miner	1865-68
James Shields.....	1841-42	Charles E. Lippencott....	1869-76
W. L. D. Ewing.....	1843-45	Thompson B. Needles.....	1877-79

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Ninian Edwards.—On the organization of the State in 1818, Edwards, the popular Territorial Governor, was chosen Senator for the short term, and in 1819 re-elected for full term.

Jesse B. Thomas.—One of the federal judges during the entire Territorial existence was chosen Senator on organization of the State, and re-elected in 1823, and served till 1829.

John McLean.—In 1824 Edwards resigned, and McLean was elected to fill his unexpired term. He was born in North Carolina in 1791, and came to Illinois in 1815; served one term in Congress, and in 1829 was elected to the U. S. Senate, but the following year died. He is said to have been the most gifted man of his period in Illinois.

Elias Kent Kane.—Was elected Nov. 30, 1824, for the term beginning March 4, 1825. In 1830 he was re-elected, but died before the expiration of his term. He was a native of New York, and in 1814 came to Illinois. He was first Secretary of State, and afterwards State Senator.

David Jewett Baker.—Was appointed to fill the unexpired term of John McLean, in 1830, Nov. 12, but the Legislature refused to endorse the choice. Baker was a native of Connecticut, born in 1792, and died in Alton in 1869.

John M. Robinson.—Instead of Baker, the Governor's appointee, the Legislature chose Robinson, and in 1834 he was re-elected. In 1843 was elected Supreme Judge of the State, but within two months died. He was a native of Kentucky, and came to Illinois while quite young.

William L. D. Ewing.—Was elected in 1835, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Kane. He was a Kentnekanian.

Richard M. Young.—Was elected in 1836, and held his seat from March 4, 1837, to March 4, 1843, a full term. He was a

native of Kentucky; was Circuit Judge before his election to the Senate, and Supreme Judge in 1842. He died in an insane asylum at Washington.

Samuel McRoberts—The first native Illinoisian ever elevated to the high office of U. S. Senator from this State, was born in 1799, and died in 1843 on his return home from Washington. He was elected Circuit Judge in 1824, and March 4, 1841, took his seat in the U. S. Senate.

Sidney Breese—Was elected to the U. S. Senate, Dec. 17, 1842, and served a full term. He was born in Oneida county, N. Y. He was Major in the Black Hawk war; Circuit Judge, and in 1841 was elected Supreme Judge. He served a full term in the U. S. Senate, beginning March 4, 1843, after which he was elected to the Legislature, again Circuit Judge, and, in 1857, to the Supreme Court, which position he held until his death in 1878.

James Semple—Was the successor of Samuel McRoberts, and was appointed by Gov. Ford in 1843. He was afterwards elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

Stephen A. Douglas—Was elected Dec. 14, 1846. He had previously served three terms as Congressman. He became his own successor in 1853 and again in 1859. From his first entrance in the Senate he was acknowledged the peer of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, with whom he served his first term. His famous contest with Abraham Lincoln for the Senate in 1858 is the most memorable in the annals of our country. It was called the battle of the giants, and resulted in Douglas' election to the Senate, and Lincoln to the Presidency. He was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813, and came to Illinois in 1833, and died in 1861. He was appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Carlin in 1840, and shortly afterward to the Supreme Bench.

James Shields—Was elected and assumed his seat in the U. S. Senate in 1849, March 4. He was born in Ireland in 1810, came to the United States in 1827. He served in the Mexican army, was elected Senator from Wisconsin, and in 1879 from Missouri for a short term.

Lyman Trumbull—Took his seat in the U. S. Senate March 4, 1855, and became his own successor in 1861. He had previously served one term in the Lower House of Congress, and served on the Supreme Bench. He was born in Connecticut; studied law

and came to Illinois early in life, where for years he was actively engaged in politics. He resides in Chicago.

Orvill H. Browning—Was appointed U. S. Senator in 1861, to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Stephen A. Douglas, until a Senator could be regularly elected. Mr. Browning was born in Harrison county, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and settled in Quincy, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law, and was instrumental, with his friend, Abraham Lincoln, in forming the Republican party of Illinois at the Bloomington Convention. He entered Johnson's cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, and in March, 1868, was designated by the President to perform the duties of Attorney General, in addition to his own, as Secretary of the Interior Department.

William A. Richardson—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1863, to fill the unexpired term of his friend, Stephen A. Douglas. He was born in Fayette county, Ky., about 1810, studied law, and settled in Illinois; served as captain in the Mexican War, and, on the battle-field of Buena Vista, was promoted for bravery, by a unanimous vote of his regiment. He served in the Lower House of Congress from 1847 to 1856, continually.

Richard Yates—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1865, serving a full term of six years. He died in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 27, 1873.

John A. Logan—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1871. He was born in Jackson county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1826, received a common school education, and enlisted as a private in the Mexican War, where he rose to the rank of Regimental Quartermaster. On returning home he studied law, and came to the bar in 1852; was elected in 1858 a Representative to the 36th Congress and re-elected to the 37th Congress, resigning in 1861 to take part in the suppression of the Rebellion; served as Colonel and subsequently as a Major General, and commanded, with distinction, the armies of the Tennessee. He was again elected to the U. S. Senate in 1879 for six years.

David Davis—Was elected to the U. S. Senate in 1877 for a term of six years. He was born in Cecil county, Md., March 9, 1815, graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio, studied law, and removed to Illinois in 1835; was admitted to the bar and settled in Bloomington, where he has since resided and amassed a large fortune. He

was for many years the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, rode the circuit with him each year, and after Lincoln's election to the Presidency, was appointed by him to fill the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

John McLean.....1818

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1819-20

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1821-22

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1823-24

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1833-34

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1835-36

John Reynolds.....1835-36

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1837-38

John Reynolds.....1837-38

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1839-40

John Reynolds.....1839-40

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Zadock Casey.....1841-42

John Reynolds.....1841-42

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Robert Smith.....1843-44

Orlando B. Finklin.....1843-44

Stephen A. Douglas.....1843-44

John A. McClermand.....1843-44

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Robert Smith.....1845-46

Stephen A. Douglas.....1845-46

Orlando B. Finklin.....1845-46

John J. Hardin.....1845

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

John Wentworth.....1847-48

Thomas J. Turner.....1847

Abraham Lincoln.....1847-48

John A. McClermand.....1847-48

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

Daniel P. Cook.....1825-26

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1827-28

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1829-30

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Joseph Duncan.....1831-32

Zadock Casey.....1833-34

William L. May.....1835-36

William L. May.....1837-38

John T. Stuart.....1839-40

John T. Stuart.....1841-42

Joseph P. Hoge.....1843-44

John J. Hardin.....1843-44

John Wentworth.....1843-44

Joseph P. Hoge.....1845-46

John A. McClermand.....1845-46

John Wentworth.....1845-46

Orlando B. Finklin.....1847-48

Robert Smith.....1847-48

William A. Richardson.....1847-48

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.
THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

John A. McClernand.....	1849-50	Edward D. Baker.....	1849-50
John Wentworth.....	1849-50	William H. Bissell.....	1849-50
Timothy R. Young.....	1849-50	Thomas L. Harris.....	1849
William A. Richardson.....	1849-50		

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

William A. Richardson.....	1851-52	Richard Yates	1851-52
Thompson Campbell.....	1851-52	Richard S. Maloney.....	1851-52
Orlando B. Finklin.....	1851-52	———— Willis.....	1851-52
John Wentworth.....	1851-52	William H. Bissell.....	1851-52

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

William H. Bissell.....	1853-54	Thompson Campbell.....	1853-54
John C. Allen.....	1853-54	James Knox.....	1853-54
———— Willis.....	1853-54	Jesse O. Norton.....	1853-54
Elihu B. Washburne.....	1853-54	William A. Richardson.....	1863-54
Richard Yates.....	1853-54		

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1855-56	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1855-56
Lyman Trumbull.....	1855-56	J. L. D. Morrison.....	1855-56
James H. Woodworth.....	1855-56	John C. Allen.....	1855-56
James Knox.....	1855-56	Jesse O. Norton.....	1855-56
Thompson Campbell.....	1855-56	William A. Richardson.....	1855-56

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1857-58	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1857-58
Charles D. Hodges.....	1857-58	Isaac N. Morris.....	1857-58
William Kellogg.....	1857-58	Aaron Shaw.....	1857-58
Thompson Campbell.....	1857-58	Robert Smith.....	1857-58
John F. Farnsworth.....	1857-58	Thomas L. Harris.....	1857-58
Owen Lovejoy.....	1857-58		

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

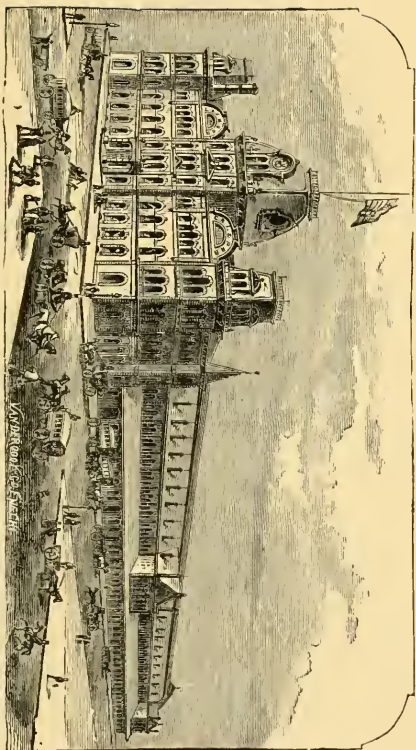
Elihu B. Washburne.....	1859-60	John F. Farnsworth.....	1859-60
John A. Logan.....	1859-60	Philip B. Fouke.....	1859-60
Owen Lovejoy.....	1859-60	Thomas L. Harris.....	1859-60
John A. McClernand.....	1859-60	William Kellogg.....	1859-60
Isaac N. Morris.....	1859-60	James C. Robinson.....	1859-60

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

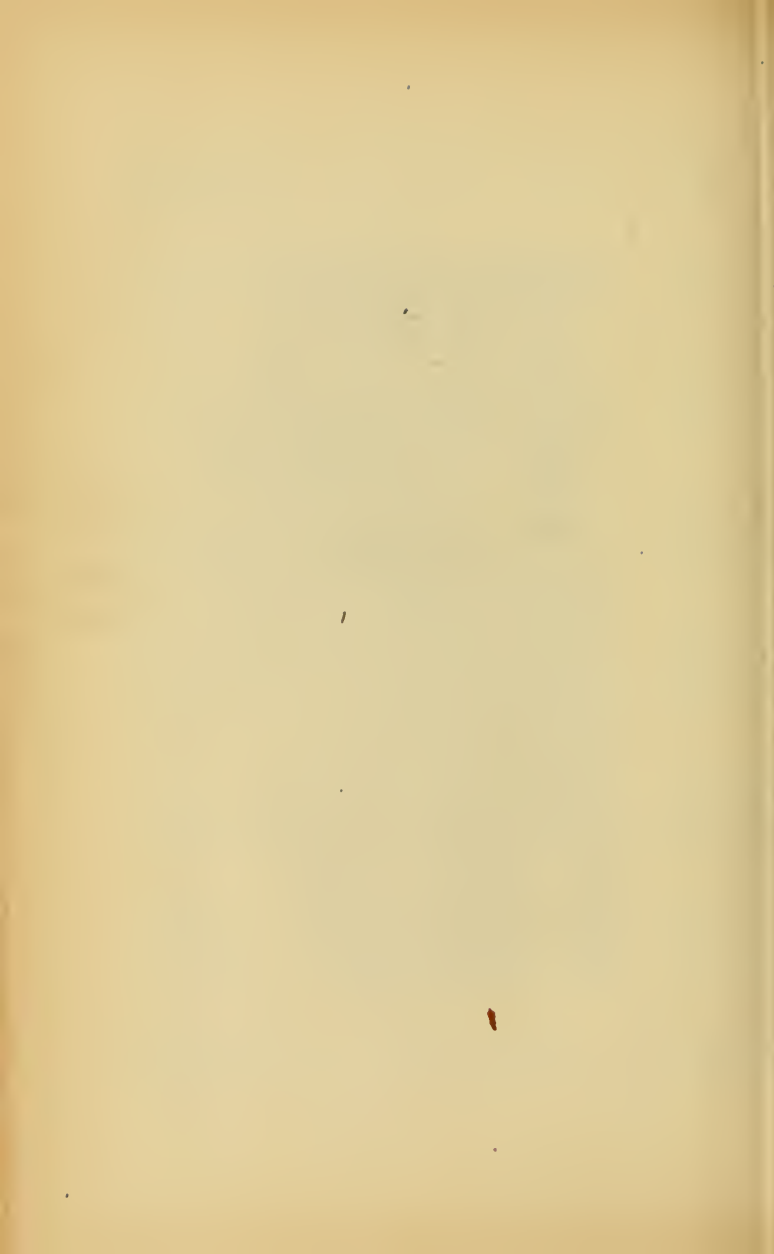
Elihu B. Washburne.....	1861-62	Isaac N. Arnold.....	1861-62
James C. Robinson.....	1861-62	Philip B. Fouke.....	1861-62
John A. Logan.....	1861-62	William Kellogg.....	1861-62
Owen Lovejoy.....	1861-62	Anthony L. Knapp.....	1861-62
John A. McClernand.....	1861-62	William A. Richardson.....	1861-62

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1863-64	William J. Allen.....	1863-64
Jesse O. Norton.....	1863-64	Isaac N. Arnold.....	1863-64
James C. Robinson.....	1863-64	John R. Eden.....	1863-64



PASSENGER DEPOT OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., AT CHICAGO



Lewis W. Ross.....	1863-64	John F. Farnsworth.....	1863-64
John T. Stuart.....	1863-64	Charles W. Morris.....	1863-64
Owen Lovejoy.....	1863-64	Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1863-64
William R. Morrison.....	1863-64	Anthony L. Knapp.....	1863-64
John C. Allen.....	1863-64		

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1865-66	John F. Farnsworth.....	1865-66
Anthony B. Thornton.....	1865-66	Jehu Baker.....	1865-66
John Wentworth.....	1865-66	Henry P. H. Bromwell.....	1865-66
Abner C. Hardin.....	1865-66	Andrew Z. Kuykandall.....	1865-66
Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1865-66	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1865-66
Barton C. Cook.....	1865-66	Samuel W. Moulton.....	1865-66
Shelby M. Cullom.....	1865-66	Lewis W. Ross.....	1865-66

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Elihu B. Washburne.....	1867-68	John F. Farnsworth.....	1867-68
Abner C. Hardin.....	1867-68	Jehu Baker.....	1867-68
Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1867-68	Henry P. H. Bromwell.....	1867-68
Norman B. Judd.....	1867-68	John A. Logan.....	1867-68
Albert G. Burr.....	1867-68	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1867-68
Burton C. Cook.....	1867-68	Green B. Raum.....	1867-68
Shelby M. Cullom.....	1867-68	Lewis W. Ross.....	1867-68

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Norman B. Judd.....	1869-70	Shelby M. Cullom.....	1869-70
John F. Farnsworth.....	1869-70	Thomas W. McNeely.....	1869-70
H. C. Burchard.....	1869-70	Albert G. Burr.....	1869-70
John B. Hawley.....	1869-70	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1869-70
Eben C. Ingersoll.....	1869-70	John B. Hay.....	1869-70
Burton C. Cook.....	1869-70	John M. Crebs.....	1869-70
Jesse H. Moore.....	1869-70	John A. Logan.....	1869-70

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Charles B. Farwell.....	1871-72	James C. Robinson.....	1871-72
John F. Farnsworth.....	1871-72	Thomas W. McNeely.....	1871-72
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1871-72	Edward Y. Rice.....	1871-72
John B. Hawley.....	1871-72	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1871-72
Bradford N. Stevens.....	1871-72	John B. Hay.....	1871-72
Henry Snapp.....	1871-72	John M. Crebs.....	1871-72
Jesse H. Moore.....	1871-72	John S. Beveredge.....	1871-72

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

John B. Rice.....	1873-74	Robert M. Knapp.....	1873-74
Jasper D. Ward.....	1873-74	James C. Robinson.....	1873-74
Charles B. Farwell.....	1873-74	John B. McNulta.....	1873-74
Stephen A. Hurlbut.....	1873-74	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1873-74
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1873-74	John R. Eden.....	1873-74
John B. Hawley.....	1873-74	James S. Martin.....	1873-74
Franklin Corwin.....	1873-74	William R. Morrison.....	1873-74

Greenbury L. Fort.....	1873-74	Isaac Clements.....	1873-74
Granville Barrere.....	1873-74	Samuel S. Marshall.....	1873-74
William H. Ray.....	1873-74		

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Bernard G. Caulfield.....	1875-76	Scott Wike.....	1875-76
Carter H. Harrison.....	1875-76	William M. Springer.....	1875-76
Charles B. Farwell.....	1875-76	Adlai E. Stevenson.....	1875-76
Stephen A. Hurlbut.....	1875-76	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1875-76
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1875-76	John R. Eden.....	1875-76
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1875-76	W. A. J. Sparks.....	1875-76
Alexander Campbell.....	1875-76	William R. Morrison.....	1875-76
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1875-76	William Hartzell.....	1875-76
Richard H. Whiting.....	1875-76	William B. Anderson.....	1875-76
John C. Bagby.....	1875-76		

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

William Aldrich.....	1877-78	Robert M. Knapp.....	1877-78
Carter H. Harrison.....	1877-78	William M. Springer.....	1877-78
Lorenzo Brentano.....	1877-78	Thomas F. Tipton.....	1877-78
William Lathrop.....	1877-78	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1877-78
Horatio C. Burchard.....	1877-78	John R. Eden.....	1877-78
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1877-78	W. A. J. Sparks.....	1877-78
Philip C. Hayes.....	1877-78	William R. Morrison.....	1877-78
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1877-78	William Hartzell.....	1877-78
Thomas A. Boyd.....	1877-78	Richard W. Townshend.....	1877-78
Benjamin F. Marsh.....	1877-78		

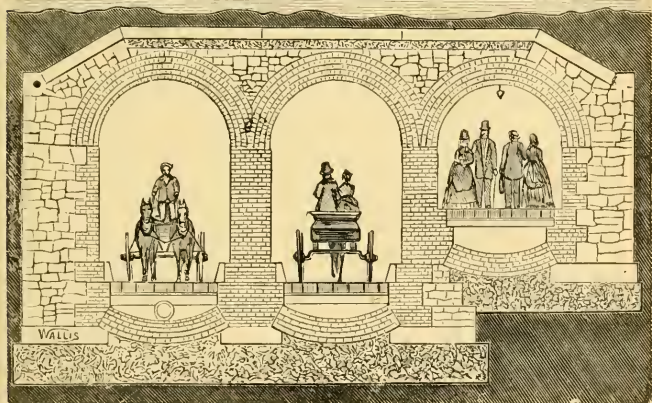
FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

William Aldrich.....	1879-80	James W. Singleton.....	1879-80
George R. Davis.....	1879-80	William M. Springer.....	1879-80
Hiram Barber.....	1879-80	A. E. Stevenson.....	1879-80
John C. Sherwin.....	1879-80	Joseph G. Cannon.....	1879-80
R. M. A. Hawk.....	1879-80	Albert P. Forsythe.....	1879-80
Thomas J. Henderson.....	1879-80	W. A. J. Sparks.....	1879-80
Philip C. Hayes.....	1879-80	William R. Morrison.....	1879-80
Greenbury L. Fort.....	1879-80	John R. Thomas.....	1879-80
Thomas A. Boyd.....	1879-80	R. W. Townshend.....	1879-80
Benjamin F. Marsh.....	1879-80		

CHICAGO.

While we cannot, in the brief space we have, give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, yet we feel the history of the State would be incomplete without speaking of its metropolis, the most wonderful city on the globe.

In comparing Chicago as it was a few years since with Chicago of to-day, we behold a change whose veritable existence we should



SECTIONAL VIEW OF LA SALLE STREET TUNNEL, CHICAGO.

be inclined to doubt were it not a stern, indisputable fact. Rapid as is the customary development of places and things in the United States, the growth of Chicago and her trade stands without a parallel. The city is situated on the west shore of Lake Michigan at the mouth of the Chicago river. It lies 14 feet above the lake, having been raised to that grade entirely by the energy of its citizens, its site having originally been on a dead level with the water of the lake.

The city extends north and south along the lake about ten miles, and westward on the prairie from the lake five or six miles, embracing an area of over 40 square miles. It is divided by the river into three distinct parts, known as the North, West and South Divisions, or "Sides," by which they are popularly and commonly known. These are connected by 33 bridges and two tunnels.

The first settlement of Chicago was made in 1804, during which year Fort Dearborn was built. At the close of 1830 Chicago contained 12 houses, with a population of about 100. The town was organized in 1833, and incorporated as a city in 1837. The first frame building was erected in 1832, and the first brick house in 1833. The first vessel entered the harbor June 11, 1834; and at the first official census, taken July 1, 1837, the entire population was found to be 4,170. In 1850 the population had increased to 29,963; in 1860, to 112,172; in 1870, 298,977; and, according to the customary mode of reckoning from the number of names in the City Directory, the population of 1879 is over 500,000.

Nicholas Perrot, a Frenchman, was the first white man to visit the site of Chicago. This he did in 1671, at the instigation of M. Toulon, Governor of Canada. He was sent to invite the Western Indians to a convention at Green Bay. It has been often remarked that the first white man who became a resident of Chicago was a negro. His name was Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies. He settled there in 1796 and built a rude cabin on the north bank of the main river, and laid claim to a tract of land surrounding it. He disappeared from the scene, and his claim was "jumped" by a Frenchman named Le Mai, who commenced trading with the Indians. A few years later he sold out to John Kinzie, who was then an Indian trader in the country about St. Joseph, Mich., and agent for the American Fur Company, which had traded at Chicago with the Indians for some time; and this

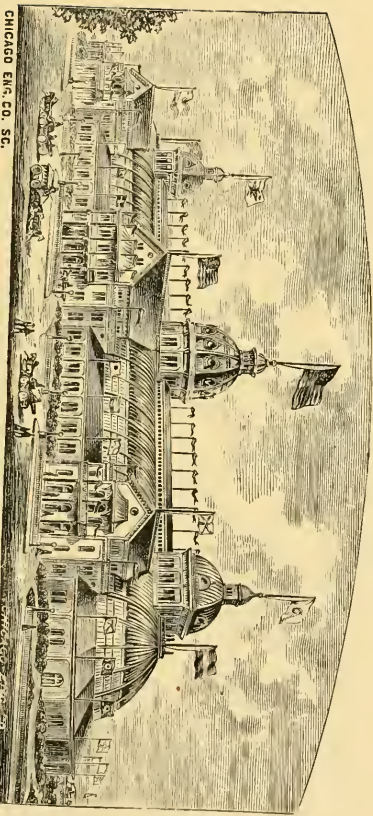
fact had, probably more than any other, to do with the determination of the Government to establish a fort there. The Indians were growing numerous in that region, being attracted by the facilities for selling their wares, as well as being pressed northward by the tide of emigration setting in from the south. It was judged necessary to have some force near that point to keep them in check, as well as to protect the trading interests. Mr. Kinzie moved his family there the same year Fort Dearborn was built, and converted the Jean Baptiste cabin into a tasteful dwelling.

For about eight years things moved along smoothly. The garri-son was quiet, and the traders prosperous. Then the United States became involved in trouble with Great Britain. The Indians took the war-path long before the declaration of hostilities between the civilized nations, committing great depredations, the most atrocious of which was the massacre of Fort Dearborn, an account of which may be found in this volume under the heading of "The War of 1812."

THE GREAT FIRE.

From the year 1840 the onward march of the city of Chicago to the date of the great fire is well known. To recount its marvelous growth in population, wealth, internal resources and improvements and everything else that goes to make up a mighty city, would consume more space than we could devote, however interesting it might be. Its progress astonished the world, and its citizens stood almost appalled at the work of their own hands. She was happy, prosperous and great when time brought that terrible October night (Oct. 9, 1871) and with it the great fire, memorable as the greatest fire ever occurring on earth. The sensation conveyed to the spectator of this unparalleled event, either through the eye, the ear, or other senses or sympathies, cannot be adequately described, and any attempt to do it but shows the poverty of language. As a spectacle it was beyond doubt the grandest as well as the most appalling ever offered to mortal eyes. From any elevated standpoint the appearance was that of a vast ocean of flame, sweeping in mile-long billows and breakers over the doomed city.

Added to the spectacular elements of the conflagration—the intense and lurid light, the sea of red and black, and the spires and pyramids of flame shooting into the heavens—was its constant and



CHICAGO ENG. CO. SC.

INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, OF CHICAGO.

LENGTH, 800 FEET.

WIDTH, 200 FEET.

DOMES, 160 FEET HIGH.

W. W. BOYINGTON ARCHT.

terrible roar, drowning even the voices of the shrieking multitude; and ever and anon—for a while as often as every half-minute—resounded far and wide the rapid detonations of explosions, or falling walls. In short, all sights and sounds which terrify the weak and unnerve the strong abounded. But they were only the accompaniment which the orchestra of nature were furnishing to the terrible tragedy there being enacted.

The total area burned over, including streets, was three and a third square miles. The number of buildings destroyed was 17,450; persons rendered homeless, 98,500; persons killed, about 200. Not including depreciation of real estate, or loss of business, it is estimated that the total loss occasioned by the fire was \$190,000,000, of which but \$44,000,000 was recovered on insurance. The business of the city was interrupted but a short time; and in a year after the fire a large part of the burned district was rebuilt, and at present there is scarcely a trace of the terrible disaster, save in the improved character of the new buildings over those destroyed, and the general better appearance of the city—now the finest, in an architectural sense, in the world.

One of the features of this great city worthy of mention is the Exposition, held annually. The smouldering ruins were yet smoking when the Exposition Building was erected, only ninety days being consumed in its construction. The accompanying engraving of the building, the main part of which is 1,000 feet long, will give an idea of its magnitude.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

The trade of Chicago is co-extensive with the world. Everywhere, in every country and in every port, the trade-marks of her merchants are seen. Everywhere, Chicago stands prominently identified with the commerce of the continent. A few years ago, grain was carted to the place in wagons; now more than 10,000 miles of railroad, with thousands of trains heavily laden with the products of the land center there. The cash value of the produce handled during the year 1878 was \$220,000,000, and its aggregate weight was 7,000,000 tons, or would make 700,000 ear loads. Divided into trains, it would make 28,000 long, heavily laden freight trains, wending their way from all parts of the United States toward our great metropolis. These trains, arranged in one con-

tinuous line, would stretch from London across the broad Atlantic to New York and on across our continent to San Francisco.

In regard to the grain, lumber and stock trade, Chicago has surpassed all rivals, and, indeed, not only is without a peer but excels any three or four cities in the world in these branches. Of grain, the vast quantity of 134,851,193 bushels was received during the year 1878. This was about two-fifths more than ever received before in one year. It took 13,000 long freight trains to carry it from the fields of the Northwest to Chicago. This would make a continuous train that would reach across the continent from New York to San Francisco. Speaking more in detail, we have of the various cereals received during the year, 62,783,577 bushels of corn, 29,901,220 bushels of wheat, 18,251,529 bushels of oats, 133,981,104 pounds of seed. The last item alone would fill about 7,000 freight cars.

The lumber received during the year 1878 was, 1,171,364,000 feet, exceeded only in 1872, the year after the great fire. This vast amount of lumber would require 195,000 freight cars to transport it. It would build a fence, four boards high, four and one-half times around the globe.

In the stock trade for the year 1878, the figures assume proportions almost incredible. They are, however, from reliable and trustworthy sources, and must be accepted as authentic. There were received during the year, 6,339,656 hogs, being 2,000,000 more than ever received before in one year. It required 129,916 stock cars to transport this vast number of hogs from the farms of the West and Northwest to the stock yards of Chicago. These hogs arranged in single file, would form a connecting link between Chicago and Peking, China.

Of the large number of hogs received, five millions of them were slaughtered in Chicago. The aggregate amount of product manufactured from these hogs was 918,000,000 pounds. The capacity of the houses engaged in slaughtering operations in Chicago is 60,000 hogs daily. The number of hands employed in these houses is from 6,000 to 8,000. The number of packages required in which to market the year's product is enormously large, aggregating 500,000 barrels, 800,000 tierces and 650,000 boxes.

There has been within the stock yards of the city, during the year 1878, 1,036,066 cattle. These were gathered from the plains

of Oregon, Wyoming and Utah, and the grazing regions of Texas, as well as from all the Southern, Western and Northwestern States and Territories and from the East as far as Ohio. If these cattle were driven from Chicago southward, in single file, through the United States, Mexico, and the Central American States into South America, the foremost could graze on the plains of Brazil, ere the last one had passed the limits of the great city.

Not only does Chicago attract to its great market the products of a continent, but from it is distributed throughout the world manufactured goods. Every vessel and every train headed toward that city are heavily laden with the crude products of the farm, of the forests, or of the bowels of the earth, and every ship that leaves her docks and every train that flies from her limits are filled with manufactured articles. These goods not only find their way all over our own country but into Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, South America, Mexico, and the Islands of the sea; indeed, every nook and corner of the globe, where there is a demand for her goods, her merchants are ready to supply.

The wholesale trade for the year 1878 reached enormous figures, aggregating \$280,000,000. Divided among the leading lines, we find there were sold of dry goods, \$95,000,000 worth. The trade in groceries amounted to \$66,000,000; hardware, \$20,000,000; boots and shoes, \$24,000,000; clothing, \$17,000,000; carpets, \$8,000,000; millinery, \$7,000,000; hats and caps, \$6,000,000; leather, \$8,000,000; drugs, \$6,000,000; jewelry, \$4,500,000; musical instruments, \$2,300,000. Chicago sold over \$5,000,000 worth of fruit during the year, and for the same time her fish trade amounted to \$1,400,000, and her oyster trade \$4,500,000. The candy and other confectionery trade amounted to \$1,534,900. This would fill all the Christmas stockings in the United States.

In 1852, the commerce of the city reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000; since then, the annual sales of one firm amount to that much. In 1870, it reached \$400,000,000, and in 1878 it had grown so rapidly that the trade of the city amounted during that year to \$650,000,000. Her manufacturing interests have likewise grown. In 1878, her manufactories employed in the neighborhood of 75,000 operators. The products manufactured during the year were valued at \$230,000,000. In reviewing the shipping interests of Chicago, we find it equally enormous. So considerable, indeed, is the

commercial navy of Chicago, that in the seasons of navigation, one vessel sails every nine minutes during the business hours; add to this the canal-boats that leave, one every five minutes during the same time, and you will see something of the magnitude of her shipping. More vessels arrive and depart from this port during the season than enter or leave any other port in the world.

In 1831, the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846, there was often but one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the postmaster nailed up old boot legs upon one side of his shop to serve as boxes. It has since grown to be the largest receiving office in the United States.

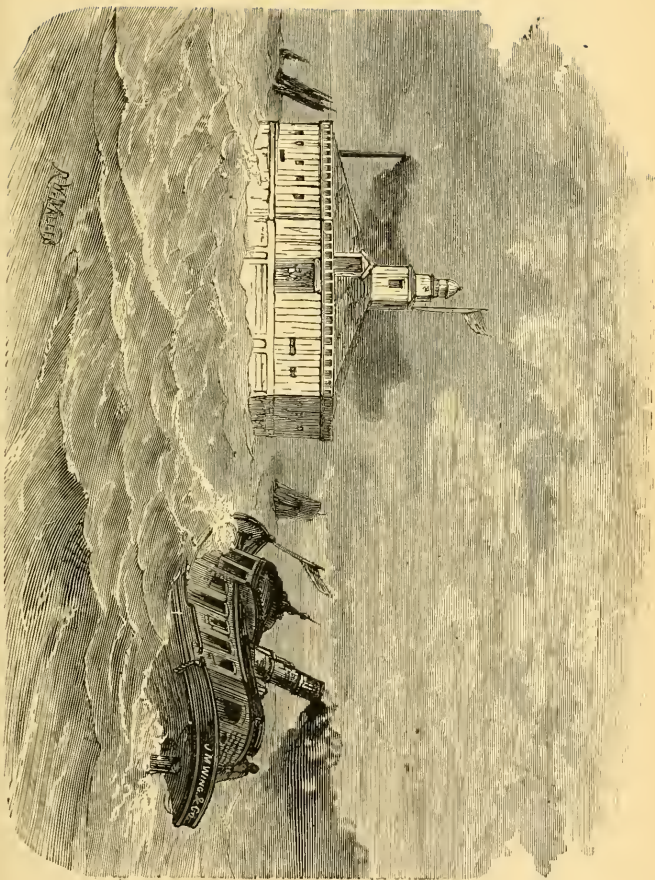
In 1844, the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads. The wooden-block pavement appeared in 1857. In 1840, water was delivered by peddlers, in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858. Street cars commenced running in 1854. The Museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The telephone introduced in 1878.

One of the most thoroughly interesting engineering exploits of the city is the tunnels and water-works system, the grandest and most unique of any in the world; and the closest analysis fails to detect any impurities in the water furnished. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water mains.

Chicago river is tunneled for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles from the South to the West and North divisions.

There is no grand scenery about Chicago except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to

CHICAGO WATER WORKS—THE CRIB—TWO MILES FROM SHORE.



be forsaken. Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-fourth of the territory of this great republic. The Atlantic sea-coast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, but Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be the city of the future.

STATES OF THE UNION.

THEIR SETTLEMENT, ORIGIN OF NAME AND MEANING, COGNOMEN, MOTTOES, ADMISSION INTO THE UNION, POPULATION, AREA, NUMBER OF SOLDIERS FURNISHED DURING THE REBELLION, NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, PRESENT GOVERNORS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Alabama.—This State was first explored by LaSalle in 1684, and settled by the French at Mobile in 1711, and admitted as a State in 1817. Its name is Indian, and means "Here we rest." Has no motto. Population in 1860, 964,201; in 1870, 996,992. Furnished 2,576 soldiers for the Union army. Area 50,722 square miles. Montgomery is the capital. Has 8 Representatives and 10 Presidential electors. Rufus W. Cobb is Governor; salary, \$3,000; politics, Democratic. Length of term, 2 years.

Arkansas—Became a State in 1836. Population in 1860, 435,450; in 1870, 484,471. Area 52,198 square miles. Little Rock, capital. Its motto is *Regnant Populi*—"The people rule." It has the Indian name of its principal river. Is called the "Bear State." Furnished 8,289 soldiers. She is entitled to 4 members in Congress, and 6 electoral votes. Governor, W. R. Miller, Democrat; salary, \$3,500; term, 2 years.

California—Has a Greek motto, *Eureka*, which means "I have found it." It derived its name from the bay forming the peninsula of Lower California, and was first applied by Cortez. It was first visited by the Spaniards in 1542, and by the celebrated English

navigator, Sir Francis Drake, in 1578. In 1846 Fremont took possession of it, defeating the Mexicans, in the name of the United States, and it was admitted as a State in 1850. Its gold mines from 1868 to 1878 produced over \$800,000,000. Area 188,982 square miles. Population in 1860, 379,994. In 1870, 560,247. She gave to defend the Union 15,225 soldiers. Sacramento is the capital. Has 4 Representatives in Congress. Is entitled to 6 Presidential electors. Present Governor is William Irwin, a Democrat; term, 4 years; salary, \$6,000.

Colorado—Contains 106,475 square miles, and had a population in 1860 of 34,277, and in 1870, 39,864. She furnished 4,903 soldiers. Was admitted as a State in 1876. It has a Latin motto, *Nil sine Numine*, which means, "Nothing can be done without divine aid." It was named from its river. Denver is the capital. Has 1 member in Congress, and 3 electors. T. W. Pitkin is Governor; salary, \$3,000; term, 2 years; politics, Republican.

Connecticut—*Qui transtulit sustinet*, "He who brought us over sustains us," is her motto. It was named from the Indian Quonch-ta-Cut, signifying "Long River." It is called the "Nutmeg State." Area 4,674 square miles. Population 1860, 460,147; in 1870, 537,454. Gave to the Union army 55,755 soldiers. Hartford is the capital. Has 4 Representatives in Congress, and is entitled to 6 Presidential electors. Salary of Governor \$2,000; term, 2 years.

Delaware.—"Liberty and Independence," is the motto of this State. It was named after Lord De La Ware, an English statesman, and is called, "The Blue Hen," and the "Diamond State." It was first settled by the Swedes in 1638. It was one of the original thirteen States. Has an area of 2,120 square miles. Population in 1860, 112,216; in 1870, 125,015. She sent to the front to defend the Union, 12,265 soldiers. Dover is the capital. Has but 1 member in Congress; entitled to 3 Presidential electors. John W. Hall, Democrat, is Governor; salary, \$2,000; term, 2 years.

Florida—Was discovered by Ponce de Leon in 1512, on Easter Sunday, called by the Spaniards, Pascua Florida, which, with the variety and beauty of the flowers at this early season caused him to name it Florida—which means in Spanish, flowery. Its motto is, "In God we trust." It was admitted into the Union in 1845. It has an area of 59,268 square miles. Population in 1860, 140,424; in

1870, 187,756. Its capital is Tallahassee. Has 2 members in Congress. Has 4 Presidential electors. George F. Drew, Democrat, Governor; term, 4 years; salary, \$3,500.

Georgia—Owes its name to George II., of England, who first established a colony there in 1732. Its motto is, "Wisdom, justice and moderation." It was one of the original States. Population in 1860, 1,057,286; 1870, 1,184,109. Capital, Atlanta. Area 58,000 square miles. Has 9 Representatives in Congress, and 11 Presidential electors. Her Governor is A. H. Colquitt, Democrat; term, 4 years; salary, \$4,000.

Illinois—Motto, "State Sovereignty, National Union." Name derived from the Indian word, *Illini*, meaning, superior men. It is called the "Prairie State," and its inhabitants, "Suckers." Was first explored by the French in 1673, and admitted into the Union in 1818. Area 55,410 square miles. Population, in 1860, 1,711,951; in 1870, 2,539,871. She sent to the front to defend the Union, 258,162 soldiers. Capital, Springfield. Has 19 members in Congress, and 21 Presidential electors. Shelby M. Cullom, Republican, is Governor; elected for 4 years; salary, \$6,000.

Indiana—Is called "Hoosier State." Was explored in 1682, and admitted as a State in 1816. Its name was suggested by its numerous Indian population. Area 33,809 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,350,428; in 1870, 1,680,637. She put into the Federal army, 194,363 men. Capital, Indianapolis. Has 13 members in Congress, and 15 Presidential electors. J. D. Williams, Governor, Democrat; salary, \$3,000; term, 4 year.

Iowa—Is an Indian name and means "This is the land." Its motto is, "Our liberties we prize, our rights we will maintain." It is called the "Hawk Eye State." It was first visited by Marquette and Joliet in 1673; settled by New Englanders in 1833, and admitted into the Union in 1846. Des Moines is the capital. It has an area of 55,045, and a population in 1860 of 674,913, and in 1870 of 1,191,802. She sent to defend the Government, 75,793 soldiers. Has 9 members in Congress; 11 Presidential electors. John H. Gear, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$2,500; term, 2 years.

Kansas—Was admitted into the Union in 1861, making the thirty-fourth State. Its motto is *Ad astra per aspera*, "To the stars through difficulties." Its name means, "Smoky water," and

is derived from one of her rivers. Area 78,841 square miles. Population in 1860, 107,209; in 1870 was 362,812. She furnished 20,095 soldiers. Capital is Topeka. Has 3 Representatives in Congress, and 5 Presidential electors. John P. St. John, Governor; politics, Republican; salary, \$3,000; term, 2 years.

Kentucky—Is the Indian name for "At the head of the rivers." Its motto is, "United we stand, divided we fall." The sobriquet of "dark and bloody ground" is applied to this State. It was first settled in 1769, and admitted in 1792 as the fifteenth State. Area 37,680. Population in 1860, 1,155,684; in 1870, 1,321,000. She put into the Federal army 75,285 soldiers. Capital, Frankfort. Has 10 members in Congress; 12 Electors. J. B. McCreary, Democrat, is Governor; salary, \$5,000; term, 4 years.

Louisiana—Was called after Louis XIV., who at one time owned that section of the country. Its motto is "Union and Confidence." It is called "The Creole State." It was visited by La Salle in 1684, and admitted into the Union in 1812, making the eighteenth State. Population in 1860, 708,002; in 1870, 732,731. Area 46,431 square miles. She put into the Federal army 5,224 soldiers. Capital, New Orleans. Has 6 Representatives and 8 Electors. F. T. Nichols, Governor, Democrat; salary, \$3,000; term, 4 years.

Maine.—This State was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province. Its motto is *Dirigo*, meaning "I direct." It is called "The Pine Tree State." It was settled by the English in 1625. It was admitted as a State in 1820. Area 31,766 square miles. Population in 1860, 628,279; in 1870, 626,463; 69,738 soldiers went from this State. Has 5 members in Congress, and 7 Electors. Selden Conner, Republican, Governor; term, 1 year; salary, \$2,500.

Maryland—Was named after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I. of England. It has a Latin motto, *Crecite et multiplicamini*, meaning "Increase and Multiply." It was settled in 1634, and was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 11,124 square miles. Population in 1860 was 687,049; in 1870, 780,806. This State furnished 46,053 soldiers. Capital, Annapolis. Has 6 Representatives, and 8 Presidential electors. J. H. Carroll, Democrat, Governor; salary, \$4,500; term, 4 years.

Massachusetts—Is the Indian for "The country around the great hills." It is called the "Bay State," from its numerous bays. Its motto is *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*, "By the sword she seeks placid rest in liberty." It was settled in 1620 at Plymouth by English Puritans. It was one of the original thirteen States, and was the first to take up arms against the English during the Revolution. Area 7,800 square miles. Population in 1860, 1,231,066; in 1870, 1,457,351. She gave to the Union army 146,467 soldiers. Boston is the capital. Has 11 Representatives in Congress, and 13 Presidential electors. Thomas Talbot, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$5,000; term, 1 year.

Michigan—Latin motto, *Luebor*, and *Si quæris peninsulam amœnam circumspice*, "I will defend"—"If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you." The name is a contraction of two Indian words meaning "Great Lake." It was early explored by Jesuit missionaries, and in 1837 was admitted into the Union. It is known as the "Wolverine State." It contains 56,243 square miles. In 1860 it had a population of 749,173; in 1870, 1,184,059. She furnished 88,111 soldiers. Capital, Lansing. Has 9 Representatives and 11 Presidential electors. C. M. Croswell is Governor; politics, Republican; salary, \$1,000; term, 2 years.

Minnesota—Is an Indian name, meaning "Cloudy Water." It has a French motto, *L'Etoile du Nord*—"The Star of the North." It was visited in 1680 by La Salle, settled in 1846, and admitted into the Union in 1858. It contains 83,531 square miles. In 1860 had a population of 172,023; in 1870, 439,511. She gave to the Union army 24,002 soldiers. St. Paul is the capital. Has 3 members in Congress, 5 Presidential electors. Governor, J. S. Pillsbury, Republican; salary, \$3,000; term, 2 years.

Mississippi—Is an Indian name, meaning "Long River," and the State is named from the "Father of Waters." The State was first explored by De Sota in 1541; settled by the French at Natchez in 1716, and was admitted into the Union in 1817. It has an area of 47,156 square miles. Population in 1860, 791,305; in 1870, 827,922. She gave to suppress the Rebellion 545 soldiers. Jackson is the capital. Has 6 representatives in Congress, and 8 Presidential electors. J. M. Stone is Governor, Democrat; salary, \$4,000; term, 4 years.

Missouri—Is derived from the Indian word "muddy," which

more properly applies to the river that flows through it. Its motto is *Salus populi suprema lex esto*, "Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law." The State was first settled by the French near Jefferson City in 1719, and in 1821 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of 67,380 square miles, equal to 43,123,200 acres. It had a population in 1860 of 1,182,012; in 1870, 1,721,000. She gave to defend the Union 108,162 soldiers. Capital, Jefferson City. Its inhabitants are known by the offensive cognomen of "Pukes." Has 13 representatives in Congress, and 15 Presidential electors. J. S. Phelps is Governor; politics, Democratic; salary, \$5,000; term, 4 years.

Nebraska—Has for its motto, "Equality before the law." Its name is derived from one of its rivers, meaning "broad and shallow, or low." It was admitted into the Union in 1867. Its capital is Lincoln. It had a population in 1860 of 28,841, and in 1870, 123,993, and in 1875, 246,280. It has an area of 75,995 square miles. She furnished to defend the Union 3,157 soldiers. Has but 1 Representative and 3 Presidential electors. A. Nance, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$2,500; term, 2 years.

Nevada—"The Snowy Land" derived its name from the Spanish. Its motto is Latin, *Volens et potens*, and means "willing and able." It was settled in 1850, and admitted into the Union in 1864. Capital, Carson City. Its population in 1860 was 6,857; in 1870 it was 42,491. It has an area of 112,090 square miles. She furnished 1,080 soldiers to suppress the Rebellion. Has 1 Representative and 3 Electors. Governor, J. H. Kinkhead, Republican; salary, \$6,000; term, 4 years.

New Hampshire—Was first settled at Dover by the English in 1623. Was one of the original States. Has no motto. It is named from Hampshire county in England. It also bears the name of "The Old Granite State." It has an area of 9,280 miles, which equals 9,239,200 acres. It had a population in 1860 of 326,073, and in 1870 of 318,300. She increased the Union army with 33,913 soldiers. Concord is the capital. Has 3 Representatives and 5 Presidential electors. N. Head, Republican, Governor; salary, \$1,000; term, 1 year.

New Jersey—Was named in honor of the Island of Jersey in the British channel. Its motto is "Liberty and Independence." It was first settled at Bergen by the Swedes in 1624. It is one of the orig-

inal thirteen States. It has an area of 8,320 square miles, or 5,324,800 acres. Population in 1860 was 672,035; in 1870 it was 906,096. She put into the Federal army 75,315 soldiers. Capital, Trenton. Has 7 Representatives and 9 Presidential electors. Governor, George B. McClelland, Democrat; salary, \$5,000; term, 3 years.

New York.—The "Empire State" was named by the Duke of York, afterward King James II. of England. It has a Latin motto, *Excelsior*, which means "Still Higher." It was first settled by the Dutch in 1614 at Manhattan. It has an area of 47,000 square miles, or 30,080,000 acres. The population in 1860 was 3,880,735; in 1870 it was 4,332,759. It is one of the original thirteen States. Capital is Albany. It gave to defend our Government 445,959 men. Has 33 members in Congress, and 35 Presidential electors. Governor, L. Robinson, Democrat; salary, \$10,000; term, 3 years.

North Carolina.—Was named after Charles IX., King of France. It is called "The Old North," or "The Turpentine State." It was first visited in 1524 by a Florentine navigator, sent out by Francis I., King of France. It was settled at Albemarle in 1663. It was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 50,704 square miles, equal to 32,450,560 acres. It had in 1860 a population of 992,622, and in 1870, 1,071,361. Raleigh is the capital. She furnished 3,156 soldiers to put down the Rebellion. Has 8 members in Congress, and is entitled to 10 Presidential electors. Z. B. Vance, Democrat, is Governor; salary, \$5,000; term, 4 years.

Ohio.—Took its name from the river on its Southern boundary, and means "Beautiful." Its motto is *Imperium in Imperio*—"An Empire in an Empire." It was first permanently settled in 1788 at Marietta by New Englanders. It was admitted as a State in 1803. Its capital is Columbus. It contains 39,964 square miles, or 25,576,960 acres. Population in 1860, 2,339,511; in 1870 it had 2,665,260. She sent to the front during the Rebellion 310,654 soldiers. Has 20 Representatives, and 22 Presidential electors. Governor, R. M. Bishop, Democrat; salary, \$4,000; term, 2 years.

Oregon.—Owes its Indian name to its principal river. Its motto is *Alis volat propriis*—"She flies with her own wings." It was first visited by the Spaniards in the sixteenth century. It was settled by the English in 1813, and admitted into the Union in 1859. Its capital is Salem. It has an area of 95,274 square miles, equal to 60,975,360 acres. It had in 1860 a population of 52,465; in

1870, 90,922. She furnished 1,810 soldiers. She is entitled to 1 member in Congress, and 3 Presidential electors. W. W. Thayer, Republican, is Governor; salary, \$1,500; term, 4 years.

Pennsylvania.—This is the “Keystone State,” and means “Penn’s Woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner. Its motto is, “Virtue, liberty and independence.” A colony was established by Penn in 1682. The State was one of the original thirteen. It has an area of 46,000 square miles, equaling 29,440,000 acres. It had in 1860 a population of 2,906,215; and in 1870, 3,515,993. She gave to suppress the Rebellion, 338,155. Harrisburg is the capital. Has 27 Representatives and 29 electors. H. M. Hoyt, is Governor; salary, \$10,000; politics, Republican; term of office, 3 years.

Rhode Island.—This, the smallest of the States, owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble. Its motto is “Hope,” and it is familiarly called, “Little Rhody.” It was settled by Roger Williams in 1636. It was one of the original thirteen States. It has an area of 1,306 square miles, or 835,840 acres. Its population in 1860 numbered 174,620; in 1870, 217,356. She gave to defend the Union, 23,248. Its capitals are Providence and Newport. Has 2 Representatives, and 4 Presidential electors. C. Vanzandt is Governor; politics, Republican; salary, \$1,000; term, 1 year.

South Carolina.—The Palmetto State wears the Latin name of Charles IX., of France (Carolus). Its motto is Latin, *Animis opibusque parati*, “Ready in will and deed.” The first permanent settlement was made at Port Royal in 1670, where the French Huguenots had failed three-quarters of a century before to found a settlement. It is one of the original thirteen States. Its capital is Columbia. It has an area of 29,385 square miles, or 18,806,400 acres, with a population in 1860 of 703,708; in 1870, 728,000. Has 5 Representatives in Congress, and is entitled to 7 Presidential electors. Salary of Governor, \$3,500; term, 2 years.

Tennessee.—Is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i. e.* the Mississippi, which forms its western boundary. She is called “The Big Bend State.” Her motto is, “Agriculture, Commerce.” It was settled in 1757, and admitted into the Union in 1796, making the sixteenth State, or the third admitted after the Revolutionary War—Vermont being the first, and Kentucky the second. It

has an area of 45,600 square miles, or 29,184,000 acres. In 1860 its population numbered 1,109,801, and in 1870, 1,257,983. She furnished 31,092 soldiers to suppress the Rebellion. Nashville is the capital. Has 10 Representatives, and 12 Presidential electors. Governor, A. S. Marks, Democrat; salary, \$4,000; term, 2 years.

Texas—Is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was known before it was ceded to the United States. It is known as "The Lone Star State." The first settlement was made by LaSalle in 1685. After the independence of Mexico in 1822, it remained a Mexican Province until 1836, when it gained its independence, and in 1845 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of 237,504 square miles, equal to 152,002,560 acres. Its population in 1860 was 604,215; in 1870, 818,579. She gave to put down the Rebellion 1,965 soldiers. Capital, Austin. Has 6 Representatives, and 8 Presidential electors. Governor, O. M. Roberts, Democrat; salary, \$5,000; term, 2 years.

Vermont—Bears the French name of her mountains *Verde Mont*, "Green Mountains." Its motto is "Freedom and Unity." It was settled in 1731, and admitted into the Union in 1791. Area 10,212 square miles. Population in 1860, 315,098; in 1870, 330,551. She gave to defend the Government, 33,272 soldiers. Capital, Montpelier. Has 3 Representatives, and 5 electors. Governor, H. Fairbanks, Republican; term, 2 years; salary, \$1,000.

Virginia.—The Old Dominion, as this State is called, is the oldest of the States. It was named in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region. Its motto is *Sic semper tyrannis*, "So always with tyrants." It was first settled at Jamestown, in 1607, by the English, being the first settlement in the United States. It is one of original thirteen States, and had before its division in 1862, 61,352 square miles, but at present contains but 38,352 square miles, equal to 24,545,280 acres. The population in 1860 amounted to 1,596,318, and in 1870 it was 1,224,830. Richmond is the capital. Has 9 Representatives, and 11 electors. Governor, F. W. M. Halliday, Democrat; salary, \$5,500; term, 4 years.

West Virginia.—Motto, *Montani semper liberi*, "Mountaineers are always free." This is the only State ever formed, under the Constitution, by the division of an organized State. This was done in 1862, and in 1863 was admitted into the Union. It has an area of

23,000 square miles, or 14,720,000 acres. The population in 1860 was 376,000; in 1870 it numbered 443,616. She furnished 32,003. Capital, Wheeling. Has 3 Representatives in Congress, and is entitled to 5 Presidential electors. The Governor is H. M. Mathews, Democrat; term, 4 years; salary, \$2,700.

Wisconsin—Is an Indian name, and means "Wild-rushing channel." Its motto, *Civitas successit barbarum*, "The civilized man succeeds the barbarous." It is called "The Badger State." The State was visited by the French explorers in 1665, and a settlement was made in 1669 at Green Bay. It was admitted into the Union in 1848. It has an area of 52,924 square miles, equal to 34,511,360 acres. In 1860 its population numbered 775,881; in 1870, 1,055,167. Madison is the capital. She furnished for the Union army 91,021 soldiers. Has 8 members in Congress, and is entitled to 10 Presidential electors. The Governor is W. E. Smith; politics, Republican; salary, \$5,000; term, 2 years.



DIGEST OF STATE LAWS.

LAWS.

The courts recognize two kinds of law, *Statute* and *Common*. Statute law is that which is enacted by the Legislature. Common law consists of all the law of England,—whether Statute, or Common, which was in force in that country at the time of our independence, and recognized by our courts, and which has not since been repealed or disused.

We have what is called established law. For this branch of common law there is no authority excepting the decisions of the courts; hence the value of the reported decisions which are published by official reporters. The law presumes that every body is acquainted with it. Mistakes of fact can be corrected by the courts, but not mistakes of law; no man being permitted to take advantage of a mistake of the law, either to enforce a right, or avoid an obligation; for it would be dangerous and unwise to encourage ignorance of the law, by permitting a party to profit, or to escape, by his ignorance. One is required at his peril to know the law of his own country.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

Justices have jurisdiction in all civil cases on contracts for the recovery of moneys for damages, for injury to real property, or taking, detaining, or injuring personal property; for rent; for all cases to recover damages done to real or personal property, by railroad companies; in actions of replevin; of actions for damages for fraud; in the sale, purchase, or exchange of personal property, when the amount claimed as due is not over \$200. They have also jurisdiction in all cases for violation of the ordinances of cities, towns, or villages. A justice of the peace may orally order an officer or a private person, to arrest any one committing, or attempting to commit a criminal offense. He also, upon complaint, can issue his warrant for the arrest of any person accused of having committed a crime, and have him brought before him for examination.

COUNTY COURTS

Have jurisdiction in all matters of probate (except in counties having a population of one hundred thousand or over), settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; all matters relating to apprentices; proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and in proceedings of executors, administrators, guardians, and conservators, for the sale of real estate. In law cases, they have concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in all cases where justices of the peace now have, or hereafter may have, jurisdiction when the amount claimed shall not exceed \$1,000; and in all criminal offenses, where the punishment is not imprisonment in the penitentiary or death, and in all cases of appeals from justices of peace and police magistrates, except when the county judge is sitting as a justice of the peace.

Circuit Courts have unlimited jurisdiction.

COMMISSIONERS OF HIGHWAYS.

The commissioners of highways in the different towns, have the care and superintendence of highways, and bridges therein. They have the power to lay out, vacate, regulate and repair all roads, build and repair bridges, and divide their respective towns into as many road districts as they shall think convenient. This is to be done annually, and ten days before the annual town meeting. In addition to the above, it is their duty to erect and keep in repairs at the forks or crossing-place of the most important roads, post and guide-boards, with plain inscriptions, giving directions and distances to the most noted places to which such roads may lead; also to make provisions to prevent thistles, burdock, cockle-burs, mustard, yellow dock, Indian mallow, and jimson weed from seeding, and to extirpate the same as far as practicable, and to prevent all rank growth of vegetation on the public highways, so far as the same may obstruct public travel; and it is in their discretion to erect watering places for public use, for watering teams at such points as may be deemed advisable. Every able-bodied male inhabitant, being above the age of twenty-one years, and under fifty, excepting paupers, idiots, lunatics, trustees of schools and school directors, and such others as are exempt by law, are required to labor on highways in their respective road districts, not less than one,

nor more than three days in each year. Three days' notice must be given by the overseer, of the time and place he requires such road labor to be done. The labor must be performed in the road district in which the person resides. Any person may commute for such labor by paying the equivalent in money. Any person liable for work on highways, who has been assessed two days or more, and has not commuted, may be required to furnish team, or a cart, wagon or plow, with a pair of horses or oxen and a man to manage them, for which he will be entitled to two days' work. Eight hours is a days' work on the roads and there is a penalty of twenty-five cents an hour against any person or substitute who shall neglect or refuse to perform. Any person remaining idle, or does not work faithfully, or hinders others from doing so, forfeits to the town \$2. Every person assessed and duly notified, who has not commuted, and refuses or neglects to appear, shall forfeit to the town for every day's refusal or neglect, the sum of \$2; if he was required to furnish a team, carriage, man or implements, and neglects or refuses to comply, he is liable to the following fines: 1st, For wholly failing to comply, \$4 each day; 2d, For omitting to furnish a man to manage team, \$2 each day; 3d, For omitting to furnish a pair of horses or oxen, \$1.50 each day; 4th, For omitting to furnish a wagon, cart or plow, 75 cents each day. The commissioners estimate and assess the highway labor and road tax. The road tax on real and personal property can not exceed forty cents on each hundred dollars' worth. The labor or road tax in villages, towns or cities, is paid over to the corporate authorities of such, for the improvement of streets, roads and bridges within their limits.

The legal voters of townships, in counties under township organization may, by a majority vote, at their annual town meeting, order that the road tax may be collected in money only.

Overseers.—Their duties are to repair and keep in order the highways in their districts; to warn persons to work out their road tax at such time and place as they think proper; to collect fines and commutation money, and execute all lawful orders of the commissioners of highways; also make list, within sixteen days after their election, of the names of all inhabitants in his road district, liable to work on highways. For refusal to perform any of his duties he is liable to a fine of \$10.

As all township and county officers are familiar with their duties, it is here intended only to give the points of law with which the public should be familiar. The manner of laying out, altering, or vacating roads, etc., will not be here stated, as it would require more space than can be spared in a work like this. It is sufficient to state that the first step is by petition, addressed to the commissioners, setting out what is prayed for, giving the names of the owners of the lands, if known (if not known, so state), over which the road is to pass, giving the general course, its place of beginning, and where it terminates. It requires not less than twelve freeholders residing within three miles of the road, who shall sign the petition. Public roads must not be less than fifty, nor more than sixty feet wide. Roads not exceeding two miles in length, if petitioned for, may be laid out not less than forty feet wide. Private roads for private and public use may be laid out three rods wide, on petition of the person directly interested; the damage occasioned thereby shall be paid by the premises benefited thereby, and before the road is opened. If not opened in two years, the order shall be considered recinded. Commissioners in their discretion may permit persons who live on or have private roads, to work out their road tax thereon. Public roads must be opened in five years from date of filing order of location, or be deemed vacated.

FENCES.

The town assessor and commissioners of highways shall be fence viewers in their respective towns in counties under township organization. In other counties, the county board appoints three in each precinct, annually.

A lawful fence is four and one-half feet high and in good-repair, consisting of rails, timbers, boards, stones, hedges, or any other material the fence viewers may deem sufficient. The electors at any annual town meeting may determine what shall constitute a legal fence in the town.

Division fences shall be made and maintained in just proportion by the adjoining owners, except where the owner shall choose to let his land lie open; but after a division fence has been built by mutual agreement or otherwise, it shall not be lawful for either party to remove his part of said fence, so long as he may crop or use such lands for farm purposes, or without giving the other party one year's notice in writing, of his intention to move his portion of the

fence. Adjoining owners should endeavor, if possible, mutually to agree as to the proportion that each shall maintain of the division fence between their adjoining lands; and the agreement should be reduced to writing, each party taking a copy. When any person shall enclose his land upon the enclosure of another, he shall refund the owner of the adjoining lands a just proportion of the value at that time of such fence. The value of such fence, and the proportion thereof to be paid by such person, and the proportion of the division fence to be made and maintained by him, in case of his inclosing his land, shall be determined by two fence viewers of the town. Such fence viewers have power to settle all disputes between owners as to fences built or to be built, as well as concerning repairs to be made. Each party chooses one of the viewers, but if the other party neglects, after eight days' notice in writing, to make his choice, then the other party may select both. It is sufficient to notify the tenant, or party in possession, when the owner is not a resident of the town in which such fences are situated. The two fence viewers chosen, after viewing the premises, shall hear the statements of the parties. In case they can't agree, they shall select another fence viewer to act with them, and the decision of any two of them shall be final. The decision must be reduced to writing, and should plainly set out a description of the fence and all matters settled by them, and must be filed in the office of the town clerk.

If any person who is liable to contribute to the erection or reparation of a division fence, shall neglect or refuse to make or repair his proportion of such fence, the party injured, after giving sixty days' notice, in writing, that a new fence should be erected, or ten days' notice, in writing, that the repair of such fence is necessary, may make or repair the same at the expense of the party so neglecting or refusing, to be recovered from him with costs of suit; and the party so neglecting or refusing, after notice in writing, shall be liable to the party injured for all damages which shall thereby accrue, to be determined by any two fence viewers. When a person shall conclude to remove his part of the division fence and let his land lie open, and having given the year's notice required, the adjoining owner may cause the value of said fence to be ascertained by fence viewers as before provided; and on payment or tender of the amount of such valuation to the owner, it shall prevent the removal.

A party removing a division fence without notice is liable for the damages accruing thereby.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material, to the owner of the land from which it was taken; nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

The compensation of fence viewers is one dollar and fifty cents a day each, to be paid in the first instance by the party calling them; but in the end all expenses, including amount charged by the fence viewers, must be paid equally by the parties, except in cases where a party neglects or refuses to make or maintain a just proportion of a division fence, when the party in default shall pay them.

DRAINAGE.

Whenever one or more owners or occupants of land desire to construct a drain or ditch, through another man's land, the right can be had only under legislative authority, or is granted or exists by prescription or by consent of the owner.

Dripping water from one house upon another can be allowed only where the owner has acquired the right by grant or prescription; and no one has a right to construct his house so as to let the water drip over his neighbor's land.

TRESPASS OF STOCK.

Where stock of any kind breaks into any person's inclosure, the fence being good and sufficient, the owner is liable for the damage done; but where the damage is done by stock running at large, contrary to law, the owner is liable where there is not such a fence. Where stock is found trespassing on the inclosure of another as aforesaid, the owner or occupier of the premises may take possession of such stock and keep the same until damages, with reasonable charges for keeping and feeding, and all costs of suit, are paid. Any person taking or resending such stock so held, without his consent, shall be liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than

five dollars for each animal resented, to be recovered by suit before a justice of the peace, for the use of the school fund. Within twenty-four hours after taking such animal into his possession, the person taking it up must give notice of the fact to the owner, if known; or if unknown, notice must be posted in some public place near the premises.

ESTRAYS.

Stray animals are those whose owner is unknown, any beasts, not wild, found on one's premises, and not owned by the occupant. Any animals found straying at any time during the year, in counties where such animals are not allowed to run at large, or between the last day of October and the 15th day of April in other counties, the owner being unknown, may be taken up as estrays. A party who wishes to detain property as an estray, must show an exact compliance with the law. In order to vest the property of the stray in him, such acts must appear in detail on the record.

No person not a householder in the county where the estray is found can lawfully take up an estray, and then only upon or about his farm or place of residence. Estrays should not be used before advertised, except animals giving milk, which may be milked for their benefit. Notices must be posted up within five days in three, of the most public places in the town or precinct in which the estray was found, giving the residence of the taker-up, and a particular description of the estray, its age, color, and marks natural and artificial, and stating before what justice of the peace in such town or precinct, and at what time, not less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the time of posting such notices, he will apply to have the estray appraised. If the owner of an estray shall not have appeared and proved ownership and taken the same away, first paying the taker-up his reasonable charges for taking up, keeping, and advertising the same, the taker-up shall appear before the justice mentioned in above notice, and make an affidavit as required by law. All subsequent proceedings are before the justice who is familiar therewith; therefore we omit them here.

Any person taking up an estray at any other place than about or upon his farm or residence, or without complying with the law, shall forfeit and pay a fine of ten dollars with costs. Ordinary diligence is required in taking care of estrays, but in case they die or get away, the taker-up is not liable for the same.

If a man finds estrays in his field he is not bound to retain them for the owner, but may drive them off into the highway without being liable to an action. But a person who chases a horse out of his field with a large fierce dog, commits an unlawful act, and is liable for any injury which the act occasions. A person who takes an estray to keep for the owner, but does not pursue the course prescribed by statute, is not liable to an action unless he uses the same or refuses to deliver it on demand. Riding a horse to discover the owner is not "use."

HORSES

Are animals of a domestic nature. Under the age of four years they are called colts. A borrower of a horse is liable for negligence, misuse, or gross want of skill in use. The lender is liable in case the animal lent is unfit or dangerous, as he thus may occasion injury. The animal should be used only for the purpose and to the extent stipulated, and not by a servant.

If he dies from disease, or is killed by inevitable accident, the borrower is not liable. Defects which are manifest, open and plain to an ordinary observer, and those also which are known to the buyer, are not usually covered by a general warranty. The former requires no skill to discover them, and the latter may be objected to or acquiesced in at the time of the purchase. In the case of *latent* defects existing in such a condition that they could not be detected by the buyer, and are known to the seller, who fails to disclose them to the buyer, the latter practices a constructive fraud, unless the animal is sold "with all faults." By consenting to purchase the horse "with all faults," the purchaser takes upon himself the risk of latent or secret defects, and calculates the price accordingly. But even this kind of a purchase would be voidable if the seller had purposely, and to deceive the purchaser, covered, filled up, patched, plastered, or otherwise practiced fraud to conceal any defects, and he would be liable.

Hiring out a horse and carriage to perform a particular journey, carries with it the warranty of the person letting the horse and carriage, that each of them is fit and competent for such journey; but, if a horse is hired for one purpose, and is used for another and is injured, the hirer is liable for the damage sustained. The hirer is in all cases answerable for ordinary neglect. If he uses the hired horse as a prudent man would his own, he is not liable for

any damage which the horse may receive. If, however, he keeps the hired horse after a stipulated time, or uses it differently from his agreement, he is in any event liable. If the hirer sells the horse, the owner may recover its value of the purchaser, though the purchaser had in good faith given the hirer full value for it, as the hirer could give no better title than he had himself.

Mischievous animals render their owners liable when known to them to be so, and they are responsible for the damage they may do when they permit them to go at large. Any person may justify the killing of ferocious animals.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats, may have one ear-mark and one brand, which shall be different from his neighbors', and may be recorded by the county clerk of the county in which such property is kept. The fee for such record is fifteen cents. The record of such shall be open to examination free of charge. In cases of disputes as to marks or brands, such record is *prima-facie* evidence. Owners of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or goats, that may have been branded by former owners, may be rebranded in presence of one or more of his neighbors, who shall certify to the facts of the marking or branding being done, when done, and in what brand or mark they were re-branded or re-marked, which certificate may also be recorded as before stated.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is virtually a contract by which a certain person (or persons) agrees or contracts to perform certain duties within a specified time. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and long and expensive lawsuits. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated; and there must be a reasonable consideration, else the agreement is void.

Unless it is expressly stipulated that the agreement is binding for a longer time, the contract expires at the end of one year. Every agreement should state most distinctly the time within which its conditions are to be complied with. A discovery of fraud, or misrepresentation by one party to the agreement, or changing of the date, renders the contract void. Each party should retain a copy of the agreement.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the third day of November, 1878, between Damon Clarke of Macomb, county of McDonough, State of Illinois, of the first part, and William Hays, of the same place, of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That the said Damon Clarke, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts, and agrees to, and with the said William Hays, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the city of Galesburg, Ill., during the month of December of this year, nine hundred bushels of corn, in the following lots, and at the following specified times, namely: one hundred bushels by the fifth of December, three hundred bushels by the fifteenth of December, and the balance by the thirtieth of December.

And the said William Hays in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract on the part of the party of the second part, contracts to, and agrees with the said Damon Clarke, to pay for said corn fifty cents per bushel as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, one hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written:

DAMON CLARKE,
WILLIAM HAYS.

NOTES.

A note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned. The following is a good form:

\$100

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1879.

Thirty days after date I promise to pay F. M. Chapman, or order, one hundred dollars, for value received.

S. T. LEWIS.

To make a note payable in anything else than money, insert the facts instead of the sum of money alone; unless paid when due, it is payable in money. To hold an indorser of a note, due diligence must be used by suit in collecting of the maker, unless suit would have been unavailing. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payer. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment unless otherwise expressed.

The limit of time in which action may be brought on a note is 10 years.

If the note is payable to a person or order, or to a person or bearer, to a person or his assigns, or to a cashier of an incorporated company, such notes are negotiable.

When transferring a note, the indorser frees himself from responsibility, so far as the payment is concerned, by writing on the back, above his signature, *without recourse to me in any event*.

A note is void when founded upon fraud. Thus a note obtained from a person when intoxicated, or obtained for any reason which is illegal, cannot be collected. A note given on Sunday is also void.

No defense can be made against negotiable paper purchased before maturity for good consideration in the usual course of business, without knowledge of facts impeaching its validity, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. Thus if A gives his note to B for \$150, receives in consideration a shawl and five pieces of cloth. The former was represented to be worth \$75, and the cloth the best imported English goods. When, in fact, the shawl was only worth \$8, and suits made of the cloth wore out in less than six weeks, long before the note was due. B, however, had sold the note to C, who did not know the circumstances, and before it was due—A would be obliged to pay it.

JUDGMENT NOTE.

For value received I promise to pay Ewing Summers, of Galesburg, or order, two hundred dollars, with interest, on the first day of January next. And, further, I do hereby empower any attorney of any court of record in Illinois, or elsewhere, to appear for me, and after a declaration filed therefor, to confess a judgment against me in the above sum, as of last, next, or any subsequent term, with cost of suit, release of error, etc., with stay of execution until said first day of January.

Witness my hand and seal at Galesburg, Ill., this sixth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

[SEAL]

JOHN JONES.

INTEREST.

Interest is the compensation which is paid by the borrower of money to the lender for its use. When the debtor expressly undertakes to pay interest, he is bound to pay it; but if a party has accepted the principal, he cannot recover interest in a separate action. During the course of dealings between parties, a promise to pay is implied, and the debtor is bound to pay. So also on an

account stated, whenever the debtor knows precisely what he is to pay, and when he is to pay it, after a demand of payment; but interest is not due on a running account, even when the items are all on one side, unless otherwise agreed upon. Where the terms of a promissory note are that it shall be paid by installments, and on the failure of any installment the whole is to become due, interest on the whole becomes payable from the first default. Where, by the term of a bond or promissory note, interest is to be paid annually, and the principal at a distant day, the interest may be recovered before the principal is due.

Interest is collectible in the following cases: For goods sold and delivered after the stipulated term of credit has expired; if there be no credit, then from the time of sale; on judgment debts, from the rendition of judgment; on money obtained by fraud, or where it has been wrongfully detained (for whoever receives money not his own, and detains it from the owner unlawfully, must pay interest therefor: hence a public officer retaining money wrongfully is liable for the interest); on money paid by mistake, or recovered on a void execution; on money lent or laid out for another's use; and rent, from the time that it is due.

When the rate of interest is specified in any contract, that rate continues until full payment is made. A debt barred by the statute of limitations and revived by an acknowledgment bears interest for the whole time.

Computing Interest.—In casting interest on notes, bonds, etc., upon which partial payments have been made, every payment is to be first applied to discharge the interest; but the interest is never allowed to form a part of the principal, so as to carry interest. When a partial payment is made before the debt is due, it cannot be apportioned part to the debt and part to the interest, but at the end interest shall be charged on the whole sum, and the obligor shall receive credit for the interest on the amount paid until the interest becomes due.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree in writing on a rate not exceeding eight per cent. If a rate of interest greater than eight per cent. is contracted for, the penalty is a forfeiture of the entire interest, and only the principal can be recovered.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a

month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes bear interest only when so expressed; but after due they draw the legal interest, six per cent., even if not stated.

Notes payable on demand or at sight draw no interest until after presentation or demand of the same has been made, unless they provide for interest from date on their face. If "with interest" is included in the note, it draws the legal rate from the time it is made. If the note is to draw a special rate of interest, higher than the legal, but not higher than the law allows, the rate must be specified.

WILLS.

The legal declaration of a person's mind, determining the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death, is termed a will. No exact form of words is necessary in order to make a will good at law, though much care should be exercised to state the provisions of the will so plainly that its language may not be misunderstood.

Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind, can make a valid will. It must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presenee, and by his or her direction, and attested by two or more credible witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will.

The person making the will may appoint his or her executors; but no person can serve as such executor if he or she be an alien at the time of proving the will, if he be under twenty-one years of age, a convict, a drunkard, a lunatic, or an imbecile.

Persons knowing themselves to have been appointed excentors, must, within thirty days after the death of deceased, cause the will to be proved and recorded in the proper county, or present it and refuse to accept. In case of failure to do so, they are liable to forfeit the sum of twenty dollars per month. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within three months from date of letters testamentary or administration.

The person making a will is termed the "testator" (if a female, the "testatrix").

A will is of no force and effect until the death of the testator,

and can be cancelled or modified at any date by the maker. The last will made annuls the force of all preceding wills.

A will made by an unmarried woman is legally revoked by marriage; but she can take such legal steps in the settlement of her property before marriage as will empower her to dispose of the same as she may choose after marriage. No husband can make a will that will deprive the wife of her right of dower in the property; but the husband can will the wife a certain amount in lieu of her dower, stating it to be in lieu thereof. Such bequest, however, will not exclude her from her dower, provided she prefers it to the bequest made in the will. Unless the husband states distinctly that the bequest is in lieu of dower, she is entitled to both.

In case a married woman possesses property and dies without a will, her husband is entitled to administer upon such property in preference to any one else, provided he be of sound mind.

Notice requiring all claims to be presented against the estate shall be given by the administrator within six months after being qualified. Any person having a claim and not presenting it at the time fixed by said notice, is required to have summons issued notifying the executor of having filed his claim in court. Claims should be filed within two years from the time administration is granted on an estate, as after that time they are forever barred, unless other estate be found that was not inventoried. Married women, infants, persons insane, imprisoned, or without the United States, in the employment of the United States, or of this State, have two years after their disabilities are removed to file claims. Claims are classified and paid out of the estate in the following manner:

1st. Funeral expenses.

2d. The widow's award, if there is a widow; or children, if there are children and no widow.

3d. Expenses attending the last illness, not including the physician's bill.

4th. Debts due the common school or township fund.

5th. All expenses of proving the will and taking out letters testamentary or of administration, and settlement of the estate, and the physician's bill in the last illness of the deceased.

6th. Where the deceased has received money in trust for any purpose, his executor or administrator shall pay out of his estate the amount received and not accounted for.

7th. All other debts and demands of whatsoever kind, without regard to quality or dignity, which shall be exhibited to the court within two years from the granting of letters.

Award to the widow and children, exclusive of debts and legacies or bequests, except funeral expenses:

1st. The family pictures and wearing apparel, jewels and ornaments of herself and minor children.

2d. School books and the family library to the value of \$100.

3d. One sewing-machine.

4th. Necessary beds, bedsteads and bedding for herself and family.

5th. The stoves and pipe used in the family, with the necessary cooking utensils; or, in case they have none, \$50 in money.

6th. Household and kitchen furniture to the value of \$100.

7th. One milk cow and calf for every four members of her family.

8th. Two sheep for each member of her family, and the fleeces taken from the same, and one horse, saddle and bridle.

9th. Provisions for herself and family for one year.

10th. Food for the stock above specified for six months.

11th. Fuel for herself and family for three months.

12th. One hundred dollars' worth of other property suited to her condition in life, to be selected by the widow.

The widow, if she elects, may have in lieu of the said award, the same personal property or money in place thereof as is or may be exempt from execution or attachment against the head of a family.

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Samuel T. Lewis, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, State of Illinois, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath to my oldest son, Franklin M. Lewis, the sum of Four Thousand dollars of bank stock, now in the First National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, and the farm owned by myself, in Ontario township, Knox county, Illinois, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements, and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my daughters, Lida Louan Lewis, and Fannie Antionette Lewis, each two thousand

dollars in bank stock, in the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, and also each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the town of Delavan, Tazewell county, Illinois, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office of said county. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my elder daughter Lida Loman.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Fred Davis Lewis, five shares of railroad stock, in the C., B. & Q. Railroad, and my own one hundred and sixty acres of land and saw-mill thereon, situated in Astoria, Illinois, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Tryphena Lewis, all my household furniture, goods, chattels, and personal property, about my house, not hitherto disposed of, including ten thousand dollars in bank stock, in the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, fifteen shares in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefits of the home farm, so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law; said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Samuel T. Lewis, Sr., the income from the rents of my store building, at Canton, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportions, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire, that at the death of my wife, Tryphena Lewis, or at any time she may arrange to relinquish her life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And, Lastly. I appoint as executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife Tryphena Lewis, and my eldest son, Franklin M. Lewis.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the First National Bank, Pekin, Illinois, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Tryphena Lewis, for her use forever.

In witness thereof, I, Samuel T. Lewis, to this, my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this third day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy.

[L. S.]

SAMUEL T. LEWIS.

Signed, sealed and delivered by Samuel T. Lewis, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

Fred D. Selleck, Chicago, Illinois.
Erastus Child, Onida, Illinois.

CODICIL.

Whereas, I, Samuel T. Lewis, did, on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter Lida Louan, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and, whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Charles Burchard Lewis, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter Lida Louan, in the body of this will

In witness thereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal, this fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

[L. S.]

SAMUEL T. LEWIS.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Samuel T. Lewis, as and for a codicil, to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

Erastus Child, Oneida, Ill.

E. C. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

DESCENT.

When no will is made, the property of a deceased person is distributed as follows:

First. To his or her children and their descendants, in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grand child taking the share of their deceased parents, in equal parts among them.

Second. Where there is no child, no descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and their descendants, in equal parts, the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking a double portion; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the real estate and the whole of the personal estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely, and the other half of the real estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and also

a child or children, or descendants of the latter, then one-third of all personal estate to the widow or surviving husband, absolutely.

Fifth. If there be no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, then in equal parts to the next of kin to the intestate in equal degree. Collaterals shall not be represented except with the descendants of brother and sister of the intestate, and there shall be no distinction between kindred of the whole and the half-blood.

Sixth. If any intestate leaves a widow or surviving husband and no kindred, then to such widow or surviving husband; and if there is no such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to and invest in the county where the same or the greater portion thereof is situated.

DEEDS.

A deed is a sealed instrument in writing, conveying lands and appurtenances thereon from one person to another, and special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. Witnesses are not necessary. The law in this State provides that an acknowledgment must be made before certain persons authorized to take the same. These officers are: Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Circuit or County Clerk, Justice of the Peace, United States Commissioner, or any Court of Record having a seal, or any Judge, Justice or Clerk of any such court. The instrument shall be attested by the official seal of the officer taking the acknowledgment, and when taken by a Justice of the Peace residing out of the county where the real estate to be conveyed lies, there shall be added a certificate of the County Clerk under his seal of office, that he was a Justice of the Peace in the county at the time of taking the same. A deed is good without such certificate attached, but cannot be used in evidence unless such a certificate is produced or other competent evidence introduced. Acknowledgments made out of the State must either be executed according to the laws of this State, or there should be attached a certificate that is in conformity with the laws of the State or country where executed. Where this is not done the same may be proved by any other legal way. Acknowledgments where the Homestead rights are to be waived must state as follows: "Including the release and waiver of the right of homestead."

To render a deed valid, there must be a sufficient consideration. To enable a person to legally convey property to another, the following requisites are necessary: 1st, he or she must be of age; 2d, must be of *sane mind*; and, 3d, he or she must be the rightful owner of the property

Any alterations or interlineations in the deed should be noted at the bottom of the instrument, and properly witnessed. After the acknowledgment of a deed, the parties have no right to make the slightest alterations. An alteration after the acknowledgment in favor of the grantee vitiates the deed. The maker of a deed is called the "grantor;" the person or party to whom the deed is delivered, the "grantee." The wife of the grantor must acknowledge the deed, or else, after the death of her husband, she will be entitled to one-third interest in the property, as dower, during her life. Her acknowledgment of the deed must be of her own free will and accord.

By a general warranty deed the grantor engages to secure the grantee in any right or possession to the property conveyed against all persons whatsoever. A quit-claim deed releases what interest the grantor may have in the land, but does not warrant and defend against others. We do not give form for a deed, as printed forms are used by all. Deeds should be recorded without delay.

MORTGAGES AND TRUST DEEDS

Are conditional conveyances of estates or property by way of pledge for the security of debt, and to become void on payment of it. Special care should be taken to have them signed, sealed, delivered, and properly acknowledged, with the proper seal attached. All kinds of property, real or personal, which are capable of an absolute sale, may be the subject of a mortgage.

Mortgages of personal property need not be under seal. In the absence of stipulation to the contrary, the mortgagee of personal property has the legal title thereto, and the right of possession, and he may have an action against any one taking them from the mortgagor. And although the mortgage contains no express stipulation that the mortgagor shall remain in possession until default of payment, and with a power to sell for the mortgagee's debt, the mortgagee may nevertheless sustain trover against an officer attaching the goods as the property of the mortgagor.

A mortgage must be in writing when it is intended to convey the legal title. It must be in one single deed which contains the whole contract.

Redemption must be made within one year from the sale. Where, however, the mortgagee takes the property for an absolute discharge of the debt, then the equity or right of redemption is barred. *Satisfaction*, or release of a mortgage, may be made on the margin of the record, or by an instrument duly acknowledged. The wife need not join in this release.

TRUST DEEDS.

Trust deeds are taken generally in preference to mortgages, especially by non-residents, for in case of foreclosure under the power of sale there can be no redemption. Advertisement, sale, and deed is made by the trustee.

Mortgages of personal property, or chattel mortgages, can be given for a period of only two years, and cannot be renewed or extended. Acknowledgment may be had before a Justice of the Peace of the town or district in which the mortgagor resides. If the mortgagor is a non-resident, then before any officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments. Foreclosures may be effected upon default, and possession, and sale of the property taken and made; any delay will invalidate the mortgagee's lien.

LIENS.

Any person who shall by contract, expressed or implied, or partly both, with the owner of any lot or tract of land, furnish labor or material, or services as an architect or superintendent, in building, altering, repairing, or ornamenting any house, or other building or appurtenance thereto on such lot, or upon any street or alley, and connected with such improvements, shall have a lien upon the whole of such lot or tract of land, and upon such house or building and appurtenances for the amount due him for labor, material or services. If the contract is expressed, and the time for the completion of the work is beyond three years from the commencement thereof; or, if the time of payment is beyond one year from the time stipulated for the completion of the work, then no lien exists. If the contract is implied, then no lien exists, unless the work be done, or material furnished, within one year from the commencement of the work or delivery of the material. As

between different creditors having liens, no preference is given to the one whose contract was made first; but each shares pro rata. Incumbrances existing upon the lot or tract of the land at the time the contract is made do not operate on the improvements, and are only preferred to the extent of the value of the land at the time of making the contract. The above lien cannot be enforced unless suit is commenced within six months after the last payment for labor or materials shall have become due and payable. Sub-contractors, mechanics, workmen, and other persons furnishing any material, or performing any labor for a contractor, as above specified, have a lien to the extent of the amount due the contractor at the time the following notice was served upon the owner of the land who made the contract:

To ———: You are hereby notified that I have been employed by ——— [here state whether to labor or to furnish material, and substantially the nature of the demand] upon your [here state in general terms description and situation of building], and that I shall hold the [building, or as the case may be], and your interest in the ground liable for the amount that may [is or may become] due me on account thereof. [Signature] ———.

Dated, ———.

If there is a contract in writing between contractor and sub-contractor, a copy of it should be served with the above notice, and such notice must be served within forty days from the completion of such sub-contract, if there is one; if not, then from the time payment should have been made to the person performing the labor or furnishing the material. If the owner is not a resident of the county, or cannot be found therein, then the above notice must be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court, with his fee, fifty cents, and a copy of such notice must be published in a newspaper published in the county for four successive weeks.

When the owner or agent is notified as above he can retain any money due the contractor sufficient to pay such claim; if more than one claim, and not enough to pay all, they are to be paid pro rata.

The owner has a right to demand in writing a statement of the contractor, of what he owes for labor, etc., from time to time as the work progresses.

The liens referred to cover any and all estates, whether in fee for

life, for years, or any other interest which the owner may have.

To enforce the liens of sub-contractors, suit must be commenced within three months from the time of the performance of the sub-contract, or during the work or furnishing materials.

Hotel, inn and boarding-house keepers have a lien upon the baggage and other valuables of their guests or boarders brought into such hotel, inn, or boarding-house, by their guests or boarders for the proper charges due from such guests or boarders for their accommodation, board and lodging, and such *extras* as are furnished at their request.

Stable-keepers and other persons have a lien upon the horses, carriages and harness kept by them for the proper charges due for the keeping thereof, and expenses bestowed thereon at the request of the owner, or the person having the possession of the same.

Agisters (persons who take care of cattle belonging to others) and persons keeping, yarding, feeding, or pasturing domestic animals shall have a lien upon the animals agistered, kept, yarded or fed for the proper charges due for such service.

All persons who may furnish any railroad corporation in this State with fuel, ties, material, supplies, or any other article or thing necessary for the construction, maintenance, operation or repair of its road by contract, or may perform work or labor for the same, are entitled to be paid as part of the current expenses of the road, and have a lien upon all its property. Sub-contractors or laborers have also a lien. The conditions and limitations, both as to contractors and to sub-contractors, are about the same as herein stated, as to general liens.

BILL OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. The purchaser must take actual possession of the property. Juries have power to determine upon the fairness or unfairness of a bill of sale.

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, B. F. Lewis, of Chicago, Illinois, of the first part, for and in consideration of six hundred and fifty dollars, to me paid by Columbus C. Chapman, Astoria, Illinois, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto

the said Chapman, party of the second part, his executors, administrators, and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn on my farm in the town of Deer Creek, Illinois; one pair of horses, twenty sheep, and five cows, belonging to me, and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns, forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the aforementioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

B. F. LEWIS.

DAYS OF GRACE.

No check, draft, bill of exchange, promissory note, order, or negotiable instrument, payable at sight or on demand, or on presentment, shall be entitled to days of grace. All other bills of exchange, drafts or notes are entitled to three days of grace. All the above-mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's day, Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or Governor of the State as a day of fasting or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous; and should two or more of these days come together, then such instrument shall be treated as due on the day previous to the first of said days.

LIMITATION OF ACTION.

The limit of time in which action may be brought on certain things is as follows: Open accounts, five years; notes and written contracts, ten years; judgments, twenty years; partial payments or new promise in writing, within or after said period, will revive the debt; absence from the State deducted, and when the cause of action is barred by the law of another State, it has the same effect here; assault, slander, libel, replevin, one year; personal injuries, two years; to recover land or make entry thereon, twenty years; and sealed and witnessed instruments, as action to foreclose mortgage or trust deed, within ten years. All persons in possession of land, and paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, and all persons paying taxes for seven consecutive years, with color of title, on vacant land, shall be held to be the legal owners to the extent of their paper title.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for; and if receipt is in full it should be so stated. We give two forms:

FOR MONEY ON ACCOUNT.

Received, Knoxville, Ill., Nov. 10, 1878, of J. C. Cover, sixty dollars on account. \$60.
J. H. FRANKLIN.

FOR MONEY ADVANCED ON A CONTRACT.

\$100. , GALESBURG, ILL., June 9, 1868.

Received of Fernando Ross, one hundred dollars, in advance, on contract to build for him a brick house at No. 76 Kellogg street.
SAMUEL J. CHAPMAN.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FORCED SALES.

*The following personal property and home worth \$1,000,—*Lot of ground and buildings thereon, occupied as a residence by the debtor, being a householder and having a family, to the value of \$1,000. Exemption continues after the death of the householder for the benefit of the widow and family, some of them occupying the homestead until the youngest shall become twenty-one years of age, and until the death of the widow. There is no exemption from sale for taxes, assessments, debt or liability incurred for the purchase or improvement of said homestead. No release or waiver of exemption is valid unless in writing and subscribed by such householder and wife (if he has one), and acknowledged as conveyances of real estate are required to be acknowledged.

The following articles of personal property owned by the debtor are exempt from execution, writ of attachment, and distress for rent: The necessary wearing apparel, Bibles, school-books and family pictures of every person; and one hundred dollars' worth of other property, to be selected by the debtor, and in addition, when the debtor is the head of a family and resides with the same, three hundred dollars' worth of other property to be selected by the debtor,—provided that such selection and exemption shall not be made by the debtor or allowed to him or her from any money, salary or wages due him or her from any person or persons or corporations whatever. When the head of the family dies, deserts, or does not reside with the same, the family shall be entitled to and receive all the benefit and privilege which are by this act conferred upon the head of a family residing with the same. No personal property is exempt from exe-

ention when judgment is obtained for the *wages of laborers or servants*. Wages of a laborer who is the head of a family cannot be garnisheed except for the sum due him in excess of \$25.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

The principal obligation on the part of a landlord, which is in fact always to be implied as a necessary condition to his receiving any rent, is, that the tenant shall enjoy the quiet possession of the premises,—which means, substantially, that he shall not be turned out of possession of the whole or any material part of the premises by any one having a title paramount to that of the landlord, or that the landlord shall not himself disturb or render his occupation uncomfortable by the erection of a nuisance on or near the premises, or otherwise oblige him to quit possession. But if he be ousted by a stranger,—that is, by one having no title,—or after the rent has fallen due, or if the molestation proceeds from acts of a third person, the landlord is in neither case responsible for it. Another obligation which the law imposes on the landlord, in the absence of any express stipulation in the lease, is the payment of all taxes chargeable upon the property, or any ground rents or interest upon mortgages to which it may be subject. Every landlord is bound to protect his tenant against all paramount claims. And if a tenant is compelled, in order to protect himself in the enjoyment of the land in respect of which his rent is payable, to make payment which ought, as between himself and his landlord, to have been made by the latter, he may call upon the landlord to reimburse him, or he may deduct such payment from the rent due or to become due. But the landlord is under no obligation to make repairs, or to rebuild in case the premises should be burned; nor does he guaranty that they are reasonably fit for the purpose for which they are taken. And it is not in the power of a tenant to make repairs at the expense of his landlord, unless there be a special agreement between them authorizing him to do so; for the tenant takes the premises for better or worse, and cannot involve the landlord in expense for repairs without his consent. Even if the premises have become uninhabitable by fire, and the landlord, having insured them, has recovered the insurance money, the tenant cannot compel him to expend the money so recovered in rebuilding, unless he has expressly engaged to do so; nor can he in such an event protect himself from the payment of rent during the unexpired balance of the term, unless exempted

therefrom by statute or the terms of the lease. The uninhabitableness of a house is not a good defense to an action for rent. If the landlord expressly covenanted to repair, the tenant cannot quit and discharge himself of rent because the repairs are not made, unless there is a provision to that effect; and if a landlord is bound by custom or by express agreement to repair, this obligation, and the obligation of the tenant to pay rent, are independent of each other, so that the refusal or neglect of the landlord to repair is no answer to a demand for rent. The tenant is answerable for any neglect to repair highways, fences, or party walls. He is also liable for all injuries produced by the mismanagement of his servants, or by a nuisance kept upon the premises, or by an obstruction of the highways adjacent to them, or the like. One of the principal obligations which the law imposes upon every tenant, independent of any agreement, is to treat the premises in such a manner that no substantial injury shall be done to them, and so that they may revert to the landlord at the end of the term unimpaired by any willful or negligent conduct on his part.

A tenancy from year to year requires sixty days' notice in writing to terminate the same at the end of the year; such notice can be given at any time within four months preceeding the last sixty days of the year.

A tenancy by the month, or less than a year, where the tenant holds over without any special agreement, the landlord may terminate the tenancy by thirty days' notice in writing.

When rent is due, the landlord may serve a notice upon the tenant, stating that unless the rent is paid within not less than five days, his lease will be terminated; if the rent is not paid, the landlord may consider the lease ended. When a default is made in any of the terms of the lease, it shall not be necessary to give more than ten days' notice to quit or of the termination of such tenancy; and the same may be terminated on giving such notice to quit, at any time after such default in any of the terms of such lease; which notice may be substantially in the following form:

To ———, You are hereby notified that, in consequence of your default [here insert the character of the default], of the premises now occupied by you, being, etc., [here describe the premises], I have elected to determine your lease, and you are hereby notified to quit and deliver up possession of the same to me within ten days of this date [dated, etc].

The above to be signed by the lessor or his agent, and no other notice or demand of possession or termination of such tenancy is necessary.

Demand may be made or notice served by delivering a written or printed, or partly either, copy thereof to the tenant, or leaving the same with some person above the age of twelve years, residing on or in possession of the premises; and in case no one is in actual possession of said premises, then by posting the same on the premises. When the tenancy is for a certain time, and the term expires by the terms of the lease, the tenant is then bound to surrender possession, and no notice to quit or demand possession is necessary.

DISTRESS FOR RENT.

In all cases of distress for rent, the landlord, by himself, his agent or his attorney, may seize for rent any personal property of his tenant that may be found in the county where the tenant resides. The property of any other person, even if found on the premises, is not liable.

An inventory of the property levied upon, with a statement of the amount of rent claimed, should be at once filed with some Justice of the Peace, if not over \$200; and if above that sum, with the Clerk of a Court of Record of competent jurisdiction. Property may be released by a party executing a satisfactory bond for double the amount.

The landlord may distrain for rent any time within six months after the expiration of the term of lease, or when terminated.

In all cases where the premises rented shall be sub-let, or the lease assigned, the landlord shall have the same right to enforce lien against such lessee or assignee, that he has against the tenant to whom the premises were rented.

When a tenant abandons or removes from the premises, or any part thereof, the landlord, or his agent or his attorney may seize upon any grain or crops grown or growing upon the premises, or part thereof so abandoned, whether the rent is due or not. If such grain or other crops, or any part thereof, is not fully grown or matured, the landlord, or his agent or attorney shall cause the same to be properly cultivated, harvested or gathered, and may sell the same, and from the proceeds pay all his labor, expenses and rent. The tenant may, before the sale of such property, redeem the same

by tendering the rent and reasonable compensation for the work done, or he may replevy the same.

EXEMPTION.

The same articles of personal property which are by law exempt from execution, except the crops, as above mentioned, are also exempt from distress for rent.

If any tenant is about to, or shall permit, or attempt to sell or remove from the premises, without the consent of his landlord, such portion of the crops raised thereon as will endanger the lien of the landlord upon such crops, for the rent, it shall be lawful for the landlord to distress before rent is due.

CRIMINAL LAW

Is that branch of jurisprudence which treats of criminal offenses. The extreme importance of a knowledge of criminal law is self-evident; for a mistake in point of law, which every person of discretion not only may know, but is bound and presumed to know, is in criminal cases no defense. This law is administered upon the principle that every one must be taken conclusively to know it, without proof that he does know it. This doctrine has been carried so far as to include the case of a foreigner charged with a crime which was no offense in his own country. And further, the criminal law, whether common or statute, is imperative with reference to the conduct of individuals; so that, if a statute forbids or commands a thing to be done, all acts or omissions contrary to the prohibition or command of the statute are offenses at common law, and ordinarily indictable as such. When a statute punishes a crime by its legal designation without enumerating the acts which constitute it, then it is necessary to resort to the common law for a definition of the crime with its distinctions and qualifications. So, if an act is made criminal, but no mode of prosecution is directed or no punishment provided, the common law (in the absence of a statute to the contrary) furnishes its aid, prescribing the mode of prosecution by indictment, and its mode of punishment by fine and imprisonment. So far, therefore, as the rules and principles of common law are applicable to the administration of the criminal law, and have not been altered or modified by legislation or judicial decisions, they have the same force and effect as laws finally enacted.

The following are some of the leading principles of the criminal law:

1. Every man is presumed to be innocent till the contrary is shown; and if there is any reasonable doubt of his guilt, he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

2. In general, no person can be brought to trial till a grand jury on examination of the charge has found reason to hold him to trial.

3. The prisoner is entitled to trial by a jury of his peers, who are chosen from the body of the people with a view to impartiality, and whose decision on questions of facts is final.

4. The question of his guilt is to be determined without reference to his general character, previous history, or habits of life.

5. The prisoner cannot be required to criminate himself, nor be compelled even to exculpate himself by giving his own testimony on trial.

6. He cannot be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

7. He cannot be punished for an act which was not an offense by the law existing at the time of its commission; nor can a severer punishment be inflicted than was declared by the law at the time of its commission.

Crimes are sometimes classified according to the degree of punishment incurred by their commission. They are more generally arranged according to the nature of the offense. The following is, perhaps, as complete a classification as the subject admits:

I. *Offenses against the sovereignty of the State*—1, treason; 2, imprisonment of treason.

II. *Offenses against the lives and persons of individuals*—1, murder; 2, manslaughter; 3, attempt to kill or murder; 4, mayhem; 5, rape; 6, robbery; 7, kidnapping; 8, false imprisonment; 9, abduction; 10, assault and battery.

III. *Offenses against public property*—1, burning or destroying public property; 2, injury to same.

IV. *Offenses against private property*—1, arson; 2, burglary; 3, larceny; 4, obtaining goods under false pretenses; 5, embezzlement; 6, malicious mischief.

V. *Offenses against public justice*—1, perjury; 2, bribery; 3, destroying public records; 4, counterfeiting public seals; 5, jail breach; 6, escape; 7, resistance to officers; 8, obstructing legal process; 9, barratry; 10, maintenance; 11, champerty; 12, con-

tempt of court; 13, oppression; 14, extortion; 15, suppression of evidence; 16, compounding felony; 17, misprision of felony.

VI. *Offenses against the public peace*—1, challenging or accepting a challenge to a duel; 2, unlawful assembly; 3, rows; 4, riot; 5, breach of the peace; 6, libel.

VII. *Offenses against chastity*—1, sodomy; 2, bestiality; 3, adultery; 4, incest; 5, bigamy; 6, seduction; 7, fornication; 8, lascivious carriage; 9, keeping and frequenting houses of ill-fame.

VIII. *Offenses against public policy*—1, false currency; 2, lotteries; 3, gambling; 4, immoral shows; 5, violation of the right of suffrage; 6, destruction of game, fish, etc.; 7, nuisance.

IX. *Offenses against the currency, and public and private securities*—1, forgery; 2, counterfeiting; 3, passing counterfeit money.

X. *Offenses against religion and morality*—1, blasphemy; 2, profanity; 3, Sabbath-breaking; 4, obscenity; 5, cruelty to animals; 6, drunkenness; 7, promoting intemperance.

XI. *Offenses against the public, individuals, or their property*—1, conspiracy.

TAXES.

The owners of real and personal property, on the first day of March of each year, are liable for taxes thereon.

Assessments should be completed before the fourth Monday in June, at which time the Town Board of Review meets to examine assessments, hear objections, and make such changes as ought to be made. The County Board have also power to correct or change assessments.

The tax-books are placed in the hands of the Town Collector on or before the tenth day of December, who retains them until the tenth day of March following, when he is required to return them to the County Treasurer, who then collects all delinquent taxes.

No costs accrue on real estate taxes until advertised, which takes place on the first day of April, when three weeks' notice is required before judgment. Cost of advertising, twenty cents each tract of land, and ten cents each lot.

Judgment is usually obtained at the May term of County Court. Costs six cents each tract of land, and five cents each lot. Sale takes place in June. Costs, in addition to those mentioned, twen-

ty-eight cents each tract of land, and twenty-seven cents each town lot.

Real estate sold for taxes may be redeemed any time before the expiration of two years from the date of sale by payment to the County Clerk of the amount for which it was sold, and twenty-five per cent. thereon if redeemed within six months, fifty per cent. if redeemed between six and twelve months; if between twelve and eighteen months, seventy-five per cent., and if between eighteen months and two years, one hundred per cent.; and, in addition, all subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser, with ten per cent. interest thereon; also, one dollar each tract, if notice is given by the purchaser of the sale, and a fee of twenty-five cents to the Clerk for his certificate.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The selling of books by subscription is so frequently brought into disrepute by agents making representations not authorized by the publishers, that the public are often swindled. That there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, we give the following rules, which, if followed, will save a great deal of trouble and perhaps serious loss.

A subscription is the placing of a signature below a written or printed engagement. It is the act by which a person contracts, in writing, to furnish a sum of money for a particular purpose: as, a subscription to a charitable institution, a subscription for a book, and the like. In the case of a book, the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The prospectus and sample should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he usually receives a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publishers. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional, or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the publishers, the

subscriber should see that such condition or change is stated over, or in connection with his signature, so the publishers may have notice of the same.

When several persons promise to contribute to a common object, desired by all, the promise of each may be a good consideration for the promise of others. In general subscriptions on certain conditions in favor of the party subscribing, are binding when the acts stipulated are performed. Subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises. All persons should remember that the law as to written contracts is, that they can *not be altered, varied, or rescinded* verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract. Persons before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, should carefully examine what it is; if they cannot read, they should call on some one disinterested who can.

Persons who solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it in any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else than money. They cannot extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for payment of expenses incurred in their business.

Where you pay money to an agent you should satisfy yourself of his authority to collect money for his employer.

CONTRACT FOR PERSONAL SERVICES.

When a contract is entire and has been only partially fulfilled, the party in fault may nevertheless recover from the other party for the actual benefit received and retained by the other party, less the damages sustained by such other party by reason of the partial non-fulfillment of the contract. This may be done in all cases where the other party has received benefit from the partial fulfillment of the contract, whether he has so received the same from choice or from the necessities of the case. Where D hired B to work for him for seven months at \$15 per month, and B worked

for D only fifty-nine days, and then quit without any reasonable excuse therefor, it was held that B might nevertheless recover from D for what the work was reasonably worth, less any damage that D may have sustained by reason of the partial non-fulfillment of the contract.

NEWSPAPER LIBEL.

Allowing the most liberal rule as to the liability of persons in public employment to criticism for their conduct in which the public are interested, there never has been a rule which subjected persons, private or public, to be falsely traduced. No publication is privileged except a *bona fide* representation, made without malice, to the proper authority, complaining on reasonable grounds. The nearest approach to this license is where the person vilified presents himself before the body of the public as a candidate for an elective office. But even then there is no doctrine which will subject him without remedy to every species of malevolent attack.

TENDER.

If the tender be of money, it can be a defense only when made before the action was brought. A tender does not bar the debt as a payment would, for in general he is bound to pay the sum which he tendered, whenever he is required to do so. But it puts a stop to accruing damages or interest for delay in payment, and saves the defendant costs. It need not be made by the defendant personally; if made by a third person, at his request, it is sufficient; and if made by a stranger without his knowledge or request, a subsequent assent of the debtor will operate as a ratification of the agency, and make the tender good. Any person may make a valid tender for an idiot. If an agent, furnished with money to make a tender, at his own risk tender more, it is good. So, a tender need not be made to a creditor personally; but it must be made to an agent actually authorized to receive the money. If the money be due to several jointly, it may be tendered to either, but must be pleaded as made to all. The whole sum due must be tendered, as the creditor is not bound to receive a part of his debt. If the tender be of the whole debt, it is valid. If the obligation be in the alternative, one thing or another, as the creditor may choose, the tender should be of both, that he may make his choice. To make a tender of money valid the money must be actually produced and

proffered, unless the creditor expressly or impliedly waives this production. The debtor is not bound to count out the money, if he has it and offers it. No conditions must be annexed to the tender, which the creditor can have any good reason whatever for objecting to; as for instance, that he should give a receipt in full of all demands. The tender should be made in money made lawful by the State in which it is offered. Generally, a tender is valid and effectual if made at any time after the debt is due; and a demand made after the tender if for more than the sum tendered, will not avoid the tender. Certainly not, if the demand is for more than the real debt, although the excess was for another debt truly due.

Tender of Chattels.—The thing tendered may not be money, but some specific article. If one is bound to deliver chattels at a particular time and place, it may not be enough if he has them there; they may be mingled with others of a like kind which he is not to deliver. Or they may need some act of separation, or identification, or completion, before they could become the property of the other party. Generally, if no time or place be specified, the articles are to be delivered where they are at the time of the contract, unless collateral circumstances designate a different place. If the time be fixed, but not the place, then it will be presumed that the deliverer was to bring the articles to the receiver at that time, and for that purpose he must go with the chattels to the residence of the receiver, unless something in their very nature or use, or some other circumstances of equivalent force, distinctly implies that they are to be left at some other place. It may happen, from the cumbronsness of the chattels or other circumstances, that it is reasonable and just for the deliverer to ascertain from the receiver, long enough beforehand, where they shall be delivered; and then he would be held to this as a legal obligation. So, too, in such a case, the receiver would have a right to designate to the detiner, a reasonable time beforehand, a place of delivery reasonably convenient to both parties, and the deliverer would be bound by such directions. If no place be indicated, and the deliverer is not in fault in this, he may deliver the chattels to the receiver, in person, at any place which is reasonably convenient. And if the receiver refuses or neglects to appoint any place, or purposely avoids receiving notice of a place, the deliverer may appoint any place, with a reasonable

regard to the convenience of the other party, and there deliver the articles.

If the promise be to pay at a certain time, or deliver certain chattels, it is a promise in the alternative; and the alternative belongs to the promisor; he may do either the one or the other, at his election; nor need he make his election until the time when the promise is to be performed; but after that day has passed without election on his part, the promisee has an absolute right to the money, and may bring his action for it. A contract to deliver a certain quantity of merchandise at a certain time means, of course, to deliver the whole then. If by the terms of the contract certain specific articles are to be delivered at a certain time and place in payment of an existing debt, this contract is fully discharged and the debt is paid, by a complete and legal tender of the articles at the time and place, although the promisee was not there to receive them; and no action can thereafter be maintained on the contract. But the property in the goods has passed to the creditor, and he may retain them as his own.

DRUNKENNESS

Is the condition of a person who is under the immediate influence of intoxicating liquors. This condition presents various degrees of intensity, ranging from a simple exhilaration to a state of utter unconsciousness and insensibility.

The common law shows but little disposition to afford relief, either in civil or criminal cases, from the immediate effects of drunkenness. It has never considered drunkenness alone as a sufficient reason for invalidating any act.

When carried so far as to deprive the party of all consciousness, strong presumption of fraud is raised; and on that ground courts may interfere.

Courts of equity decline to interfere in favor of parties pleading intoxication in the performance of a civil act.

The law does, however, recognize two kinds of inculpable drunkenness, viz.: that which is produced by the "unskillfulness of his physician," and that which is produced by the "contrivance of enemies." To this may be added cases where a party drinks no more liquor than he has habitually used without being intoxicated, and which exerts an unusually potent effect on the brain in consequence of certain pathological conditions.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Marriage is a contract, made in due form of law, by which a man and woman reciprocally engage to live with each other during their joint lives, and to discharge towards each other the duties imposed by law on the relation of husband and wife. The marriage contract is in law a civil contract, to which the consent of the parties is essential. The marriage relation can only be entered into, maintained, and abrogated as provided by law. It is dissolved by death or divorce. A marriage which is valid by the law of the country in which it is contracted, is valid in this State. To make a valid marriage, the parties must be *willing* to contract, *able* to contract, and have *actually* contracted. All persons are able to contract marriage unless they are under the legal age, or unless there be other disability; the age of consent at common law is fourteen in males and twelve in females. When a person under this age marries, such person can, when he or she arrives at the age above specified, avoid the marriage, or such person or both may, if the other is of legal age, confirm it; if either of the parties is under seven, the marriage is void. If either of the party is *non compos mentis* or insane, or has a husband or wife living, the marriage is void.

The parties must each be willing to marry the other. If either party acts under compulsion, or is under duress, the marriage is voidable.

The husband is bound to receive his wife at home, and should furnish her with all the necessities and conveniencies which his fortune enables him to do, and which her situation requires, but this does not include such luxuries as, according to her fancy, she deems necessities. He is bound to love his wife and bear with her faults, and, if possible, by mild means, to correct them; and he is required to fulfill towards her his marital promise of fidelity.

Being the head of the family, the husband has a right to establish himself wherever he may please, and in this he cannot be controlled by his wife; he may manage his affairs in his own way, buy and sell all kinds of personal property, without her control, and he may buy any real estate he may deem proper; but as the wife acquires a right in the latter, he cannot sell it without her consent.

A wife is under obligations to love, honor and obey her husband, and is bound to follow him wherever in the country he may go and establish himself, provided it is not for other causes unreasonable.

She is under obligation to be faithful in chastity to her marriage vow. A wife has the right to the love and protecting care of her husband; she has the right to share his bed and board; she can call upon her husband to provide her with the necessary food and clothing, according to her position in life, and if he neglects or refuses to do so, she can procure them on his account.

MARRIED WOMEN

May bargain, sell, and convey their real and personal property, and enter into contracts with reference to the same. The wife may be the agent of the husband, and transact for him business, making, accepting or endorsing bills or notes, purchasing goods, rendering bills, collecting money and receipting for the same, and in general, entering into any contract so as to bind him, if she has his authority to do so. And while they continue to live together, the law considers the wife as clothed with authority by the husband to buy for him and his family all things necessary, in kind and quantity, for the proper support of his family; and for such purchases made by her he is liable. The husband is responsible for necessities supplied to his wife, if he does not supply them himself, and he continues so liable if he turns her out of his house or otherwise separates himself from her, without good cause. But he is not so liable if she deserts him, (without extreme provocation) or if he turns her away for good cause. If she leaves him because he treats her so ill that she has good right to go from him and his house, this is the same thing as turning her away; and she carries with her his credit for all necessities supplied to her. But what the misconduct must be to give this right, is uncertain. But the law undoubtedly is, that the wife is not obliged to stay and endure cruelty or indecency. It is also held, that if a man lives with a woman as his wife, and represents her to be so, he is liable for necessities supplied to her, and her contracts, in the same way as if she were his wife.

The statutes intend to secure to a married woman all her rights. But many women about to marry—or their friends for them—often wish to secure to them certain powers and rights, and to limit these in certain ways or to make sure that their property is in safe and skillful hands. This can only be done by conveying and transferring the property to trustees; that is, to certain persons to hold the same in trust.

A married woman may sue and be sued. At the death of the husband, in addition to the widow's award, a married woman has a dower interest [one-third] in all real estate owned by her husband after their marriage, and which has not been released by her, and the husband has the same interest in the real estate of the wife, after her death.

SCHOOL MONTH.

NUMBER OF DAYS IN A SCHOOL, MONTH—TEACHERS' HOLIDAYS.

The law of this State says that a school month shall comprise twenty-two school days, actually taught. It also provides that teachers shall not be required to teach on legal holidays, thanksgiving or fast-days, appointed by State or National authority.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S STUDIES.

The rulings of courts are that the trustees of a school district may prescribe what studies shall be pursued, and may regulate the classification of the pupils; but that a parent may select, from the branches pursued, those which the child shall study, so long as the exercise of such selection does not interfere with the system prescribed for the school; that the child cannot be excluded from one study simply because he is deficient in another; the rule requiring his exclusion is unreasonable, and cannot be enforced.

INFANTS

Can make a binding contract for necessities only. An infant can never bind himself even for necessities when he has a parent or guardian who supplies his wants. What are considered necessities depend upon the rank and circumstances of the infant in the particular case. All his other contracts are considered *voidable* and *void*. An infant's contract on a bill or note is voidable. His liability may be established by ratification after full age.

The confirmation or ratification must be distinct, and with a knowledge that he is not liable on the contract. A mere acknowledgment of a debt, or a payment of a part of it, will not support an action on such a contract. When an infant indorses negotiable notes or bills he does not pass any interest in them as against himself; his act is voidable, but neither the acceptor nor subsequent indorser can oblige his infancy to evade their liability; nor can the drawer of a bill set up the infancy of a payee and indorser as a defense to

an action thereon against himself. An infant may sue on a bill, but he sues by his guardian or next friend, and payment should accordingly be made to him.

Parties contracting with an infant assume all the inconveniences incident to the protection which the law allows him. In law infancy extends to the age of twenty-one years.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Children may be adopted by any resident of this State by filing a petition in the Circuit or County Court of the county in which he resides, asking leave to do so; and, if desired, may ask that the name of the child be changed. Such petition, if made by a person having a husband or wife, will not be granted unless the husband and wife joins therein, as the adoption must be by them jointly. The petition shall state name, sex, and age of child, and the new name, if it is desired to change the name; also, the name and residence of the parents of the child, if known, and of the guardian, if any, and whether the parents or guardian consent to the adoption.

The Court must find, before granting decree, that the parents of the child, or the survivors of them, have deserted his or her family, or such child, for one year next preceeding the application; or, if neither is living, that the guardian (if no guardian, the next of kin in this State capable of giving consent) has had notice of the presentation of the petition, and consents to such adoption. If the child is at the age of fourteen or upwards, the adoption cannot be made without its consent.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

May be legally made by electing or appointing, according to the usages or customs of the body of which it is a part, at any meeting held for that purpose, two or more of its members or trustees, wardens or vestrymen, and may adopt a corporate name. The Chairman or Secretary of such meeting shall, as soon as possible, make and file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the county an affidavit substantially in the following form:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
 _____ COUNTY. } ss.

I, _____, do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be] that at a meeting of the members of the [here insert the name of

the church, society, or congregation, as known before organization] held at [here insert the place of meeting], in the County of ———, and State of Illinois, on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—, for that purpose, the following persons were elected [or appointed; here insert the names] trustees, wardens, vestrymen [or officers by whatever name they may choose to adopt, with power similar to trustees], according to the rules and usages of such [church, society, or congregation], and said ——— adopted as its corporate name [here insert name], and at said meeting this affiant acted as [Chairman or Secretary, as the case may be].

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—. [Name of affiant] ———.

Which affidavit must be recorded by the Recorder, and shall be, or a certified copy made by the Recorder, received as evidence of such corporation.

No certificate of election after the first need be filed for record.

The term of office of the trustees, and the general government of the society can be determined by the rules and by-laws adopted. Failure to elect trustees at the time provided does not work a dissolution, but the old trustees hold over. A trustee or trustees may be removed, in the same manner, by the society, as elections are held by a meeting called for that purpose. The property of the society rests in the corporation. The corporation may hold, or acquire by purchase or otherwise, land not exceeding ten acres, for the purpose of the society. The trustees have the care, custody and control of the property of the corporation, and can, *when directed* by the society, erect houses or improvements, and repair and alter the same, and may also when so directed by the society, mortgage, encumber, sell and convey any real or personal estate belonging to the corporation, and make all proper contracts in the name of such corporation. But they are prohibited by law from encumbering or interfering with any property so as to destroy the effect of any gift, grant, devise or bequest to the corporation; but such gifts, grants, devises or bequests must in all cases be used so as to carry out the object intended by the persons making the same. Existing churches may organize in the manner herein set forth, and have all the advantages thereof.

GAME

Consists of birds and beasts of a wild nature, obtained by fowling and hunting. The last few years have shown a general interest by

the people in having wise and just laws passed for the protection of fish and game. It is apparent to all that, unless these laws are vigorously enforced, the time will soon come when fish and game will be so scarce as to be within the reach of only the wealthy. Under proper regulations our streams of pure running water would all be filled with fish, as in other years, and our prairies, fields and forests alive with their great variety of game. It is a question that interests all, and the game laws should be enforced.

The following are sections 1 and 6 of the Game Law of 1873, of this State, as amended by the act approved May 14th, 1877:

SEC. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to hunt or pursue, kill or trap, net or ensnare, destroy, or attempt to kill, trap, net, ensnare, or otherwise destroy any prairie hen or chicken, or any woodcock, between the 15th day of January and the 1st day of September in each and every year; or any deer, fawn, wild turkey, ruffed grouse (commonly called partridge), or pheasant, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of October in each and every year; or any quail between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of November in each and every year; or any wild goose, duck, snipe, brant, or other waterfowl between the 1st day of May and the 15th day of August in each and every year: *Provided*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to net any quail at any time after this act shall take effect and be in force; and *provided further*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons who is or are non-residents of this State to kill, ensnare, net or trap any deer, fawn, wild turkey, prairie hen or chicken, ruffed grouse, quail, woodcock, wild goose, wild duck or brant, or any snipe, in any county of this State, at any time, for the purpose of selling or marketing or removing the same outside of this State. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall, for each and every offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than five dollars (\$5) nor more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) and costs of suit for each and every separate bird or animal of the above enumerated list, so unlawfully hunted or pursued, killed, trapped, netted, ensnared, or destroyed or attempted to be killed, trapped, netted, ensnared, or otherwise destroyed, and shall stand committed to the county jail until such fine and costs are paid, but such imprisonment shall not exceed ten days.

SEC. 6. No person or persons shall sell or expose for sale, or have in his or their possession for the purpose of selling or exposing for sale, any of the animals, wild fowls or birds mentioned in section 1 of this act, after the expiration of five days next succeeding the first day of the period in which it shall be unlawful to kill, trap, net, or ensnare such animals, wild fowls or birds. And any person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined and dealt with as specified in Section 1 of this act: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the killing of birds by or for the use of taxidermists for preservation either in public or private collections, if so preserved.

The fifteenth of January, it will be observed, is the date when the prohibition begins to work as to prairie chickens and woodcock; the first of February is the date for most other sorts of game, except waterfowl. And five days after the prohibition against killing goes into force, it becomes unlawful to sell or expose for sale the prohibited game.

PRESERVATION OF OTHER BIRDS.

It may be appropriate to mention here that Sections 3 and 4 of the act of 1873, which are not changed or affected by the act of 1877, are as follows:

SEC. 3. No person shall at any time, within this State, kill or attempt to trap, net, ensnare, destroy or kill any robin, bluebird, swallow, martin, mosquito hawk, whippoorwill, cuckoo, woodpecker, catbird, brown-thrasher, red-bird, hanging-bird, buzzard, sparrow, wren, humming-bird, dove, gold-finch, mocking bird, blue-jay, finch, thrush, lark, cherry-bird, yellow-bird, oriole, or bobolink, nor rob or destroy the nests of such birds, or either or any of them. And any person so offending shall on conviction be fined the sum of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, and for each and every nest robbed or destroyed: *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the owner or occupant of lands from destroying any of the birds herein named on the same, when deemed necessary for the protection of fruits or property.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to destroy or remove from the nests of any prairie chicken, grouse or quail, wild turkey, goose or brant, any egg or eggs of such fowl or bird, or for any person to buy, sell, have in possession or traffic in such

eggs, or willfully destroy the nest of such birds or fowls, or any or either of them. And any person so offending shall on conviction be fined and dealt with as specified in Section 3 of this act.

MILLERS.

The owner or occupant of every public grist-mill in this State shall grind all grain brought to his mill, in its turn. The toll for both steam and water mills, is, for grinding and bolting wheat, rye, or other grain, one-eighth part; for grinding Indian corn, oats, barley, and buckwheat not required to be bolted, one-seventh part; for grinding malt, and chopping all kinds of grain, one-eighth part. It is the duty of every miller, when his mill is in repair, to aid and assist in loading and unloading all grain brought to his mill to be ground; and he is also required to keep an accurate half-bushel measure, and an accurate set of toll dishes or scales for weighing the grain. The penalty for neglect or refusal to comply with the law is \$5, to the use of any person suing for the same, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the county where the penalty is incurred. Millers are accountable (except it results from unavoidable accidents) for the safe-keeping of all grain left in their mill for the purpose of being ground, with bags or casks containing same, provided that such bags or casks are distinctly marked with the initial letters of the owner's name.

PAUPERS.

Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood in consequence of any bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy or unavoidable cause, shall be supported by the father, grandfathers, mother, grandmothers, children, grandchildren, brothers or sisters, of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability; but if any of such dependent class shall have become so from intemperance, or other bad conduct, they shall not be entitled to support from any relation except parent or child. The children shall first be called on to support their parents, if they are able; but if not, the parents of such poor person shall then be called on, if of sufficient ability; and if there be no parents or children able, then the brothers and sisters of such dependent person shall be called upon; and if there be no brothers or sisters of sufficient ability, the grandchildren of such person shall next be called on; and if they are not able, then the grandparents. Married females, while their husbands live, shall not be

liable to contribute for the support of their poor relations except out of their separate property. It is the duty of the State's attorney to make complaint to the County Court of his county against all the relatives of such paupers in this State liable to support, and prosecute the same. In case the State's attorney neglects or refuses to complain in such cases, then it is the duty of the overseer of the poor to do so. The person called upon to contribute shall have at least ten days' notice of such application, by summons. The court has the power to determine the kind of support, depending upon the circumstances of the parties, and may also order two or more of the different degrees to maintain such poor person, and prescribe the proportion of each, according to his or her ability. The court may specify the time for which the relatives shall contribute; in fact it has control over the entire subject matter, with power to enforce its order.

Every county is required to relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully resident therein. "Residence" means the actual residence of the party, or the place where he was employed; or in case he was in no employment, then it shall be the place where he made his home. When any person becomes chargeable as a pauper who did not reside in the county at the commencement of six months immediately preceding his becoming so, but did at the time reside elsewhere in this State, then the county becomes liable for the expense of taking care of such person until removed; and it is the duty of the overseer to notify the proper authorities of the fact. If any person shall bring and leave any pauper in any county in this State where such pauper had no legal residence, knowing him to be such, he is liable to a fine of \$100. In counties under township organization, the supervisors in each town are ex-officio overseers of the poor. The overseers of the poor act under the directions of the County Board in taking care of the poor and granting temporary relief; also, in providing for non-resident persons not paupers who may be taken sick and not able to pay their way, and, in case of death, causing such persons to be decently buried.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONVEYANCES.

When practicable from the nature of the ground, persons traveling in any kind of vehicle must turn to the right of the center of the road, so as to permit each carriage to pass without interfering

with the other. The penalty for a violation of this provision is \$5 for every offense, to be recovered by the party injured; but to recover, there must have occurred some injury to person or property resulting from the violation.

The owners of any carriage traveling upon any road in this State for the conveyance of passengers, who shall employ or continue in their employment as driver any person who is addicted to drunkenness, or the excessive use of spirituous liquors, after he has had notice of the same, shall pay a forfeit at the rate of \$5 per day; and if any driver, while actually engaged in driving any such carriage, shall be guilty of intoxication to such a degree as to endanger the safety of passengers, it shall be the duty of the owner, on receiving written notice of the fact, signed by one of the passengers, and certified by him on oath, forthwith to discharge such driver. If such owner shall have such driver in his employ within three months after such notice, he is liable for \$5 per day for the time he shall keep such driver in his employment after receiving such notice.

Persons driving any carriage on any public highway are prohibited from running their horses upon any occasion, under a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$10, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court. Horses attached to any carriage used to convey passengers for hire must be properly hitched, or the lines placed in the hands of some other person, before the driver leaves them for any purpose. For violation of this provision each driver shall forfeit twenty dollars, to be recovered by action commenced within six months.

It is understood by the term "carriage" herein to mean any carriage or vehicle used for the transportation of passengers, or goods, or either of them.

WAGERS AND STAKEHOLDERS.

Wagers upon the result of an election have always been considered as void, as being contrary to sound policy, and tending to impair the purity of elections. Wagers as to the mode of playing, or as to the result of any illegal game, as boxing, wrestling, cock-fighting, etc., are void at common law.

Stakeholders must deliver the thing holden by them to the person entitled to it, on demand. It is frequently questionable who is entitled to it. In case of an unlawful wager, although he may be jus-

tified for delivering the thing to the winner, by the express or implied consent of the loser, yet if before the event has happened he has been required by either party to give up the thing deposited with him by such party, he is bound to deliver it; or if, after the event has happened, the losing party gives notice to the stakeholder not to pay the winner, a payment made to him afterwards will be made to him in his own wrong, and the party who deposited the money or thing may recover it from the stakeholder.

SUNDAY.

Labor of whatever kind, other than the household offices of daily necessity, or other work of charity and necessity, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, is in general under penalty prohibited; but all persons do not come under prohibition. If a contract is commenced on Sunday, but not completed until a subsequent day, or if it merely grew out of a transaction which took place on Sunday, it is not for this reason void. Thus, if a note is signed on Sunday, its validity is not impaired if it be not delivered on that day.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

§ means *dollars*, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States currency. £ means *pounds*, English money. @ stands for *at* or *to*; lb for *pound*; bbl. for barrel; and ¢ for *per* or *by the*. Thus, butter sells at 20@30c. ¢ lb, and flour at \$6@10 ¢ bbl. % stands for *per cent.*, and # for *number*.

In the example "May 1—wheat sells at \$1.05@1.10, seller June," *seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June. "Selling short" is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock at a fixed price within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

LEGAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be

made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

	lbs.		lbs.
Apples, dried.	24	Hemp seed.....	44
Barley.. . . .	48	Hair (plastering).....	8
Beans, white.....	60	Lime, unslacked.....	80
Beans, castor.....	46	Onions.....	57
Buckwheat.....	52	Oats.....	32
Bran.....	20	Potatoes, Irish.....	60
Blue-glass seed	14	Peaches, dried.....	33
Broom-corn seed.....	46	Potatoes, sweet.....	55
Coal, stove.....	80	Rye.....	56
Corn, in the ear.	70	Salt, fine.....	55
Corn, shelled	56	Salt, coarse.....	50
Corn meal.....	48	Turnips.....	55
Clover seed.....	60	Timothy seed.....	45
Flax seed	56	Wheat.....	60

BEES.

Bees, while unreclaimed, are by nature wild animals. Those which take up their abode in a tree belong to the owner of the soil in which the tree grows, if unreclaimed; but if reclaimed and identified they belong to their former owner. If a swarm has flown from the hive of A, they are his so long as they are in sight, and may easily be taken; otherwise, they become the property of the first occupant. Merely finding on the land of another person a tree containing a swarm of bees, and marking it, does not vest the property of the bees in the finder. They do not become property until actually hived.

DOGS.

Dogs are animals of a domestic nature. The owner of a dog has such property in him that he may maintain an action for an injury to him, or to recover him when unlawfully taken away and kept by another.

When, in consequence of his vicious propensities, a dog becomes a common nuisance the owner may be indicted, and where one commits an injury, if the owner had knowledge of his mischievous propensities, he is liable for the injury. A man has a right to keep a dog to guard his premises, but not to put him at the entrance of his house, because a person coming there on lawful business may be injured by him, though there may be another entrance to the house. But if a dog is chained, and a visitor incautiously goes so near him that he is bitten, he has no right of action against the owner.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Whoever shall willfully overdrive, overload, overwork, torture, torment, beat, deprive of necessary and proper food, drink, or shelter, or cruelly kill any such animal, or work an old, maimed, sick, or disabled animal, or keep any animal in an unnecessarily cruel manner, for each and every offense shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$3 or more than \$200, to be recovered on complaint before any Justice of the Peace, or by indictment. The word "animal" used shall be taken to mean any living creature.

NAMES.

Any person desirous of changing his name, and to assume another name, may file a petition in the Circuit Court of the county where he resides, praying for such change. Such petition shall set forth the name then held, and also the name sought to be assumed, together with his residence, and the length of time he shall have resided in this State, and his nativity. In case of minors, parents or guardians must sign this petition; and said petition shall be verified by the affidavit of some credible person. A previous notice shall be given of such intended application by publishing a notice thereof in a county newspaper for three consecutive weeks, the first insertion to be at least six weeks prior to the first day of the term of the court in which the said petition is to be filed.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

- The following suggestions and rulings of the Post Office Department in regard to the sending of matter through the United States mails will be found valuable. By giving careful attention to and closely following them, almost perfect security from all delays and losses, and the many little vexatious inquiries generally made by the public will be avoided.

Make the address legible and complete, giving the name of the postoffice, county and state; the name of the street, and the number of the house, also, should always be given on letters addressed to cities where letter-carriers are employed. Letters intended for places in foreign countries should have the name of the country as well as the postoffice given in full.

See that every letter, newspaper or other packet sent by mail is securely folded and fastened. Avoid using, as much as possible,

cheap envelopes made of thin paper, especially when containing more than one sheet of paper.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail, except by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Every letter sent should contain the full name and address of the writer, with the county and State, in order to secure its return if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. Persons who have large correspondence find it most convenient to use "special request" envelopes, but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid the trouble by writing a request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

Postage stamps should be placed upon the upper right hand corner of the addressed side of all mail matter.

Written matter in unsealed envelopes prepaid with only a one-cent postage stamp will be held for postage.

Diplomas, commissions, certificates, etc., having written signatures attached, circulars having anything written thereon, are subject to postage at the rate of three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

Stamps cut from stamped envelopes, mutilated postage stamps, and internal revenue stamps, will not be accepted in payment for postage. Letters deposited in a postoffice having such matter affixed are held for postage.

To use, or attempt to use, in payment of postage a postage stamp, or stamped envelope, or any stamp cut from such stamped envelopes, which has been before used in payment of postage, is punishable with a fine of fifty dollars.

In using postal cards, be careful not to write or have anything printed on the side to be used for the address, except the address; also be careful not to attach anything to them. They are unmailable as postal cards when these suggestions are disregarded.

No cards are "postal cards" except such as are issued by the Post Office Department. In no one case will unclaimed cards be returned to the writer or sent to the Dead Letter Office. If not delivered within sixty days from time of receipt they will be burned by the post-master.

To insure a letter being forwarded in the mails it must have not less than three cents in postage stamps affixed.

After a letter has passed from the mailing office the delivering

of it cannot be delayed or prevented by the writer; but, if the writer request the return of the letter, which has not left in the mail, the post-master may deliver it, if he is satisfied that the party applying is the writer.

A subscriber to a newspaper or periodical who changes his residence and postoffice should at once notify the publishers of the change.

Printed matter, merchandise and other third-class matter cannot be forwarded from the office to which it is addressed unless postage is furnished for such purposes. A request to return indorsed on such matter will not be regarded unless postage is furnished for the purpose. A request to return written on such matter subjects the package to letter postage.

All packages mailed at less than letter postage should be wrapped so that their contents can be readily ascertained without destroying the wrapper.

Matter contained in sealed envelopes, notched at the ends, is subject to letter postage.

The sender of any article of the third-class may write his or her name or address therein, or on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, or may write or print on any package the number and name of articles inclosed.

All losses should be promptly reported.

Packages of any description of mail matter may weigh not exceeding four pounds.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

On letters, sealed packages, mail matter, wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscript and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and except local or drop letters, or postal cards; all printed matter so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors; all matter otherwise chargeable with letter postage, but which is so wrapped or secured that it cannot be conveniently examined by the post-masters without destroying the wrapper or envelope; all packages containing matter not in itself chargeable with letter postage, but in which is enclosed or concealed any letter, memorandum, or other thing chargeable with letter postage, or upon which is any writing or memorandum; all matter to which no specific rate of postage is

assigned; and manuscript for publication in newspapers, magazines or periodicals, THREE CENTS FOR EACH HALF OUNCE OR FRACTION THEREOF.

On local or drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is established, TWO CENTS FOR EACH HALF OUNCE OR FRACTION THEREOF.

On local or drop letters, at offices where free delivery by carriers is not established, ONE CENT FOR EACH HALF OUNCE OR FRACTION THEREOF.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

By act of July 12, 1876, third-class matter is divided as follows:

One cent for two ounces.—Almanacs, books (printed), calendars, catalogues, corrected proofs, hand-bills, magazines, when not sent to regular subscribers, maps (lithographed or engraved), music (printed sheet), newspapers, when not sent to regular subscribers, occasional publications, pamphlets, posters, proof-sheets, prospectuses, and regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates.

One cent for each ounce.—Blank books, blank cards, book manuscript, card boards and other flexible materials, chromo-lithographs, circulars, engravings, envelopes, flexible patterns, letter envelopes, letter paper, lithographs, merchandise, models, ornamented paper, postal cards, when sent in bulk and not addressed, photographic views, photographic paper, printed blanks, printed cards, sample cards, samples of ores, metals, minerals, and merchandise, seeds cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, and stereoscopic views.

Any article of mail matter, subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, which may be enclosed in the same package with items subject to the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, will subject the entire package to the highest rate, viz.; one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof.

The following articles are unmailable:

Packages containing liquids, poisons, glass, explosive chemicals, live animals, sharp pointed instruments, flour, sugar, or any other matter liable to deface or destroy the contents of the mail, or injure the person of any one connected with the service. All letters upon the envelope of which, or postal card upon which indecent, lewd, obscene, or lascivious delineations, epithets, terms or language may be written or printed, or disloyal devices printed or engraved,

and letters or circulars concerning illegal lotteries, so called gift concerts or other similar enterprises offering prizes, or concerning schemes devised and intended to deceive and defraud the public. Also, all obscene, lewd or lascivious books, pamphlets, pictures, papers, prints or other publications of an indecent character.

REGISTERED MATTER.

The fee for registering a letter going anywhere in the United States is fixed at ten cents in addition to the regular postage. Post-masters are required to register all letters properly presented for that purpose, but no letters are to be registered on Sunday.

Registered letters will never be delivered to any person but the one to whom they are addressed, or to one whom the post-master knows to be authorized to receive them.

MONEY ORDERS.

The money-order system is intended to promote public convenience and to secure safety in the transfer through the mails of *small sums* of money. The principal means employed to attain safety consists in leaving out of the order the name of the payee or person for whom the money is intended. In this respect a money-order differs from an ordinary bank draft or check. An advice or notification containing full particulars of the order is transmitted without delay by the issuing post-master to the post-master at the office of payment. The latter is thus furnished, before the order itself is presented, with information which will enable him to prevent its payment to any person not entitled thereto, provided *the remitter complies* with the regulation of the Department, which prohibits him from sending the same information in a letter inclosed with his order.

Under no circumstances can payment of an order be demanded on the day of its issue. The fees or charges for money-orders will be as follows:

On orders not exceeding \$15.	10 cents
On orders over \$15 and not exceeding \$30.	15 cents
On orders over \$30 and not exceeding \$40.	20 cents
On orders over \$40 and not exceeding \$50.	25 cents

When a larger sum than \$50 is required, additional orders to make it up must be obtained. But post-masters are instructed to refuse to issue in one day, to the same remitter and in favor of the same payee, more than *three* money-orders payable at the same postoffice.

HISTORY OF ADAMS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

[From the State Geologist's Reports.]

BOUNDARIES—GEOLOGICAL—CARBONIFEROUS—ST. LOUIS SANDSTONE—KINDERHOOK GROUP—ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY—BITUMINOUS COAL—LIMESTONE FOR LIME—CLAY AND SAND FOR BRICK—SOIL AND TIMBER.

BOUNDARIES.

This county lies upon the western border of the State and is bounded on the north by Hancock county, on the east by Brown and Pike counties, on the south by Pike, and on the west by the Mississippi river. It embraces an area of about twenty-three townships, or, eight hundred and thirty square miles. It is well watered, having in addition to the great river which forms its western boundary several smaller streams which afford a thorough surface drainage to all parts of the county. Bear creek drains the northern portion of the county, McGee's the eastern and central, and McDonald's creek, Hadley's creek and Mill creek intersect the southern south-western portion. These streams furnish a small amount of water power for mills and machinery, as well as an abundant supply of water for the stock grower. Fine springs of fresh water are abundant in some portions of the county, and more especially in the southern and western part, where the Burlington or Quincy limestone is the prevailing rock. This limestone is somewhat cavernous and admits the free passage of subterranean waters through it until they finally find an outlet at the surface in limpid streams of cold limestone water.

The uplands in this county are nearly equally divided into timber and prairie, the timber portions being mainly restricted to the broken lands in the vicinity of the streams. The prairies are generally quite rolling, except in the north-eastern portion of the county where they are comparatively level. The general elevation of the prairie region, above the level of the Mississippi, at low water, is from two hundred to two hundred and eighty feet.

Along the western border of the county there is a belt of alluvial bottom land from one to five miles in width, extending the whole length of the county from north to south, except for about two miles in the vicinity of Quincy, where the bluffs approach near to the river bank. A portion of these

alluvial lands is quite dry, being only overflowed by the highest floods in the river, and possesses a very rich and productive soil and is partly prairie, especially the higher portions adjacent to the river bluffs. The low bottoms are in part covered with a heavy growth of timber embracing many varieties not found on the uplands. The bottom lands north of Quincy toward the Hancock county line are intersected with numerous bayons and in the north-west corner of the county one of these widens into a lake four or five miles in length by about two in width, known as Lima lake. The bottom lands in this part of the county are mostly too wet for cultivation, but below Quincy they are rather higher and afford some fine farming lands, especially along the foot of the bluffs where a considerable area is above the high water level of the river.

GEOLOGICAL.

The geological formations exposed in this county comprise the lower carboniferous limestone series about three hundred feet in thickness, about one hundred feet of the lower part of the coal measures and the Quaternary and Post Tertiary deposits of more recent age which unconformably overlie all the others. The following section will show the thickness and relative positions of the formations exposed in this county:

QUATERNARY.

	FT.
Alluvium and loess.....	30 to 40
Drift clay with gravel and boulders.....	80 to 90
Post Tertiary soil.....	2 to 6
Brown clay.....	6
Tough blue clay.....	20

COAL MEASURES.

Beds of sandstone, sandy and argillaceous shale with bands of limestone, bituminous shale and fire clay, with two or three seams of coal.....	100
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LOWER CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONES.

St. Louis group.....	40 to 50
Keokuk group.....	80 to 100
Burlington limestone.....	100
Kinderhook group partly exposed.....	50

The Quaternary system properly includes all the deposits, both stratified and unstratified, that are of more recent origin than the Pliocene Tertiary. In this county we find a series of beds comprising an aggregate thickness of about one hundred and sixty feet, which properly belongs to this system. They include the surface soil and subsoil on the uplands, and the alluvial deposits of the river valleys, the Loess which is largely developed along the bluffs of the Mississippi, the Drift proper, including all the thick beds of unstratified clay and gravel, enclosing boulders of large size, and, lastly, an ancient Post Tertiary soil and subordinate clays, usually distinctly stratified, and without boulders which rest immediately upon the stratified rocks.

The soil at different localities rests upon, and is in part derived from, each of these subdivisions of the Quaternary system, and consequently

varies considerably in its general appearance and productive qualities in accordance with the character of the beds on which it rests and from which it has been mainly formed.

The alluvial deposits of the Mississippi valley consist of partially stratified sands, alternating with dark bluish-gray, or chocolate-brown clays, deposited by the annual floods of the river. In the vicinity of the bluffs these deposits are annually increased, by the wash from the adjacent hills and the sediments that are carried down by the small streams during their overflows.

The valley of the Mississippi has been excavated in solid limestone strata to the depth of from one hundred and fifty to three hundred feet, or more, and from five to ten miles in width; and as we frequently find some portions of this valley still occupied by the beds of unaltered drift material, exactly like that which covers the adjacent highlands, we have undoubted evidence that it was not formed by the river, which now, in part, occupies it; but is due to some other and more potent agency, dating back to a period long anterior to the formation of the existing water courses. It is very evident that the surface of the stratified rocks in this portion of the State have been subjected to the action of powerful denuding forces, anterior to the accumulation of the superficial materials which now occupy the surface, by which these rocks were greatly eroded, and in many places cut into deep valleys, some of which now form our river courses, while others are wholly or partially filled with Drift and Post Tertiary beds; and it is highly probable that if we could see a complete section of the beds which now occupy these ancient valleys, we should find beneath the alluvial beds, already described, even older than any which now cover the adjacent highlands. Along the banks of the water courses we find only from ten to twenty feet of the alluvial beds exposed by natural causes, and the character of the underlying strata can only be determined by artificial excavations.

The next older division of this system is the Loess, a deposit of marly sand and clay, which ranges in thickness from ten to forty feet, and attains its greatest development where it caps the river bluffs, thinning out rapidly towards the adjacent highlands, which form the summit level of the interior portion of the county. It is usually of a light buff-brown, or ashen-gray color, frequently showing distinct lines of stratification, and always overlies the drift clays, when both are present in the same section. It is usually quite sandy where it caps the river bluffs, but becomes more agillaceous at other points, where the beds are thinner, and, locally, it becomes quite calcareous. The Loess is well exposed in the bluffs at Quincy, where it is about forty feet in thickness and overlies some beds of plastic clay and sand, which are probably of Post Tertiary age, and older than the true drift. Immediately above the limestone here we find a few feet in thickness of what might be called "local drift," consisting of angular fragments of chert, embedded in a brown clay, which have probably been derived from

the subordinate limestones. This is overlaid by a few feet of blue plastic clay and stratified sands, on which the Loess is deposited. At one point, near the base of the bluffs, in the northern part of the city, we observed underlying the Loess what seemed to be a chocolate-colored soil, about a foot in thickness, which may represent the Post Tertiary soil, penetrated in the shaft at Coatsburg, underlying the Drift deposits. Here the true Drift is wanting, and the Loess directly overlies these older Post Tertiary beds. Notwithstanding the unsolidified character of this deposit, it is sufficiently coherent to present a vertical cliff where it is intersected by artificial cuts, and often remains for years in nearly perpendicular walls where it has been cut through by running streams or in grading the streets of the cities that have been built upon it. It is everywhere a fine sedimentary accumulation, and usually contains numerous terrestrial and fresh-water shells, which, notwithstanding their fragile structure, are found entirely perfect, showing that they have not been subjected to any violent movements before they were buried in the marly sand of this formation.

The remains of the Mammoth, Mastodon, Megalonyx, Casteroids, and other extinct animals, occur in the Loess, indicating that it is a deposit formed in a fresh-water lake into which the bones of land animals and the shells of terrestrial molluscs were swept by the streams running into it from the adjacent land. The term "Loess" was originally applied to a similar formation which caps the bluffs of the River Rhine, in Germany, and has been generally adopted by the American geologists to designate beds that are similar in their character and origin to those on the Rhine, and that appear to have been formed about the same time.

Drift.—This formation is composed of yellowish-brown or bluish clays, with sand, gravel, and large boulders of water-worn rock, the whole mass usually showing little or no trace of stratification, and ranging in thickness from thirty to eighty feet, or more. It is a heterogeneous mass of the water-worn fragments of all the stratified rocks that are known to occur for several hundred miles to the northward embedded in brown or blue clays, and most of the large boulders which it contains are derived from the metaphoric sandstones, granites, sienites, porphyries and other metaphoric and igneous strata that occur on the borders of the great lakes. Associated with these there are also rounded boulders, usually of smaller size, derived from the stratified rocks of this and the adjacent States. Fragments of native copper, galena, coal and iron are often intermingled with the general mass, but are not indicative of mines of those minerals in the immediate vicinity where such fragments are found; for they have been transported from other localities by the same powerful agencies to which the drift formation owes its origin. The coal shaft at Coatsburg penetrated the thickest bed of drift that has, perhaps, been found in this county; and I am indebted to Mr. Joseph Edwards for the following section of the beds passed through in sinking this shaft:

	FT.
Soil and yellowish clay.....	6
Bluish-colored clay and gravel.....	45
Clay with large boulders.....	40
Black soil.....	21½
Clay stratified.....	6
Very tough blue clay.....	20

We have in this section eighty-five feet of what may be considered true Drift, consisting of unstratified clays containing gravel and boulders. The upper six feet of the section probably represents the age of the Loess more properly than any other division of the Quarternary system; and its formation is explained by Prof. Lesquereux in his chapter on the formation of the prairies.

The ancient Post Tertiary soil, which was reached at a depth of ninety-one feet from the surface, and the stratified clays which underlie it, are of no older date than the Drift proper, and were no doubt formed under very different conditions. So far as we are aware, this was the first point in the State where a bed resembling the surface soil was observed below the Drift, as this shaft was sunk in 1859, but no public notice was made of it at that time, as it was then supposed to be merely a local phenomenon that might not be verified elsewhere. Fragments of wood and also of bones were also reported to have been found in it here, but we were not able to obtain specimens of them, and cannot vouch for the truth of the report. Subsequent discoveries at other points, however, show that wood, in an excellent state of preservation, is often found in this ancient soil, as well as in the underlying stratified clays; and in the shaft at Bloomington, at the depth of one hundred and eighty feet, a considerable quantity of wood, some of which was perfectly sound, was taken from a similar deposit. These stratified clays and the sands frequently associated with them appear to have been entirely of fresh-water origin, the fossil shells which they afforded being all of lacustrine or fluviatile species.

At Camp Point, a few miles east of Coatsburg, the Quaternary beds were all penetrated in sinking a tank well at the railroad station. They were here only sixty feet in thickness, but no note was made of the character of the different beds passed through. Probably the lower beds of stratified clays and the ancient soil above them, were not found here, and the beds passed through were only the surface soil and sub-soil and the true Drift deposits. From the soft and yielding character of the beds, a satisfactory natural section of them is rarely met with, and it is only when they have been penetrated in sinking coal shafts, wells, and other artificial excavations, that a correct section of the whole series can be seen. Along the breaks of the streams the drift clays and subordinate beds of superficial material are generally eroded into sloping hillsides, covered with soil and vegetation down to the fundamental rock on which they rest, and only very meager exposures of the beds are to be found on the water courses.

Fossils are but seldom found in the Drift accumulations, and they con-

sist entirely of the remains of Mommaliid; no shells, either marine or fresh-water, have yet been found in them in this State.

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

All the Paleozoic rocks that appear above the surface in this country belong to this system and comprise the lower portion of the Coal Measures and the whole series of the lower Carboniferous limestones except the Chester series and the lower part of the Kinderhook group.

Coal Measures.—This term is applied to that portion of the Carboniferous system that contains the workable seams of coal and comprises shales, sandstones, bituminous slates and their bands of limestone, with seams of coal and the fire clay that underlie them. The whole thickness of these strata in this country, probably nowhere exceed about one hundred and twenty feet, and they include the three lower coal seams and the strata associated with them. The greatest development of this formation is in the northeast part of the county, on Little Missouri creek, where there is an exposure of some fifty or sixty feet of shales with two thin beds of limestone above No. 2 coal, which is worked at different points in the valley of the creek.

The following section will show the general arrangement and thickness of the coal strata as they are developed in this county:

	FT.	
	3	to 6
Hard, gray, Nodular limestone.....	3	6
Sandy shale and sandstone.....	25	30
Black shale.....	2	4
Coal No 3 sometimes wanting.....		1½
Fire clay.....	2	3
Clay shale.....	25	30
Coal No. 2.....	2	3
Fire clay and clay shale.....	4	10
Gray, Nodular limestone.....	4	5
Shale.....	10	15
Bituminous slate.....	1	3
Coal No. 1.....	1½	2
Shale and sandstone.....	20	30

The middle coal seam in the above section (No. 2) is the most regular in its development and furnishes altogether the best coal in the county. It out-crops on the south fork of Bear creek, and is worked by Mr. Ferguson, on the northeast quarter of section 17, township 1, north, range 6 west. The coal at this point ranges from two to three feet in thickness, and is of good quality, being generally quite free from the bi-sulphuret of iron. The roof is a bluish clay shale of which about fifteen feet in thickness is exposed at the mine, above which there is a thin seam of bituminous shale and soft coal, indicating the horizon of another coal seam which has been opened on another branch of the ent about a half a mile southeast of Ferguson's mine.

The coal on this upper seam which we refer to, No. 3, is only from highteen to twenty inches in thickness and is full of iron pyrites at the only point where it has been opened in this vicinity. It is overlaid with about two feet of black slate, and by eighteen or twenty feet of sandstone.

A mile and a half southwest of Ferguson's, on section 19, coal has been mined for several years by stripping the seam along the valley of a small creek, a tributary of Bear creek, but the mines are now abandoned.

On Little Missouri creek, six miles northeast of Clayton, coal is dug in the same manner, by stripping the seam in the Creek valley. The seam is here is about twenty-eight inches thick and the coal is of good quality. This is on section 12, township 1 north, range 5 west, on the southeast quarter of section 12, township 2 north, range 5 west; this seam has been worked on Cedar creek. The coal here is about thirty inches thick and is underlaid by white fire clay and overlaid by fifteen or twenty feet of clay shale.

On the southwest quarter of section 34, township 1 north, range 5 west, about a mile southwest of Clayton, a thin seam of coal was opened in the early settlement of this part of the county where the coal outcrops on a small branch of McGee's creek. The coal was found to be only from fourteen to sixteen inches thick and was overlaid by four feet of black shale which contained a few fossil shells, among which were *Discina nitida* and an *Aviculopecten*. This is perhaps coal No. 3 of the above section. On the northeast quarter of section 36, township 2 north, range 8 west, coal was dug at an early day on Mr. Higby's land. The coal was found here in the bed of a small creek with no exposure of the bed associated with it, and was mined by stripping the seam of the overlying soil and clay. It was said to be from two to three feet in thickness with six inches of blue shale and about a foot of black shale above it. The coal was rather poor in quality, and was probably an outlier of No. 1. The coal was underlaid by sandstone which was exposed near by and half a mile southwest of this point, the concretionary limestone of the St. Louis group was found *in situ*.

South of Clayton the country becomes quite rolling and hilly, but the ravines seldom expose the bed rock, and no coal is found outcropping though it probably underlies most of the surface north of McGee's creek. After crossing the creek at Hughes' Ford, coal is found in the bluff on the south side, section 28, township 2 south, range 5 west; while below it are outcrops of the St. Louis and Keokuk limestones, the latter forming the bed rock in the creek valley. The coal seam has been opened by Mr. Luke Snow at two points; one in the face of the bluff, where a tunnel has been commenced, and the other on a small stream still further south, where the seam has been worked in an open trench on the outcrop. The coal is here from eighteen to twenty inches thick, and is overlaid by about two feet of bituminous shale, above which about six feet of clay shale was seen. The beds immediately below the coal were not exposed, but we are inclined to regard this as an outcrop of the lower seam, No. 1. On the northeast quarter of section 31, township 2 south, range 5 west, there is an outcrop of coal that was known as Bassett's coal bank, and was worked at the time of our first visit to this part of the county, in 1853. The coal is here from

sixteen to eighteen inches thick, and is overlaid by about two feet of black shale, containing numerous fossils, among which were a large *Discina*, perhaps only a variety of *Discina nitida* *Aviculopecten Cozana*, *A. pelucidus*, *Productus muricatus*, *Orthisina crassa*, *Orthoceras Rushensis* and *Pleurophorus soleniformis*. On the southwest quarter of section 7, township 3 south, range 6 west, there is a similar outcrop of coal and bituminous shale, the latter containing the same fossils as Bassett's. South of Liberty and west of Kingston, coal outcrops at various localities on the head waters of McDonald's creek; and before the construction of the C., B. & Q. Railroad the beds were worked quite extensively, and the coal hauled on wagons to supply the Quiney market. Since the construction of the railroad, however, coal can be more cheaply obtained from the mines in McDonough county, and those formerly worked in this part of the county have been generally abandoned. There is, however, a little coal still dug in this vicinity to supply the demands of the immediate neighborhood. An analysis of Bassett's coal, reported in Dr. Norwood's "Analysis of Illinois Coals," made by Henry Pratten, gave the following results:

Specific	1.2684		
Loss in coking.....		42.53	
Total weight of coke.....		57.48	
			100
<i>Analysis:</i> Moisture	9.20		
Volatile matters.....	33.32		
Carbon in coke.....	51.48		
Ashes, pale red.....	6.00		
			100
Carbon in coal.....		55.91	

The coal measures in the south part of this county, as in Pike, are quite irregular in their development, and seem to assume the character of outliers from the main coal field. North of Columbus the three lower seams are found in their regular order, although not all equally constant in their development. Coal No. 2, or the Colchester seam, is by far the most constant, and will probably be found underlying nearly all the townships 1 and 2 north, in ranges 5 and 6 west, in this county; and may be reached by shafts, at a depth varying from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty feet, according to the thickness of the Quaternary beds at the different points.

At Camp Point, No. 2 was found at the depth of ninety feet, and at Coatsburg at one hundred and twenty-nine feet. Its general thickness is from two to two and a half feet, being the same here as in McDonough county. The quality of the coal is good, but the seam seldom has a good roof, and consequently requires considerable expenditure for cribbing where the mines are to be worked permanently. South of Columbus there is no development of coal in the county that would justify the expectation of its ever becoming a valuable mining region, though considerable coal may be found in the vicinity of Liberty and Kingston, extending south to the

Pike county line, perhaps sufficient for the local supply of that part of the county for some years to come. Mill creek, on the western borders of this region, and McGee's on the east, show continuous exposures throughout their whole course, of the lower carboniferous limestones that lie entirely below the coal measures, and clearly defined horizon, below which no workable coal seam has ever been found. These limestones may be reached anywhere over the coal field in this county at a depth of one to two hundred feet, and when reached a further search for coal, by going deeper, will only result in failure. In the northern part of the county the coal measures rest upon the St. Louis limestone, and hence the outcrop of this rock is a valuable guide in determining the boundary of the coal area; but in the southeastern part of the county this limestone is not found, and the coal measures rest upon a lower division of the lower carboniferous series, as they also do in Pike county; this has resulted from the erosion of the limestone strata before the coal epoch, by which the upper beds have been wholly or partially removed, allowing the coal measures to rest unconformably upon the lower divisions of the series. But whenever any division of this limestone series is reached in searching for coal it is entirely useless to extend the search below that horizon.

St. Louis Limestone.—This division of the lower carboniferous series, as has already been remarked, usually forms the sub-stratum on which the coal measures rest, and will be found outcropping immediately below the sandstone which forms the base of the coal measures, in the northwestern as well as the southwestern portion of the county. The upper division of this formation of this division is usually a light-gray concretionary or brecciated limestone, from five to twenty feet in thickness, below which there is usually bedded brown or brownish-gray magnesian limestone from ten to twenty feet thick, which locally becomes shaly and passes into a calcareous or argillaceous shale. The concretionary limestone sometimes contains irregular seams of green shale, or marly clay, disseminated through it, and at some points, as at Butt's mill on McGee's creek, is entirely replaced by green shales. At this point there is about thirty feet in thickness of this group exposed, consisting of regularly bedded limestones at the base, passing upward into green and bluish colored shales which are overlaid by ferruginous sandstone, the latter representing the base of the *coal measures* on Waters' Branch. A half mile south of this mill there is a fine exposure of the regularly bedded limestone of this group, about ten feet thick, forming a perpendicular wall along the banks of the creek. There is a bed of earthy gray limestone about four feet thick intercolated in it at this point that appears like a hydraulic rock. The concretionary member of this group outcrops on the upper corner of McGee's creek, three miles southeast of Columbus, and with the regularly bedded limestones below continues along the bluffs of this creek through its whole course in this county. In the vicinity of Hughes' Ford, on sec-

tion 27, township 2 south, range 5 west, the brown magnesian limestone of this series is well exposed, the bed ranging from ten to fifteen feet in thickness. It is about thirty feet above the bed of the creek and overlies the geodiferous shales of the Keokuk group, which extend below the creek level. In the Coatsburg coal shaft this limestone was reached at a depth of about one hundred and forty-seven feet, and the shaft was carried on through it and into the geodiferous shales of the Keokuk group, where it terminated at a depth of about two hundred feet. On the Walnut Fork of Mill creek, about four miles, a little south of west from Columbus, this limestone is exposed on the southeast quarter of section 21, township 1 south, range 7 west, and as it is only about seven miles to its outcrop on McGee's creek, east of that town, it is probable that it constitutes the bedrock entirely across the divide between these points, and separates the coal south of Columbus from that in the north part of the county. In the vicinity of Mendon this limestone was met with at several points, and is overlaid with the coarse quartzose sandstone of the coal measures; here the upper part of it is a light-gray, more or less concretionary rock, from ten to twelve feet in thickness, below which we find the brown magnesian limestone and the shaly beds which form the lower division of the group. This limestone is also found well exposed on the tributaries of Bear creek, in township 2 north, range 8 west, and on the main creek, on its upper course for some distance further east, where it passes beneath the coal measures, and the latter becomes the bedrock over all the northeastern portion of the county.

This limestone may be readily distinguished from any of the lower divisions of the lower carboniferous series, either by its lithological character, or the fossils which it contains. The light gray concretionary limestone is characterized by two species of fossil corals, one or both of which may be found at nearly every locality where the rock is exposed, and are often met with in fine specimens weathered out of the limestone, and lying in detached masses in the debris along the streams. They are generally silicious, and where they have not been rolled and water-worn after being detached from the rock, they retain perfectly their original form, and are frequently of a reddish-pink color from the silicious matter which has replaced the carbonate of lime in the original coral. These corals belong to the genus *Lithostrotion*, and are known as the *L. canadense* and *L. proliferum*, and the former species, which usually occur in massive forms, is popularly known as "petrified honey comb," from the polygonal form of the numerous calyces of which it is composed. In the magnesian and shaly bed of this group, fossils are usually quite abundant, and among the most striking forms we may mention the screw shaped fossil known as the *Archimedes*, the axis of a peculiar form of *Bryozoa*. The largest form of this interesting genus, the *A. Wortheni* of Hall, is found abundantly through the shaly beds of this group, and some of the largest specimens

attain to a foot or more in length. Various other forms of *Bryozoa* also abound in this rock, and at some localities the magnesian beds of this group appear to be in good part composed of the delicate reticulated remains of this class of organic forms. Marine shells are also abundant in the same beds, among which are: *Spirifer lateralis*, *S. sub-aequalis*, *Rhynchonella mutata*, *R. subcuneata*, *Retzia Verneuiliana*, *Orthis dubia*, *Terebratula hastata*, *Platyceras auctirostris* and *Productus Altonensis*. A knowledge of these species will enable the observer to identify this formation wherever it may appear, as some of them have a wide geographical range, especially the *Lithostrotion canadense*, which is known to range from Illinois to Alabama, and on a recent visit to Utah, we found it imbedded in the highly metaphoric limestones of the Wahsatch mountains, within twenty miles of Salt Lake City. Hence, we may understand the great value of fossils to the geological observer, as they enable him to establish the identity of strata at widely separated points, where the lithological character of the beds are completely changed, and where it would be impossible to trace the continuity of the strata.

Keokuk Group.—This group immediately underlies the limestone just described, and usually appears in two well-marked divisions.

The upper one consists of bluish-gray or grayish-brown calcareo-argillaceous shales, and shaly limestones, enclosing silicious geodes of various sizes, some of them a foot or more in diameter, a part of which are solid spheres of crystalline quartz, covered externally with a thin coating of chalcedony, while others are hollow and have their inner surfaces covered with beautiful crystals of quartz, calcite, or dolomite, or with the mammillary form of chalcedony. Crystals of arragonite, iron pyrites and zinc blende are also occasionally found in these silicious geodes, and the finest cabinet specimens of the crystalized minerals above mentioned, to be found in this State, are obtained from this bed. The shales and shaly limestones in which the geodes, where originally imbedded, yield readily to the influence of frost and moisture, and the silicious geodes, are readily weathered out, and may be found in great numbers in the beds of the small streams by which this formation is intersected. The Coatsburg coal shaft terminated in this bed, at a depth of about two hundred feet below the surface, and we obtained several finely-crystalized geodes here in 1860, from the material that had been thrown out of this shaft. This division of the group is about forty feet in thickness, and is well exposed on McGee's creek and some of its tributaries, and also on Bear creek, and some of the smaller streams in the western part of the county. Locally, this portion of the group becomes quite calcareous, and the beds are then filled with the same species of fossil-shells and corals that characterize the lower division. Another species of *Archimedes*, much smaller than that found in the St. Louis group, called the *A. Owenana* occurs both in the upper and lower

divisions of this group, and is the oldest known form of this intersecting genus of fossil *Bryozoa*.

The lower division of the Keokuk group consists mainly of bluish-gray limestones, in quite regular beds, varying from six inches to two feet in thickness, separated by intercalations of buff or blue shale, or marly clay. Toward the base, it is very thin-bedded and cherty, the flinty material predominating over the calcareous. These beds are well exposed in the upper part of the quarries at Quincy, especially in the northern part of the city, where extensive quarries have been opened in these cherty beds, and also on the small creek at Whipple's Mill, where they gradually pass upward into the more regularly bedded limestone above. At Col. Jamison's place, two miles northeast of Quincy, the regularly bedded limestone of this group, the equivalents of the beds quarried at Nanvoo and Keokuk are exposed, and higher up on the creek above mentioned and a mile and a half further east, the quarries were opened in this limestone to furnish the foundation limestone for Gov. Wood's mansion. These quarries furnish an evenly bedded bluish-gray semi-crystalline limestone, in beds from six to twenty inches thick, and furnished large slabs of dimension stone from the facility from which the rocks could be split in the desired form. The quarry rock at this point is directly overlaid by the brown shales of the geode bed.

From Quincy to the north line of the county this limestone outcrops at various points along the bluffs, and is well exposed on Bear creek, near the Lima and Quincy road, where it forms a mural cliff from forty to fifty feet in height. It is also found on all the small streams in the western part of the county, as far south as Mill creek, and on both forks of that stream, though not on the main creek. The regularly bedded limestones of this group are mainly composed of organic matter, and are formed from the calcareous portions of the molluses, crinoids, and corals, which existed in such countless numbers in the carboniferous ocean during this period of the earth's history, as to furnish the greater part of the material required to form entire groups of limestone strata. All these animals secrete the carbonate of lime to form the habitations in which they live and the solid integuments of their various parts, and these calcareous fragments, cemented together by the chemical precipitation of the mineral matters held in solution by the waters of the ocean, now constitute many of the limestones and marbles out of which our cities are built, and which enter so largely, in various forms, into the economic use of human life. The alternations of limestone with seams of clay or shale indicate the changing conditions that prevailed in the ocean at this time, as these clay seams were formed by the muddy sediments that at various times were introduced by the currents, or other causes, into the ocean, which, settling to the bottom, formed the shaly, sedimentary strata by which the limestones were separated. The characteristic fossils of this group occur

almost everywhere that the rock is exposed. In the debris of the old quarries, northeast of Quincy, we found *Archimedes*, *Owenana*, *Agaricocrinus Americanus*, *Actinocrinus pernodosus*, *A. biturbinatus*, *Spirifer Keokuk*, *Productus punctatus*, and *Zaphrentis dalii*. In the quarries at Quincy are obtained *Aviculopecten amplus*, *Spirifer striatus* and *Productus semireticulatus* from the cherty beds at the base of the group.

Burlington Limestone.—This formation differs but little in its lithological characters from the lower portion of the Keokuk limestone, but is usually of a lighter gray color; and contains intercalated beds of buff or brown limestone, while the bands of the argillaceous shale, which separate the beds in the Keokuk group, are not seen in this. There is, however, one band of green clay, or clay shale, from one to six inches in thickness, intercalated in the beds at Quincy, about midway from the bottom to the top, at the exposure at the lower end of the city, where the beds are well exposed. At the quarries, in the upper layer of the limestone, opposite the steamboat landing, the cherty beds belonging to the Keokuk group are quarried, but in the lower part of the city the underlying limestones are well exposed, and are extensively quarried to supply the demand for building stone and for burning into lime. The rock is tolerably even bedded, and affords some layers two feet or more in thickness, which, when free from chert, may be cut with facility, and forms an excellent building stone. The following is a section of the rocks exposed in the bluffs, in the lower part of the city of Quincy:

	FT.
Loess, capping the bluff.....	62
Thin bedded cherty limestone (Keokuk).....	13
Light gray limestone (Burlington).....	12
Band of green shaly clay (Burlington).....	1½
Buff and light gray limestones (Burlington).....	36

The lower forty-eight feet of this section belongs to the Burlington limestone, and furnishes most of the building stone and limestone for the manufacture of quick-lime, to supply the city and adjacent country. The light gray limestones are nearly pure carbonate of lime in their composition, and often contain pockets lined with beautiful crystals of calcite. The buff and brown layers contain carbonate of magnesia and iron in small quantities, and some of the lower beds of this formation are highly magnesian, and approach a true dolomite in their composition. On Mill creek, at the old mill, six miles southeast of Quincy, there is about forty feet of this limestone exposed, the lower part of which consists of alternating beds of light gray and brown limestone, all of which are probably more or less magnesian in their composition, and afford an excellent building stone, comparatively free from chert and sufficiently massive to furnish dimension stone of any desired size. From this point to the south line of the county, this limestone forms continuous outcrops along the river bluffs, the exposures ranging from twenty-five to fifty feet, or more, in thickness. This limestone outcrops only over a limited area in the southwest part of the

county, and a line drawn from the city of Quincy to the southeast corner of township 3 south, range 7 west, would represent, very nearly, its eastern boundary, while its western would be determined by the river bluffs.

The quarries at Quincy have afforded a good many fine examples of the fossils peculiar to this group, among which the following are the most common species:

Spirifer plenus, *S. Grimesi*, *Athyris lamellosa*, *A. incrassatus*, *Chonetes Illinoisensis*, *Productus semireticulatus*, *P. punctatus*, *Metoptoma umbella*, *Platyceras Quincyensis*, *P. biserialis*, *Actinocrinus Verneuiliarnus*, *A. oblatas*, *A. Hageri*, *A. Christyi*, *A. pyriformis*, *Granatocrinus Norwoodi* and *G. melo*.

From the lower beds of this limestone, exposed in the river bluffs, between Mill creek and the south line of the county, we obtained *Antinocrinus carica*, a very rare species not yet found in any other locality of the State, *A. unicornus*, *A. clarus*, *A. discoideus*, *A. verrucosus*, *Strotocrinus umbrosus*, *Codonaster stelliformis*, and *Pentremites elongatus*, with three species of *Platycrinus* not yet determined. At Quincy we obtained a number of specimens of the remains of cartilaginous fishes, consisting of teeth and spines, and noticed one layer of limestone in the upper part of the quarries, that was well filled with these fragmentary remains. The "first bed" of this division of Lower Carboniferous series was first noticed at Quincy, and a fine series of teeth and spines were obtained from it as early as 1854. The fossil shells and crinoids above named were nearly all of them peculiar to this rock, and an acquaintance with them will enable the observer to distinguish this limestone from the Keokuk group, to which it is closely allied in its lithological characters, being largely composed, like that of the calcareous, of the marine animals that swarmed in countless numbers in the old carboniferous ocean, in which these limestones were formed.

Nearly all of the purely calcareous strata of this formation are made up of the remains of marine animals, in which the *Crinoidea* or *Encrinurites*, largely predominate, and hence it has been called the *Crinoidal* or *Encrinurital* limestone by some of the early observers. It contains a good deal of chert or flint, disseminated through it in seams and nodules, sometimes forming irregular layers between the limestone strata, but more frequently in detached nodular or ovoid masses, in the limestones. These chert bands and nodules furnished the flints so much used by the Indians in the manufacture of spears, arrow-heads and other rude instruments, and it was probably the most useful and valuable mineral known to them, anterior to their acquaintance with the white man.

Kinderhook Group.—Immediately beneath the Burlington Limestone, we find a series of sedimentary strata, consisting of sandy and argillaceous shales, and thin beds of impure limestone, only a portion of which appear above the surface in this county, to which the name Kinderhook Group has

been applied, from their fine exposure near the village of Kinderhook, in Pike county. The first considerable exposure met with in this county was at Fall creek, twelve miles below Quincy, where there is about thirty feet of this group to be seen in the creek bluffs, beneath the Burlington limestone. The section here is as follows:

	FT.
Burlington limestone.....	20
Sandy shale and sandstone.....	20
Thin bedded silicious limestone.....	10
Shale to the creek level.....	6

This formation is altogether about a hundred feet in thickness, and frequently has a bed of black or chocolate-colored shale intercalated in the lower portion, which has lead many to believe that coal might be found in it.

This black shale was reached in the boring, made just below the city or Quincy, in search of coal, at a depth of about one hundred and fifty feet, but does not come to the surface anywhere in this county. As it lies nearly four hundred feet below any coal seam known in this county, all the time and money spent in the search of coal in this formation, can only result in pecuniary loss and disappointment.

This group is exceedingly variable in its lithological characters, and at some localities it becomes quite calcareous, and consists mainly of calcareous shales and magnesian limestones.

The bed silicious, near the base of the above section, may represent the light blue or dove-colored limestone, called, in the Missouri Report, "Lithographic Limestone," but at this locality it appears more like a stratified flint than anything else. Fossils are quite abundant in the silicious grit stones at Kinderhook and several points in Pike county, but none were found at the exposures on Fall creek. The outcrop of this formation, in Adams county, is restricted to the vicinity of the river bluffs, from this creek to the south line of the county.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Bituminous Coal.—About one-half of the entire area of Adams county is underlaid with coal measures, embracing the central and eastern portions of the county, and the strata developed here include the three lower coal seams, and the beds usually associated with them, but the coal seams, except the middle one, are very irregular in their development, and therefore become of little value for the production of coal. The middle seam, or No. 2, the equivalent of the Colchester coal in McDonough county, is generally quite regular in its development, and will be found underlying most of the region north and east of Columbus. Its average thickness is a little over two feet, though it frequently attains to thirty inches, and sometimes to three feet. The coal it affords is of fair quality, and in some respects above the average of our western coals. The analysis of Basset's coal will

serve to indicate the quality of the coal obtained from the southern part of the county, and may be compared with the following analysis of Higby's, two miles north of Mendon, which I believe to be an outlier of Coal No. 1. This analysis was made by the late Henry Pratten, and is given in "Norwood's Analysis of Illinois Coals:"

Specific gravity.....	1.3354		
Loss in coking.....		48.4	
Total weight of coke.....		51.6	100
<hr/>			
<i>Analysis:</i> Moisture.....	10.0		
Volatile matters.....	38.4		
Carbon in coke.....	41.2		
Ashes (yellow).....	10.4		
<hr/>			
Carbon in coal.....	48.0		100

This is heavier than that from No. 2, and contains about seven per cent. less of fixed carbon, according to the analysis here given.

The coals from Nos. 1 and 3 are usually inferior in quality than that obtained from No. 2, and the two former are not likely to be found sufficiently persistent in their development in this county to be of any great economical value for the production of fossil fuel. Over all the northeastern portion of the county No. 2 has been found wherever the measures have been penetrated to the proper depth, or where the right horizon has been exposed by natural causes.

The principal drawback to the successful mining of this seam is the shaly character of the roof, which is usually a blue clay shale, though it has been seen at a few localities where it was overlaid by a bituminous shale, which forms a good roof. This coal seam will afford, according to the usual mining estimates, about two million tons of coal to each square mile of surface which it underlies, and although at the present time there is but little demand for coal except along the railroad lines, yet the time is not very remote when a good coal two feet or more in thickness will be considered of sufficient value and importance to be opened wherever it can be reached at a depth not exceeding one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet below the surface.

Building Stone.—All the principal limestone groups of this county furnish more or less building stone of good quality, and there are but few points in the western part of the county where some of them are not easily accessible in the bluffs or valleys of the streams. The Burlington limestone, which is extensively quarried at Quincy, is one of the most important and valuable deposits of building stone, in the county, and as its aggregate thickness is about one hundred feet, nearly all of which may be used as building stone, the supply from this formation stone might be fairly considered as inexhaustable. It is for the most part a light gray or nearly white semi-crystalline limestone, which cuts easily when free from chert, and is an excellent stone for dry walls as well as for caps and sills, and all the ordinary purposes for which cut stone is required. The buff and brown

layers contain a small per cent. of iron and magnesia, and the surface becomes more or less stained by long exposure, but the light gray beds are nearly pure carbonate of lime in their composition, and generally retain their original color. The brown magnesian limestone of the St. Louis group is an evenly stratified rock admirably adapted to common use in foundation walls and especially for bridge abutments and culverts, where a rock is required to withstand the combined actions of frost and moisture.

This rock may be found in the bluffs of McGee's creek, through nearly its whole course in this county, and also on Bear creek and its tributaries in the northwest part of the county. The bed is variable in thickness, ranging from five to twenty feet, and it often affords massive strata from two to three feet thick. In the vicinity of Ferguson's coal bank, four miles northwest of Camp Point, there is an outcrop of brown sandstone overlying Coal No. 3, which seems to stand exposure well, as it forms a mural cliff nearly twenty feet high along the creek for some distance, and would probably make a durable building stone. There are but few counties in this State where good building stone is so abundant and easily accessible to all parts of the country as here.

Limestone for Lime.—Most of the limestone used in the manufacture of quick-lime is obtained from the Burlington limestone in the vicinity of Quincy, and a large amount of this is produced annually for the supply of the city and the adjacent country. The light gray beds of the Burlington, and bluish-gray strata of the Keokuk group, are each of them sufficiently free from silicious or other foreign material, when carefully selected, to produce a quick-lime of excellent quality. The upper, or concretionary bed, of the St. Louis group is also, in many localities, a very pure carbonate of lime, and may be found useful for this purpose; in the eastern portion of the county where the underlying formations are not accessible, its outcrop is mainly around the borders of the coal formation, immediately below the sandstone conglomerate which usually forms the base of the coal series.

Fire and Potter's Clays.—The under clays of coal seams Nos. 1 and 2 are usually of good quality, and where the strata are of sufficient thickness they become valuable deposits of fire clay, and may be successfully worked in connection with the coal seams. At some points there is a bed of fine light blue clay shale intervening between these two coal seams, which, on exposure, weathers to fine plastic clay, and forms an excellent potter's clay. This is the bed from which the clay used in the potteries at Ripley, in Brown county, have been obtained. This bed of clay shale is exposed at various points in this county, and will furnish an abundant supply of potter's clay, while the under clay of No. 2 may be used for the manufacture of fire brick.

Clay and Sand for Brick.—The subsoil clays intermingled with the fine sand of the Loess form an excellent material for the manufacture of common brick, and may be obtained almost anywhere in the western part

of the county, and there are but few points in the State that have produced as good an article of common brick as have been manufactured for many years in the vicinity of Quincy. In the eastern part of the county where the Loess is wanting the sand for this purpose may be readily obtained in the alluvial valleys of the small streams. These materials are so universally abundant that almost every farmer in the county may find them at hand upon his own premises for the manufacture of all brick required for building purposes.

Soil and Timber.—As an agricultural region this county is not surpassed by any portion of the State, of the same geographical area. The western portion of the county, including a belt of country from five to ten miles in width adjacent to the river bluffs, and extending through its entire length from north to south, is underlaid by marly sands and clays of Loess, and possesses a soil of remarkable fertility, with an undulating surface which furnishes a free drainage, so that with a rather porous subsoil it is less subject to the deleterious influences of remarkably dry or wet seasons than the other upland soils of the county. The growth of timber on this variety of soil consists principally of red, white, and black oak, pignut and shell-bark hickory, elm, black and white walnut, sugar maple, linden, wild cherry and honey locust. These lands are admirably adapted to the growth of fruit, and this portion of Adams county has been long and favorably known as one of the finest fruit regions in this portion of the State.

On the breaks of McGee's creek and its tributaries the surface is considerably broken, and the soil, which is mainly derived from the drift clays, is a stiff clay loam, better adapted to the growth of wheat and grass than almost any other crop usually grown in this latitude. The growth of timber on this kind of soil consists mainly of two or three varieties of oak and hickory, which is the characteristic growth of the "oak ridges," that are so frequently met with in the small streams in this and other portions of the State. In the northeastern portion of the county there is a considerable area of comparatively level prairie, covered with a deep black soil, highly charged with vegetable matter derived from the annual growth and decay of the shrubs and grasses which clothe its surface. This black prairie soil is predicated upon a fine silicious brown clay subsoil, which does not permit the surface water to pass freely through it, and hence these lands suffer greatly from a surplus of water during a wet season. They are very productive, however, when the season is favorable, and produce abundant crops of all the cereals usually grown in this latitude. A judicious system of drainage would add greatly to the productive capacities of this soil. The alluvial bottom lands bordering the Mississippi are generally similar in their character to those in Pike county, and are heavily timbered with the same varieties. Where these bottom lands are elevated above the annual overflow of the river they are exceedingly productive, and rank among the most valuable farming lands in the county.

CHAPTER II.

FRENCH MISSIONARIES—DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI—HISTORY PRIOR TO STATE ORGANIZATION—FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT OF COUNTY—ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—ORIGIN OF NAMES OF COUNTY AND COUNTY SEAT—FIRST ELECTON—COURT SEALS—ENTRY OF COUNTY SEAT LAND—QUINCY PLATTED—FIRST SALE OF TOWN LOTS—FIRST MARRIAGE.

FRENCH MISSIONARIES.

In the year 1632, seven years after Quebec was founded by the French, the missionaries had penetrated as far as West Lake Huron. The Wyandots and Iroquois Indians were at that time engaged in a war of extermination, and the priests, following their converts through good and evil fortunes, and tenaciously adhering to the altars which they had reared by perilous exertion in the wilderness, shared all the privations and dangers which usually attend these savage feuds.

DISCOVERY OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

In their intercourse with the Indians on the shores of the northern lakes, the French became informed of the existence of a river flowing to the south, and desired to ascertain its character. Father Marquette, a priest, and Joliet, an inhabitant of Quebec, were employed to prosecute this work of discovery; and having ascended the Fox river crossed the portage, and descending the Onisconsin (now Wisconsin), entered the Mississippi on the 17th of June, 1673. They pursued the course of that mighty stream to its confluence with the Arkansas, and on their return ascended the Illinois and re-entered Lake Michigan at Chicago. Meeting with some of the natives, LaSalle remarks: "We asked them what nation they were of: they answered they were Islinois, of a canton called Cascaiquia." This account settles the question as to the origin of the name of this country, which some have supposed to be of French origin, and to be derived from the words *Isle aux nois*, but which undoubtedly is aboriginal, although the orthography may be Gallic. The tribe alluded to were the Illini.

HISTORY PRIOR TO STATE ORGANIZATION.

In 1712 Louis XIV., by letters patent, granted to Anthony Crozat, counsellor of state, etc., and his heirs in perpetuity, all the mines within the tract of country then called Louisiana, and described in these words: "Bounded by New Mexico on the west, and by the lands

of the English of Carolina on the east, including all the ports, havens, rivers, and principally the port and haven of the isles of Dauphin, heretofore called Massacre; the river of St. Louis, heretofore called Mississippi, from the edge of the sea as far as the Illinois, together with the river St. Philip, heretofore called Ouabache [now Ohio], with all the countries, territories, lakes within land, and rivers which fall directly or indirectly into that part of the river of St. Louis."

This included all the territory now comprised in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas.

Louis granted Crozat the exclusive privilege for commercial purposes for the term of fifteen years.

In 1717, M. Crozat relinquished his grant, and in the same year letters patent were granted to an association of individuals at Paris under the style of the "Company of the West," by which they were invested with the same rights and privileges which had been given to Crozat, together with others far more extensive. The territory was granted to them in allodinum, in lordship and in justice, the crown reserving no other rights than those of fealty and homage.

In 1718, the Company of the West formed an establishment in Illinois, at Fort Chartres, and this part of the country being reported as remarkably fertile, received a great accession of population.

In 1719, by an edict of the king, the Company of the West was united to the East India and Chinese Company, under the title of "La Compagnie Royale des Indes." Finally, in 1731, the whole territory was reconveyed to the crown of France, the object of the company having totally failed.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent its falling into the hands of the English. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave the country in question to England. In 1779 it was captured from the English by Col. Geo. Rogers Clark, and finally, four years later, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of the country which embraced Illinois was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States, and in 1784 Virginia ceded the northwest territory to the general government, to be cut into states. In the year 1809—Feb. 3d—Illinois was erected as a territory, with the capital at Kaskaskia, near the mouth of Kahokia creek. Thus it will be seen that about two hundred and six years ago, Marquette, the first white explorer of the upper Mississippi, floated down the father of waters, passing along the borders of Adams county, and, it may have been, that he made a brief halt at, or near, where the beautiful city of Quincy now stands. To strengthen that belief, he has mentioned in his journal of that voyage the bluffs upon the eastern bank of the river, and also made a rude sketch of the same.

From that time until 1811, the history of the country which now com-



Willard Keyes
(DECEASED)
QUINCY

poses Adams county was completely hidden from the civilized world, neither legend or record throwing any light upon the subject. It is said that one Bauvet, a French trader, located on the bluffs of Quincy, but was soon afterwards killed by the Indians. A legend comes down from the same shadowy source that there was an Indian village located on the bluffs of Quincy, but from the most authentic sources of information to be obtained such was not the case; but, however, there was an Indian village near Bear creek, in the northwest part of the county, as evidences still remain of a permanent occupation by the noble red man of the Sauk tribe.

In 1813, Gen. Howard, with two regiments of mounted rangers from Illinois and Missouri, on an expedition to the north part of the territory, passed this point, and found the remnants of some rough stone chimneys and a few wigwam poles along the shore near the bluffs.

The legendary stories of the existence of this savage village of the Sauk tribe, which flourished here in the olden time, relate that its uncivilized inhabitants on hearing of the approach of Gen. Howard and his two regiments of mounted rangers, fled from their homes, and left the village to the tender care and mercies of the pale faces. Gen. Howard's rangers, upon their arrival at the place, burned the village and passed on.

For a period of about six years the future county of Adams appears to have retired from the public gaze, as neither legend, romance or record reveals to us anything which may have taken place.

FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT OF COUNTY.

Williard Keyes, one of the pioneers of Adams county, says, in his lecture before the New England Society: "We floated past the model city (Quincy) on the 10th of May, 1819, unconscious of our future destiny in its eventful history."

In the summer of 1820 Asa Tyrer, searching for his land, (which he afterwards settled upon, just southeast of the city, being at the river side when the "Western Engineer," the first steamboat that ever stopped at Quincy, came in sight, took passage for some point down the river. In February, 1821, John Wood came, at the solicitation of a man named Flynn, to find his land, and was successful, it having been located on the very spot where Gov. Wood's orchard is now growing. Flynn was dissatisfied with the location, while, on the contrary, Wood was enraptured with the locality, and upon his return to his home in the East, so impressed Keyes, who was his partner, with the beauties of the section that Keyes came to Quincy, and encamped near the foot of Vermont street, spending some time tracing lines and exploring the country.

There were several other persons who had moved into this section since 1820. Of these, Justus I. Perigo was here in 1820, and it may safely be said that he was the first actual settler in Adams county. He resided on what is now the eastern portion of Fall Creek township. Daniel Lisle

came here about the same time, and located not far from the present town of Liberty.

In December, 1822, John Wood, in company with a man by the name of Longley, erected the first cabin in Quincy. It stood on the east side of Front street, south of Delaware. It was a queer mansion, compared with the palatial one which he afterwards erected at the corner of State and 12th streets, in Quincy. The dimensions were 18x20, and it was decidedly an economical affair. Not a nail was used in its construction, it being fastened together by wooden pegs.

In the spring of 1823 Jeremiah Rose moved from Pike county with his wife and child, and took up his abode with Wood, he being a joint owner in the mansion heretofore described, Mrs. Rose being the first white woman who settled in Adams county, and her daughter, afterwards Mrs. Geo. W. Brown, the first white child resident.

The immigration to the county in the next few years following was not very rapid, most of those who came settling in the Bear creek and Rock creek sections, and some few in and near Quincy. The Beebes, Holcombs and Thomases on Fall creek, Campbells, Grosny and Worleys about Rock creek, during the year 1823. Asa Tyrer came to Quincy with his family in 1824, and erected the blacksmith shop. More than one-half the land comprising the military tract was land granted to the soldiers of 1812, and was not subject to entry, and as none could be purchased except what was known as the bounty lands, the settlement was much retarded on that account.

In the year of 1824 Williard Keyes returned to Quincy and erected his cabin near what is now Vermont and Front streets. Jno. Drouillard came about the same time and erected his cabin near the corner of 7th and Hampshire streets, in Quincy.

As part of the Northwest Territory, in 1790 all of Illinois south of what is now Peoria was made the county of St. Clair, with Cahokia as the county seat. In 1812 the northern portion of St. Clair county, above St. Louis, was created Madison county, with Edwardsville as the county seat, the county extending to the Wisconsin line. Illinois was admitted into the Union as a State, April 18, 1818. On the 31st of January, 1821, all of Madison county between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was detached and made Pike county, with Coles Grove, now Giliad, in Calhoun county, as the county seat.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

On the 14th day of September, 1824, John Wood inserted the following notice in the *Edwardsville Spectator*:

A petition will be presented to the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, at its next session, praying for the establishment of a new county, to be formed from the county of Pike and the parts attached, the southern boundary of which shall be between towns three and four, south of the base line.

[Signed]

August 17. (12t)

JOHN WOOD.

The notice having been published twelve times, as required by the law then in force relating to the formation of new counties, the General Assembly was not slow in considering the matter presented in the petition of Mr. Wood, and at the following session passed a bill which was approved on the 18th day of January, 1825, of which the following is a copy.

The county of Adams was formed out of the counties of Pike and Fulton and the attached parts, by an act of the Legislature, approved January 13th, 1825. Act:

Be it enacted, that all that tract of country within the following boundaries, to-wit: beginning at the place where the township line between townships three south and four south touches the Mississippi river, thence east on said line to the range line between ranges four and five west, thence north on said range line to the northeast corner of township two north, range five west, thence west on said township line to the Mississippi river, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, shall constitute a county, to be called the county of Adams.

The same act appoints Seymore Kellogg of Morgan county, Joel Wright of Montgomery county, and David Dutton of Pike county, to select a permanent seat of justice for the new county, and directs them to meet at the house of Ebenezer Harkness, in said county, on the first Monday of the next April, or within seven days thereafter, and after taking the oath before a justice of the peace, to locate the seat of justice for the future accommodation and convenience of the people, shall proceed to fix the seat of justice, and when fixed it shall be the permanent seat of justice of said county: and the commissioners shall forthwith make out a copy of their proceedings and file them in the office of the recorder of Pike county; and the said commissioners shall receive the sum of two dollars per day for each day spent by them in the discharge of their duties, and for each day spent in going to or returning from the same, to be paid out of the first money paid into the treasury of said county of Adams after its organization.

On the 30th of April, 1825, Messrs. Kellogg and Dutton, two of the commissioners, came to the town site, as Quincy was then called, prepared to locate the county seat. They were determined to place it at the geographical center of the county, and procured Williard Keyes as a guide, who was known as a skillful land hunter. He however, from some cause not fully explained but which may be attributed to a little self-interest, led them into the bogs and quagmires of Mill creek, where they floundered around for a whole day, and were at night-fall compelled to return to the town site for shelter. The next morning the commissioners had changed their minds, and forming a procession composed of three-fourths of the male population of the place, they proceeded to the spot now known as Washington Square, and halting near the east park gate, drove their stake into the ground and officially announced that the northwest quarter of section 2, town 2, south range 9, west of 4th principal meridian, was the county seat of Adams county, and placing their hands upon the stake named the place Quincy.

ORIGIN OF NAMES OF COUNTY AND COUNTY SEAT.

The name of the county and county seat was suggested by the following incident: In November, 1824, on the day appointed to choose electors of President and Vice-President, the settlers living in and around that portion of the kingdom of Pike, now called Adams county, being of an enterprising turn determined to hold an election, and organizing an election precinct, appointing their judges and clerks, using an antiquated tea-pot for a ballot-box, they proceeded to open the polls. It was found upon counting the ballots that about twenty-five votes had been cast for the Jno. Quincy Adams' elector. There were some Missourians present, and they were by general consent permitted to vote. Thus it will be seen that ballot-box stuffing was of early origin even on the frontiers. The votes were received without protest or "electoral commission," and William Harrison, the Adams' elector, was chosen. It was thereupon suggested to the legislature that the name of the county be Adams. At the time the commissioners established the county seat, the late election was one of the principal topics of conversation, and Kellogg, one of the commissioners from Morgan county, was a strong Adams' man; he informed the persons present that the Morgan county people had called their county seat Jacksonville in honor of the defeated candidate. Some one in the crowd suggested "let us take another slice from the President's name and call our county seat Quincy, and in the struggle for position among the counties of the state, we will see who takes the lead Adams or Jackson."

Time has shown, and we leave it for the reader to decide which of the counties has gained the foremost rank in the march of progress.

At the time of the establishment of the county seat, there were present of the people composing Quincy, Williard Keyes, Jeremiah Rose, and John Drouillard; John Wood, the other one-fourth of the population, being absent on a business trip to St. Louis.

FIRST ELECTION.

On the 2d of July, 1825, in pursuance of an order of the Judge of the Circuit Court, the first election for county officers was held at the cabin of Williard Keyes; about forty votes were cast, and Levi Wells, Peter Journey, and Williard Keyes were elected county commissioners.

Peter Journey, a Jerseyman by birth, resided at the lower end of the bluff some ten miles south of Quincy, in what is now Fall Creek township. Williard Keyes of Quincy living at what is now the foot of Vermont St., and Levi Wells residing near what is now the village of Payson.

The county had at this time an estimated population of about seventy; the population now—1879—being estimated at 70,000. What a striking illustration of the progress made by our country, and results not even dreamed of by those sturdy pioneers who waited at its birth.

COURT SEALS.

On Monday, July 4, 1825, the first county court of Adams county was duly organized in the cabin of Williard Keyes at Quincy. Messrs. Journey, Keyes and Wells, Commissioners, all being present, Earl Pierce was appointed a special constable for the court, and Henry H. Snow was appointed clerk, entering into a bond for the faithful performance of the duties thereof, having Earl Pierce and Levi Hudley as sureties upon his bond. Ira Pierce was deputed to take the census of the county. At the same time Joshua Streeter, John L. Soule, Lewis C. K. Hamilton and Ames Bancroft were recommended to the Governor and received their appointment as Justices of the Peace. The clerk was authorized to procure seals for the county and circuit courts, the seals to contain these words, viz: "Seal County Commissioners Court, Adams Co., Ill., 1825." "Seal Circuit Court, Adams Co., Ill., 1825." He was also authorized to procure the necessary stationery for use of the Court, using his own discretion as to quality and quantity. It is self-evident that those early people had faith in their public servants more than is now shown to the unfortunate wight who thirsts for political honor in the way of a county office. However, H. H. Snow is described as a remarkable man in his way, and was one of nature's noblemen. He had arrived in the county but a short time previous to the convening of the court, and having good clerical ability, was the man for the hour. He afterward held some four or five of the county offices at one and the same time.

The Pierces lived some five miles south of Quincy near what is now called the Alexander farm.

ENTRY OF COUNTY SEAT.

The quarter section designated by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature as the county seat, not being subject to entry, the clerk was instructed at this term of the court to apply to the land office at Edwardsville for its pre-emption according to an act of Congress, granting to counties the right of pre-emption to one quarter section of public lands for a county seat. In that day as in this, it was no trouble to make the order, but it was decidedly more difficult to raise the money. It appears, as the following will show, that the county officials had personal credit. At least, the money was borrowed from one Russell Farnham, a river trader who agreed to loan the commissioners \$200, taking the personal note of the commissioners for the payment of the same. The following is a true copy of the note:

State of Illinois, ss.
Adams County, ss.

For value received of Russell Farnham, we, the undersigned, county commissioners of said county, promise in the name of the aforesaid county, to pay him or his order the sum

of two hundred dollars on or before the fifteenth day of May next, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the seventeenth day of August last till paid.

Dated at Quincy, this sixth of September, 1825.

Witness:
Jeremiah Rose, Dep. Clk }
For Henry H. Snow, Clk. }

WILLIARD KEYES } County
LEVI WELLS, } Commissioners.
PETER JOURNEY, }

The following are the endorsements on the note:

Paid Russell Farnham, two hundred and five dollars as per his receipt of April 10th, 1829. (\$205). TILLSON & HOLMES.

Paid Mr. Farnham, seventy-four dollars and fifty-nine cents, being balance of interest due on this note, which amount is in full for principal and interest due him on the within note (without date). ROBERT TILLSON.

The note was, however, taken up on the 1st of May, 1830.

It appears from the above note that the money was obtained August 17, 1825, and the note given for it September 6th following; it has been said that Gov. Wood made the arrangement for the money in the first place, thereby securing the land, and a conveyance was made by the United States to the county of Adams and its successors on the 13th of February, 1832.

QUINCY PLATTED.

In November, 1825, the County Commissioners' Court ordered that the land purchased from the government be laid off and platted as the town of Quincy. Henry H. Snow was appointed to perform the work and to receive as compensation one dollar per day while so engaged, and he was authorized to employ assistants at the rate of seventy-five cents per day. The commissioners set apart block 12 for a public square, and the west half of block 11 was appropriated for the public buildings.

On Monday, September 5, 1825, the Commissioners' Court ordered that the persons then living in township three, south range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, be organized into a school district, to be called District No. 1. Thus, at that early date, do we see the people moving in the commendable work of education, and to-day, from that feeble little band of struggling, heroic pioneers, has grown into existence some of the finest schools of which this or any other county can boast.

On the 13th of December, 1825, fifty-one lots, which had been advertised for sale in the Edwardsville and St. Louis papers, were sold at public auction by the county commissioners, the most of them being purchased by the commissioners, sheriff and other citizens of the county, very few being sold to outside speculators. Feeling that it would be of interest to the readers of this work to see a list of the lots sold, with the prices the lots brought, we insert it. Many now who are familiar with the lots and the present value to which they have grown, will in looking over the list recall opportunities, without number, when a trifling investment, with the advantages of the past progress of the county, would have placed them in a position to which we all struggle to attain and few succeed—easy and



J. H. Spaulding
QUINCY

affluent circumstances. It is related that one of the old citizens of the county recently, in commenting upon the opportunities presented in Quincy to acquire wealth by real estate investments, made the remark, "I remember when I could have purchased the whole of the lot on which the Quincy House now stands for a pair of boots." "Why," said the person whom he addressed, "did you not make the purchase?" "For a very good reason," he answered; "it was a cash offer, and I hadn't the boots."

FIRST SALE OF TOWN LOTS IN QUINCY.

Lot 6, Blk. 15, Peter Journey.....	\$19.50	Lot 2, Blk. 17 John Wood.....	\$ 4.00
" 5 " " Hiram R. Hawley.....	12.00	" 3 " " H. H. Snow.....	6.00
" 4 " " Dr. McMillen.....	12.00	" 4 " " ".....	12.25
" 3 " " ".....	19.50	" 5 " 14 Levi Wells.....	5.50
" 6 " 6 Peter Journey.....	18.50	" 6 " " Levi Hadley.....	7.00
" 5 " " ".....	19.00	" 7 " " ".....	6.00
" 4 " " Williard Keyes.....	20.00	" 8 " " ".....	9.50
" 3 " " ".....	30.00	" 4 " 13 " ".....	11.00
" 6 " 5 " ".....	38.00	" 5 " " ".....	18.00
" 5 " " ".....	25.50	" 6 " " Samuel Seward.....	20.00
" 4 " " Edward White.....	20.50	" 7 " " Levi Hadley.....	9.00
" 3 " " Jeremiah Rose.....	21.00	" 4 " 20 Peter Journey.....	16.25
" 2 " " ".....	6.00	" 5 " " ".....	8.00
" 7 " 15 Samuel Seward.....	6.50	" 8 " 19 Jeremiah Rose.....	14.00
" 2 " 16 " ".....	6.50	" 7 " " ".....	16.00
" 8 " 15 " ".....	10.00	" 6 " " Rufus Brown.....	14.00
" 1 " 16 " ".....	15.00	" 5 " " H. H. Snow.....	18.00
" 1 " 19 John Wood.....	13.25	" 8 " 18 Asa Tyner.....	14.50
" 2 " " ".....	16.75	" 7 " " Dr. McMellen.....	14.25
" 3 " " Rufus Brown.....	19.00	" 6 " " Levi Hadley.....	12.50
" 4 " " ".....	27.00	" 5 " " ".....	14.50
" 1 " 18 Hiram R. Hawley.....	18.25	" 8 " 17 John L. Soule.....	10.00
" 2 " " ".....	18.00	" 7 " " ".....	10.00
" 3 " " Ira Pierce.....	14.50	" 6 " " Daniel Moore.....	5.50
" 4 " " ".....	11.50	" 5 " " Rufus Brown.....	5.00
" 1 " 17 John L. Soule.....	5.50		

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first marriage ceremony that ever took place in the town of Quincy occurred during this year, being the marriage in June of Amos Bancroft to Miss Ames.

CHAPTER III.

FIRST COURT HOUSE--COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT--TOWN RATES--RULES OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT--LEAD MINES EXCITEMENT--SUCKERS--SCHOOL AND TEMPERANCE--FIRST STOCK OF GOODS--FIRST FERRY RATES--MAIN STREET 'OPENED IN QUINCY--FISCAL--FIRST COUNTY JAIL--FIRST PREACHING--BRICK MADE--DEEP SNOW.

FIRST COURT HOUSE.

The county had been organized, the County Commissioners' Court and other county functionaries had entered upon the discharge of their official duties. Courts had already been held in the county, at such places as could be best procured for such purposes, but no building had been erected for these purposes, and the heads of the county had no permanent place of abode, officially speaking, and one must needs be built for the future use and convenience of the county government. Proceedings for this purpose were commenced in the year 1825.

On Friday, December 16, 1825, the County Court instructed the sheriff of Adams county to offer to the lowest bidder the building of the body of a court-house of the following dimensions, to-wit: To be twenty-two feet long and eighteen feet wide in the clear; to be built of hewn logs, seven inches thick; to face not less than ten inches; to be laid as close together as they are in Mr. Rose's house, with stone to be placed under the corners, and the middle of each sill not less than eight inches high, and to be two stories high, the lower story to be eight feet high and the upper story five feet, with nine joists and eight sleepers; the building to be covered with oak clapboards, to be four feet long, and laid close together, and three boards thick, to be completed by the 15th of March, 1826. At the same time, the sheriff was instructed to let to the lowest bidder the following work, to be done on said court house: Four twelve-light windows, two in the front and two in the rear, in lower story, and four six-light windows in the upper story, to be placed in the same manner, made to slide sideways, and one door in the front of the lower story, three feet wide, six and one-half feet high, with the necessary door and window casings, to be completed by the 15th of May, 1826; two floors of planks, one and one-quarter inches thick, or hewn puncheons. The center of the upper story to be made of sawed planks, boards, or clapboards, and two flight of steps, to be made in a plain, substantial manner. The upper floor, if made of puncheons, to be hewed on both sides; a good, stone chimney, with a fire-place in the upper story,

the back of which to be two and one-half feet wide, and one in the lower story to be three and one-half feet wide at back, and hearth to each fire-place of brick or stone, the whole to be done in a workman-like manner. The work of placing the logs was let to John Soule, for seventy-nine dollars. The other contractors were: Williard Keyes, windows and doors, twenty-five dollars; John Soule, stairways, thirty-two dollars; Levi Hadley, chimneys, etc., forty-nine dollars and fifty cents. This building stood as one of the land-marks of Quincy, and was the scene of many a victory and defeat for our worthy legal gentlemen, many of whom have become famous as lawyers, orators and statesmen, the length and breadth of our great country. The building was convenient in those days for public uses, and of very general utility, being used for church, school-house, exhibition, lecture and political purposes. The upper story was used as a clerk's office, lawyer's office, Mr. Browning having had his office there for a time, and finally for a carpenter shop, and we presume that while cases were being tried down stairs, *casings* were being made up stairs. It finally closed its history, being destroyed by fire about the year 1836, when the brick court-house on Fifth street, between Main and Hampshire streets, was commenced. It was in the year 1826 that the first law-office was opened, when Judge Logan came to Quincy to practice, and, in vulgar parlance, "hung out his shingle." In the same year, the first hotel opened in Quincy was started by Rufus Brown, on the lot where the Quincy House now stands.

The County Commissioners' Court had full power to grant licenses, etc., and during the year of 1826, Rufus Brown applied for and received a license to keep a hotel, the license being placed at the exorbitant sum of one dollar and clerk's fees. The Court also at the March term, 1826, established the following rates by which tavern-keepers were to be governed in making their charges::

For each meal of victuals.....	\$ 25
Lodging for night.....	12½
A ½ pint of whisky.....	12½
" " " brandy.....	37½
" " " rum.....	8¾
" " " wine.....	37½
Wine per bottle.....	1.00
Gin per bottle.....	18¾
Horse feed per night, fodder and grain.....	25
Single horse feed.....	12½

RULES OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

One of the first rules of the County Commissioners' Court which appears of record, adopted Sept. 4th, 1826, is as follows:

" Ordered that the following be adopted as a rule of this court: That this court always give their opinion in writing on any case of controversy, and that there shall be no argument after the decision of the court is given. The court shall on all such cases of controversy consult together privately

or otherwise, as a majority of them shall think proper; and further, that either number of the court shall have the privilege of entering his protest as a matter of record to any opinion given by a majority of this court."

In 1823 Col. James Johnson, a brother of Richard M., who killed Tecumseh, leased from the United States government the lead mines in and around Galena, and, having been very successful, the movement attracted the attention of every enterprising man in Western Illinois and of course Adams county shared in the general excitement, and quite a number of the citizens started for the scene full of the hope that their fortunes would soon be made. The excitement was, however, but temporary, and soon it was discovered that there was considerable humbug about the chances for making fortunes, but for several years numbers of persons would go up to the mines in the spring—work during the summer season, and upon the approach of autumn return to their homes, and on this account they were, and probably all Illinoisans were first called "Suckers." During the year of 1829 Levi Hadley, the first sheriff appointed for Adams county, while on his way to Galena, fell from a steamboat and was drowned.

SCHOOL AND TEMPERANCE.

As early as 1827 the people commenced to evince an interest in educational matters, and Jabez Porter opened a school in Quincy, using the old log court-house as his school-room. It is also a matter of record that in the same year the first grocery was established in Quincy—a business which, although changed in name still flourishes, but is being vigorously assailed at present by its opponents of the red and blue ribbon brotherhood, who had the example set them of banding together to fight in the cause of subduing alcoholic appetite as early as the year 1830, when the first temperance organization was effected in the county at Quincy with twelve members; but the writer, from the best information he is able to obtain, believes that the president of the organization became intoxicated, and the interest of the members in the cause somewhat abated.

STOCK OF GOODS.

During the same year, Asher Anderson arrived from Maryland with a stock of goods, took out a license and opened the first store for the sale of dry goods, &c., in the county of Adams. Williard Keyes was recommended to the Governor as a suitable person for the office of Justice of the Peace, and on June 5th, of the same year, Lewis C. K. Hamilton, in the open court, entered as a matter of record the emancipation of a certain negro boy named "Buck," and gave bonds as required by law for the maintenance of the said boy.

FERRY RATES.

The Court also granted Ira Pierce a right to keep a ferry across the Mississippi river at Quincy, and established the following rates of ferryage:

Each loaded wagon drawn by 2 horses or oxen.....	\$1.50
“ “ “ “ 4 “ “ “	2.00
“ unloaded “ “ “ 2 “ “ “	1.00
“ “ “ “ 4 “ “ “	1.50
“ pleasure wagon or carriage drawn by 2 horses or oxen.....	1.00
“ “ “ “ “ 1 horse “ ox	75
“ man and horse.....	50
“ foot passenger.....	25
“ single horse or neat cattle over one year old.....	18 ³ / ₄
“ sheep, hog or goat.....	6 ¹ / ₄
“ horse cart drawn by one horse.....	50

MAIN STREET OPENED.

On Tuesday, June 5th, 1827, the County Commissioners' Court appropriated \$20 to open Main street from the river to the public square, and Rufus Brown was appointed to superintend the work.

FISCAL.

Below will be found an abstract from an official report of Adams county fiscal concerns, of date, December 1st, 1827:

Amount of notes vs. individuals for town lots sold, now in Treasury,	\$1,040.52
Amount of revenue received from State of Illinois for current year, in Auditor's warrants, 52 per cent. on \$275.....	171.87 ¹ / ₂
	<hr/> \$1,212.39 ¹ / ₂
Amount of outstanding orders.....	\$153.63
Note vs. County to Russell Farnham, now due at 10 per cent.....	200.00
Interest due.....	46.66
	<hr/> 400.29
	<hr/> \$812.10 ¹ / ₂

FIRST COUNTY JAIL.

On Monday, March 7th, 1827, the County Commissioners' Court gave notice that they would let, to the lowest bidder, a contract for building a county jail of the following dimensions, viz: The logs to be sixteen feet long each way, to face fourteen inches square, to be let down well at the corners, and close upon one another, with a good dovetail notch at the corners, and to be floored with timber of the same size both above and below, and to be seven and one-half feet between the floors in the lower story, and the halls of the upper story to be four and one-half feet high, and to be covered with good shingles well nailed on; the said shingles to be eighteen inches long, the gable ends to be well studded and boarded up, and to have a door in one end six feet high and three feet wide, to be made of two-inch plank, to be hung with good iron hinges, and furnished with a substantial, strong lock for the size of the door; with one window in the lower hall, one foot square, secured by iron grates of inch diameter, well let into the timber at each end, and to be two inches apart from center to center; with a flight of

steps to lead to the outside door, and a trap door to communicate with lower story, to be three feet by two feet, and made of oak plank two inches thick and composed of two thicknesses, well fastened together with iron spikes, and the logs where the door is made to be well dowelled together with two-inch pins. The work to be done in a good, substantial manner, as a jail should be. The timber to be all of oak. Said jail to be located on lot 6, block 11, immediately adjoining the "stray pen," and fronting on Main street, near 5th street, where now is Kelly & Rogers block. Ephraim Green, being the lowest bidder, obtained the contract to build the jail, he having bid the sum of \$150.50.

FIRST PREACHING.

The people of the county do not seem to have taken much interest in religious matters until, in the year 1828, we find that the Rev. J. Porter, a Methodist minister, delivered a sermon in the town of Quincy, which will be properly referred to in a subsequent chapter of this work. During this year Messrs. Tillson & Holmes opened the second store in Adams county, in a building on the northwest corner of Hampshire and 5th streets, which they occupied until the following year, when they moved into the first frame building erected in Quincy, and long known as the "Old Post Office Corner," on the corner of 4th and Main streets. It was during this year, also, that the manufacturing of brick was first inaugurated, and the first bricks made may now be seen in the south side of the building, on the corner of 4th and Main streets, known as the Tillson block. In 1830, Asher Anderson erected the first brick house in the county, in Quincy, near the corner of 3d and Main streets.

DEEP SNOW.

This year, 1830, is memorable and famous in the annals of the county as being the year of the "Deep Snow," and is an event which is impressed so vividly upon the minds of all the old settlers as never to be forgotten, and, in fact, many of them appear to date everything of public importance that has transpired during their lives from that time; and it is thus they say, "before the big snow," or, "after the big snow." It commenced snowing about the last of December and snowed for several days and nights without interruption, reaching an average depth of four feet, and in many places drifting to the depth of eighteen and twenty feet. It caused the people to undergo many privations, and great suffering was experienced by the settlers. The settlers relied for their daily food upon the Indian corn which they were enabled to raise, together with wild game, which was abundant at that time. Plenty of the former was raised to supply the wants until the next season's crop, but when the snow fell very little had been gathered, and those without at the time were compelled to rely on their neighbors who had been more fortunate, for help, which, in those



Saml P. Church
QUINCY

days of pioneers, was readily given, and rather regarded as a neighborly obligation than a duty. Game could not be had. The great depth of snow was a barrier to all travel, and it may be well imagined that the sufferings of the people were very great indeed. It is related that Mr. Lockey, who lived, at that time, two miles above Naples, on the Illinois river, went a mile and a half from home on the morning the snow began to fall, to haul in some corn; but when he reached the farm on which the corn was to be obtained it began to snow, and stormed so hard it was almost impossible for any one to see or get about. He remained there until night for the storm to abate, but it continued with increased fury, and by night was over eighteen inches deep, and still falling. Mr. L. brought his oxen with him to draw in the corn, and, thinking he must go home to his wife and their two little children, he concluded the best mode of travel was to climb on the back of his most gentle ox and ride him home; but here he met with a new difficulty; the ox's back was covered with snow and slippery, and despite every plan and the most determined efforts he could not succeed; as a final desperate resort he decided to wind the tail of the gentle ox firmly around his hand, and endeavor to follow them home, trusting to their instincts to guide the way. He started, but before they went many rods he found it impossible to keep his feet and travel after them, so he held his grip and allowed them to drag him the entire distance home. When he arrived his clothes were filled with snow, but he was warm, and by changing his clothing experienced no serious damage from being dragged a mile and a half through two feet of snow.

The snow lay on the ground until about the first of April, and we have little doubt but that many a weary one during that long winter sighed for the comforts of the "old home." Still, notwithstanding its great dreariness and the great sufferings of the people, none became disheartened, for we find the sturdy settlers of Adams, in the spring of 1831, as determined as ever to carve out for themselves a home and fortune in this truly beautiful country.

CHAPTER IV.

FIRST FLOURING MILL—LAND OFFICE—INVESTIGATION—TAVERN RATES RE-ESTABLISHED—WEATHER IN '32—BLACK HAWK WAR—ANECDOTES—CAUSES OF SLOW GROWTH—CHOLEIDA—POPULATION—PRICES OF PRODUCE—WILD-CAT SCHEMES—AGRICULTURAL—MAILS—PRICES IN QUINCY—THE JAIL—ELECTION PRECINCTS—INCORPORATION—COUNTY SEAT CONTEST—COLUMBUS—HIGHLAND COUNTY.

FIRST MILL.

In those days the people lived many miles distant from mills and from any point where provisions or supplies of any kind could be obtained. The residents of the county were compelled to do without many of the articles which are considered now-a-days the "necessaries of life." Coffee was made from the seed of Okro, an herb which at that time was cultivated for that purpose, and wild honey, which was found in abundance, was used as sweetening. It was forty miles to the nearest blacksmith shop, at Atlas, Pike county, and farmers were compelled to carry their plows that distance on horse-back to have them sharpened.

In the year 1831, an enterprise, much needed in those days of meager facilities for procuring the necessaries and conveniences of daily life, was put into operation, by the erection in Quincy of the first steam flouring-mill, thus saving the early settlers many miles of travel.

LAND OFFICE.

In the same year—1831—the United States land office was established at Quincy, with Samuel Alexander as register, and Thomas Corlin as receiver. The first entry of land was made in December of that year, and during the following year but seventeen additional entries had been made. It was during this year, 1831, that the first addition to the town of Quincy was laid out by John Wood, and John E. Jeffries built the Land Office Hotel on the north side of the public square. This for many years was a place of very general public resort, and headquarters for the mutual interchange of local news and gossip. Many are the associations of this historical house. It has long since been numbered with the institutions of the past.

INVESTIGATION.

The first investigation of a public official in the county of Adams, was in the year of 1831. Abe Prickett, Gen. Hite, and John E. Jeffries accused H. H. Snow, clerk of the courts, with malconduct, and on March 26,

1831, the court having duly investigated the charges, found him not guilty. Archy Williams defended Mr. Snow, and made a splendid speech in his behalf, which went a long ways toward shaping the verdict. Considerable feeling was evinced by the public, and when the court announced their verdict it is said that John Wood, who was present, whispered loud enough to be heard all through the court room, "Virtue rewarded!" Tom King, feeling that Snow had been outraged, upon the adjournment of the court attacked Hite and gave him a severe beating, and then turned his attention to Prickett whom he served in a like manner, and had Jeffries not made his escape by fleeing from the scene he would undoubtedly have been served in the same manner.

TAVERN RATES RE-ESTABLISHED.

As is known by all, in those days each person taking out a tavern license was regulated by a special act of the Commissioners' Court. The moving object in taking out a license was that the keeper of the tavern might legally sell liquors. Certain it is that occasionally a traveler would come along who would prefer sleeping under the shelter of a roof, but this we believe was only the exception, for in most cases they would camp out. The tavern-keeper did not expect to make his money by keeping an inn proper, but the chief source of income was the sale of liquors, or from what in later days is denominated a saloon.

On Tuesday, March 8, 1831, tavern rates were re-established as follows, which appears to have been required by the innovation or use of mixed drinks:

	CTS.
For keeping horse per night, with fodder and grain.....	25
Each meal of victuals.....	25
Lodgings per night.....	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Single horse feed.....	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whiskey or peach brandy $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.....	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
French brandy, Holland Gin, and good Jamaica Spirits, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.....	25
Maderia Wine.....	371 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " small glass.....	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Other Wine " ".....	061 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " pr. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.....	181 $\frac{1}{2}$
Punch pr. glass, with $\frac{1}{2}$ gill good liquor.....	121 $\frac{1}{2}$
Single drink of any kind of spirits without sugar....	061 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " " " " with loaf or lump sugar	121 $\frac{1}{2}$

WEATHER IN '32.

Those of the early settlers of this county who have survived the winter and spring of the year 1832 will not fail to remember that they are memorable for numerous instances of sudden changes in the weather from extreme warmth to extreme cold. It is related that on the sixteenth day of March, 1832, David Clark and William Carter, of McDonough county, were returning from Frederiek to Macomb, each with a wagon-load of goods. On the morning of this day they left the residence of a friend living near Doddsville and proceeded a few miles when it became so

cold they could go no further. Unhitching their oxen from the wagons they started for the nearest house, a few miles distant, barely reaching it alive. On this same day two men left Blandinsville for Fort Madison, the weather at starting being comparatively pleasant. They had gone but a short distance when the weather suddenly changed, and they discovered that they were freezing. One of them hurried off for help, which was obtained, and on going back the other man was found but a short distance from where he was left, frozen to death. Such were some of the experiences of our pioneer settlers, as we have them from the lips of the survivors.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

The troops for the Black Hawk war were called out in 1831 by Gov. John Reynolds, upon the petitions of the settlers on Rock river and vicinity. The first petition, which was sent to him in April, 1831, stated that "last fall the Black Hawk band of Indians almost destroyed all of our crops and made several attacks on the owners when they attempted to prevent their depredations, and wounded one man by actually stabbing him in several places. This spring they act in a much more outrageous and menacing manner." This petition represented that there were six or seven hundred Indians among them. It was signed by thirty-five or forty persons.

Another petition sets forth that "the Indians pasture their horses in our wheat fields, shoot our cows and cattle, and threaten to burn our houses over our heads if we do not leave." Other statements placed the number of the Indians at no more than three hundred. Therefore the call was made May 26, 1831, on the militia for seven hundred mounted men. Beardstown was the designated place of rendezvous and such was the sympathy and courage of the settlers that the number offering themselves was almost three times the number called out. They left the encampment near Rushville for Rock Island June 15, 1831, and on the 30th of June, in a council held for the purpose, Black Hawk and twenty-seven chiefs and warriors on one part, and Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, of the U. S. Army, and John Reynolds, governor of Illinois, on the other part, signed a treaty of peace and friendship. This capitulation bound the Indians to go and remain west of the Mississippi river. In April, 1832, this treacherous chief, with some five hundred followers, appeared again upon the scene of action, and fear and excitement spread through the length and breadth of the State. Gov. Reynolds, hearing of the threatening movement after a while, in his home at Belleville, made a call on the 16th of April, 1832, for militia to meet at Beardstown on the 22d of April. There were two companies from Adams county; of one Wm. G. Flood was captain, E. L. Pierson lieutenant; Capt. Earle Pierce, the sheriff, raised the other, which was afterwards Capt. Martin's and Capt. Coon's command. There are but few remaining now among the many that hurried off to help their fellow-

citizens in the north, but among the number is Gov. Wood, now in his eighty-first year, who went and took with him two hired men. Abler hands will at some future day, we presume, prepare the memoirs of his eventful life, and rescue from forgetfulness many thrilling scenes to brighten the page of history. Mr. Robert Tillson, still living in Quincy, which at that time was the only postoffice for many miles, was postmaster and store-keeper, and could not go, but furnished an outfit consisting of gun, tin cup, blanket and provisions for Mr. John M. Holmes and another young man, who were his clerks.

At this time the population of Quincy was less than one thousand, and the mail was brought once a week, by a man on horseback, from Carrollton, Apple Creek and Atlas.

Such was the feeling toward the faithless band of British Indians that hardly half a dozen men remained behind, and much fear fell upon the defenceless ones that were left at home. On the 15th of September, 1832, a treaty was made that ended all alarm upon the borders and permitted the arts of peace once more to flourish among the pioneers. President Jackson, in a message to Congress, spoke in flattering terms of the brave and efficient action of the Illinois volunteers.

ANECDOTES.

John Thomas, a jovial, kind-hearted man, and a regular Yankee, had a peculiar pronunciation, saying, *Keum cout*.

Mike Dodd, another odd character, when he came to Quincy, as a matter of course, would imbibe freely and would then give vent to his feelings in boasting that he was "Mike Dodd in a minute and was built up from the ground like a muskrat house, and didn't buy 'taters of a nigger." Mike had a very large horse, which he usually rode, and whom he called Boleaway.

Another character in the county, when in town, would always make his little speech, which was: "That he lived behind Jonathan Crow's plantation and drank branch water."

A blacksmith, who was one of the earliest settlers of Quincy, had a favorite dog whom he called "Nigger Boy," and he would say that Nigger Boy was not "boughtable."

A hatter used to take his periodical spree, usually in company with Ed Pierson. Upon one occasion he and Pierson procured an old candle box, with a candle stick and some small pieces of candles, and paraded the streets, bareheaded, arm-in-arm, crying out: "We are the light of the world."

There was also a queer character by the name of Young, who settled in Quincy in the year of 1828 or '29. He had been President of the Owl Creek bank, a bogus concern in Ohio or Indiana, and came west to escape the rage of an indignant and swindled community. He was a very enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, and also practiced law. Upon one occasion, in a trial of the right of property, before Wesley Williams,

Young was employed on one side and was opposed by Arehey Williams and Judge Logan. Young became very much incensed because Williams and Logan used legal terms which he did not understand, saying: "I do not understand your *teaticle* phrases." Young was a "jaek-of-all-trades," and upon one occasion he was employed by the Captain of a steamboat to make a figure head for his boat, which he did, and the Captain refused to pay Young his price for it, which made Young angry, and he swore he would build a boat to the figure head, and at once proceeded to put his threat into execution. After he had laid the keel, some one, during his absence, wrote upon the keel, "Young's folly," which so disgusted him that he suspended operations. Afterwards, Young was dubbed "*old figure head*," which name he bore as long as he remained in Quincy. He died some years afterwards near Peoria, in a rail pen.

Another of the odd characters who settled for a time in Adams county was a little man by the name of Louis Masquerier, from Kentucky. He resided in Quincy, on the bluff, on what is now Main street, and kept what was then termed a grocery (a ten gallon keg of whiskey). He finally gave up that business and went to Vandalia, to be examined for a license to practice law. He knew but little (if any) law, and the Judges, Wilson, Smith and Lockwood, feeling that the people would soon find it out, gave him his license, they knowing that he could do no harm, being so totally unfit for the profession. He made some pretensions as a poet, and the early papers teemed with his effusions. He finally drifted to New York, and was lost sight of.

Uncle Johnny Kirkpatrick, one of the ministers in the county, was an oddity in his way. He was not very learned, but had a way of drawing his illustrations, which, to say the least, was peculiar. In one of his sermons, he was combating the idea that the Christian religion could be overthrown, saying: "You might as well try to turn over Laurel Hill with a corn-stalk; it can't be done." At another time, whilst attempting to show that the Christians were going through the world by the help of divine inspiration, he said, "Christians are not going through the world blindfolded or groping their way in the dark. They know they are on the right road to heaven." His simile was that if they (his hearers) were going to Atlas, Pike county: "You would not take out into the prairie and around the corner of Keyes' fence, but would, on the contrary, go down the river, and you would find three notches on the trees, which would assure you that you were on the State road. And so it is with the Christians; they see the notches all along their route."

To a former resident of Quincy belongs the idea of originating paper collars, as the following incident will show: One of the early residents of Quincy, who had come from the east and had been accustomed to wearing linen, or to use the popular phrase, "biled shirts," was in quite a quandary, not being able to get any washing done. In his distress, he ap-

plied to one of the inhabitants who was blessed with a wife. The citizen said he could get his wife to wash his shirts, which she did, using a home-made starch, which was manufactured by pounding corn into the proper consistency. When his shirts were returned, the bosoms were completely sealed with the hulls of corn. He had chalked the collars so long, that chalk would not remain on the surface any longer, and being of an inventive turn, he cut out of strong letter paper some collars and pinned them over the old ones, thus making the first paper collars on record.

CAUSES OF SLOW GROWTH.

For the first ten years, dating from 1824, the growth and settlement of Adams county was very slow, being retarded by various causes. The lands not being in the market, immigration was retarded; trading facilities were proportionately curtailed; money was exceedingly scarce; coon skins, maple sugar, deer hides, feathers, wild honey, beeswax and deer tallow were the current circulating medium of the people. However, the wants of the people being simple and few, and raising most everything they needed, they were doubtless as happy in their primitive condition as now, when surrounded by every luxury the heart can desire. Being also considered an unhealthy location, having but little intercourse with the outside world in the way of trade, and not being supplied with any buglers, in the shape of real estate agents, to sound its beauties and advantages, the county drifted along upon the tide, biding its time, which was sure to come. Finally, in 1834, the re-action took place and it commenced a rapid increase which it has steadily kept up until the present time, and now shows the most beautiful city in the State, being second in size, with a population unsurpassed for intelligence, industry and enterprise.

Up to this time, most of the bacon and flour used by the people of this section had been imported, but with a steam flouring-mill in operation, and with the stock raised in the county, the business began to be reversed and exporting soon followed.

CHOLERA.

On the 4th day of July, 1833, cholera broke out in the county, and the citizens of Quincy took active steps towards preventing the spread of the disease and also for the care of those unfortunate ones who had been attacked with it.

This was the first time in the history of the county that it was visited by an epidemic, and for some little time the people were at a loss how to proceed, some of the physicians, as do those of the present day, asserting that the disease which was spreading was not the cholera, but finally their eyes were opened to the stern reality, and active steps were at once taken to prevent its further ravages. The disease made its first appearance about the 4th day of July, and on the 6th a meeting of the citizens was called

to be held at the court-house, to take steps for that purpose. William G. Flood was appointed chairman, and the Hon. O. H. Browning appointed secretary. The town was divided into three districts, with a vigilance committee for each district. J. F. Holmes, O. H. Browning and R. S. Green, chairman of the respective vigilance committees, were appointed a board of health, and from the reports seemed to have been invested with almost absolute authority. They were instructed to meet daily, or oftener, if necessary, procure attendance and nourishment for the sick, and also to superintend the burial of the dead. The disease spread with great rapidity, and it was all the more noticeable in a small and thinly settled county. On the 7th of July there were forty-three cases of sickness, however, not all being cholera. There is no record left of the actual number of deaths from cholera alone, but from the best authority to be obtained, somewhere between thirty and forty died in Quincy alone, which at that time contained a population of about four hundred. In that day the people were not so well prepared, either with means or remedies, to battle with an epidemic, and had no contingent fund, national, State, or county, as is now the case when such plagues overtake the country. Neither had they the means of communication which we now possess. The expense was borne by public subscription, and the report of Levi B. Allen, treasurer of the relief committee for July 10th, shows that he had received twenty-six dollars and ninety-five cents, and he had disbursed the sum of four dollars. What a sum of money to battle an epidemic with. Yet how heroically did those gallant pioneers fight their battles. Faithfully and well did they stand one by the other resolving to live and die together. While there is no doubt that there are many of the old citizens living to-day who were participants of those scenes, the only one whose name was then mentioned as a leader, now living, is the Hon. O. H. Browning.

POPULATION.

At this period, or the year 1834 following, the population of the entire county had reached the number of 7,042 souls, and of this number there were 1,319 subject to military duty; as to sex, the records show that there were 1,452 male children, and 1,317 female children under ten years of age. The population of Quincy at this period was 753 inhabitants, and of this number 270 were subject to military duty, the majority single men.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

As a matter of interest we have taken the pains to give a table of prices of farm produce for a period of fifty-three years, commencing with the year of the organization of Adams county, and the figures we believe are very accurate for the average prices in New York City for the month of January in each year:



James Campbell
CLAYTON TOWNSHIP

Year.	Corn, bu.	Wheat, bu.	Oats, bu.	Pork, Mess, bbl.	Wool, lb.
1825	42	\$1 01	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$13 37	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
1826	74	90	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 75	34
1827	70	93	56	11 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
1828	57	1 15	34	14 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
1829	59	1 53	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 25	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
1830	54	1 04	32	11 50	21 $\frac{1}{8}$
1831	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 25	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 87	25
1832	75	1 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	13 60	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
1833	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 19	49 $\frac{1}{3}$	13 25	32 $\frac{1}{3}$
1834	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 06	44	14 50	32 $\frac{1}{4}$
1835	74	1 05	49	13 75	27 $\frac{1}{3}$
1836	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 78	56 $\frac{1}{3}$	18 25	32 $\frac{1}{3}$
1837	1 06	1 77	57	23 50	45
1838	86	1 09 $\frac{1}{8}$	40 $\frac{1}{3}$	21 50	80
1839	92	1 24 $\frac{7}{8}$	55	23 25	38 $\frac{1}{3}$
1840	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 06	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 25	32 $\frac{1}{3}$
1841	52	1 03	52	13 25	27 $\frac{1}{3}$
1842	67	1 25	49	9 62 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
1843	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	8 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
1844	43	1 00	43	10 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{3}$
1845	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	51 $\frac{1}{3}$	8 30	29
1846	74	1 31	49 $\frac{1}{3}$	13 56	27
1847	80	1 02 $\frac{1}{3}$	49 $\frac{1}{3}$	10 25	23
1848	77	1 25	50 $\frac{1}{3}$	11 00	29
1849	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 22 $\frac{1}{3}$	21	14 18	36
1850	64	1 25	43 $\frac{5}{8}$	11 81	31
1851	64 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 20	48 $\frac{1}{3}$	12 18	31 $\frac{1}{3}$
1852	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 06	47 $\frac{1}{3}$	14 68	31
1853	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 32	51 $\frac{1}{3}$	19 62	39
1854	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 04	49 $\frac{1}{3}$	13 43	39
1855	1 01	3 57	55 $\frac{1}{3}$	12 62	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
1856	93	2 14	46 $\frac{1}{3}$	17 37	32
1857	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 76	47	10 67	35
1858	61	1 37	42 $\frac{1}{3}$	15 75	29 $\frac{1}{2}$
1859	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 40	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	17 57	38
1860	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	16 18	39
1861	73	1 14	38	16 12	32
1862	67	1 38	40 $\frac{1}{3}$	12 25	47
1863	75	1 53	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 43	63 $\frac{2}{3}$
1864	1 26	1 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 87	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
1865	1 94	1 85	1 03	35 25	55
1866	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 20	29 12	70
1867	1 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 00	80	19 12	60
1868	1 20	2 45	86	21 00	48
1869	90	1 70	75	28 00	57
1870	1 12	1 30	78	29 75	61
1871	80	1 42	75	19 75	43
1872	78	1 50	54	14 50	70
1873	66	1 67	68	13 25	70
1874	84	1 65	77	16 50	55
1875	97	1 25	65	20 50	56
1876	71	1 30	59	20 75	49
1877	59	1 47	55	17 50	48

It will be seen that the prices of leading farm products have not been controlled so much by war at home or abroad as by the supply. For instance the price of wheat during the first two years of the civil war was less than January, 1877. And again, during the prevalence of the Franco-German war prices were lower than for 1878. The maximum price, \$3.00 per bushel for wheat, was reached two years after the close of our civil war. A foreign demand may make an active market, but unless there is a short crop at home it seldom carries the price up very high.

WILD CAT SCHEMES.

A bank was incorporated by the Legislature of Illinois, on the 22d of March, 1819, by the style of the "President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois," to continue for twenty-five years, with a capital not exceeding four millions of dollars, one-half of which was to be subscribed by individuals and the other half by the State, when the "Legislature should deem proper." Books were to be opened in divers towns, and if stock was ever subscribed, not one dollar was ever paid. Such was some of the extravagant legislation of that period. The next General Assembly, of 1820-21, repealed this mammoth charter. A way had been discovered to create money without capital. Another bank was chartered, in which specie had no concern, with a capital of \$500,000 on State credit; the stock to be raised and managed by State Directors, under the supervision of the Legislature. Three hundred thousand dollars in paper currency were to be emitted, loaned on real estate at two-thirds the appraised value, or on personal security not exceeding one hundred dollars to individuals. No individual could obtain over one thousand dollars on landed security. Interest at six per cent. The bills drew a credit of two per cent. per annum, and the institution was to run ten years; and if its projectors were to be credited in their fancies, it would produce an increase in that period sufficient to redeem all the bills issued, pay all contingent expenses, and give the State a profit of one hundred thousand dollars by the time the charter would expire. But it all turned out to be a fraud, delusion and snare. The bills went tumbling down to thirty-three cents on the dollar; the real estate of borrowers, previously inflated by a spurious currency, went down in a greater degree; lands that had sold for ten dollars per acre, fell to two and three dollars; town lots in villages sunk near one thousand per cent., and fancy towns, on paper, became wholly valueless. And at the expiration of the charter, in 1831, when the bills had to be redeemed, there was no alternative, to save the State credit, but to contract a cash loan to redeem the outstanding bills of one hundred thousand dollars. This was the commencement of the debt of the State, and has been designated as the "Wiggins Loan," from the gentleman who negotiated the stock.

AGRICULTURAL.

In the beginning of the year 1838 the people of Adams county began to take interest in the matter of associating themselves together for the purpose of furthering the agricultural interests and growth of the county, and in January of that year a meeting was held in the town of Columbus, over which Judge Ralston presided. The meeting adopted by-laws and a constitution, and from this meeting have sprung the large and influential societies of the county, which have accomplished so much in the county for its agricultural development, and of which further mention will be made under the appropriate head.

MAILS.

In order to show what trouble the people of the Western country had in communicating with the outside world, in the earlier days of the settlement of the county, it will only be necessary to introduce the rates of postage, as established by the government in 1835. The rates were as follows:

On a single letter, composed of one piece of paper, for any distance not exceeding 30 miles.....	6c.
Over 30 miles, and not exceeding 80 miles.....	10c.
Over 80 " " " 150 "	12½c.
Over 150 " " " 400 "	18¾c.
Over 400 "	25c.

Thus it will be noticed that in order to send a letter to St. Louis, in those days, required a stamp of at least twelve and one-half cents, and to Chicago would have required at least twenty cents; while on every one to New York or Philadelphia, a stamp of twenty-five cents would be required. What nice little stamp accounts some of our large Adams county firms would have had to paid had they lived in those days and done the business they now do. Beyond a question or doubt there are firms in Adams county to-day, who, had they been doing the same business in 1835 that they now do, would have had to pay the government at least ten thousand dollars per year postage. Then again, with the high rates of postage which they were compelled to pay, they were obliged to wait the uncertain arrivals of the mail boy, or the more uncertain arrival of the stage coach. Such postal facilities nowadays would most certainly interfere with the heavy mercantile transactions which are now carried on by the people of this county. And while we are at present enjoying every facility that human intellect can invent to annihilate space, in order that the world may have quicker and safe recommunication, from continent to continent, there are some to be found who croak and fret at delay, and grumble about not getting their mails.

PRICES IN QUINCY.

It may, as an item of interest, be of some importance to the people of the county to know how the markets ruled away back in our grandfathers' days, and we give the prices current of the Quincy market, corrected by Whitney & Co., and published in the *Illinois Bounty Land Register*, of date April 17th, 1835:

Bacon, hams, hog, round, per lb. \$	.05	Hides, green, per lb. .... \$	.04½
Beef, on foot, per cwt.	3.00	Iron, bar, " .....	.08
" fresh in market, per lb. ....	.04	" hoop, " .....	.12½
Beeswax, per lb. ....	.15	Lard, " .....	.05
Butter, fresh, per lb. scarce	.16¼	Lead, pig, "	none
" kegs, "	none	" bar, " .....	.12½
Candles, sperm, per lb. ....	.40	Leather, sole, "	\$0 28 10
" mould, " .....	.20	" upper, " .....	.50
" dipped, " .....	.16¾	Nails, cut, assorted, per lb. ....	.10
Coal, per bu. ....	.20	" wrought, " .....	.25

Coffee, per lb.....	\$.20	Pork, mess, per bbl.....	\$11.00
Deer skins, per lb.....	.10	" prime, "	9.00
Furs, muskrat skins.....	.16 $\frac{3}{4}$	" cargo, "	7.00
" raccoon " .....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Potatoes, Irish, per bu.....	7.00
" otter "	\$3.50 to 4.50	" sweet, "	none
Flour, superfine, per bbl.....	4.50	Sugar, loaf, per lb.....	.20
" fine. "	3.50	" brown, " .....	.16 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wheat, per bu.....	.50	" Havanna white, per lb.....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rye, " .....	.37	Salt, Liv Blown, per bu.....	1.50
Oats, " .....	.25	" alum ground, "	1.00
Corn, in sacks, per bu.....	.30	" Kanawha, "	1.00
" " ear, " .....	.25	" " retailed in bbl., per lb	.75
Grass seeds, clover, per bu. scarce	8.00	Shot, per lb.....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
" timothy, "	3.00	Tallow, " .....	.10
" blue grass, per bu....	2.00	Whiskey, country, per gal.....	.30
Hides, dried, per lb.....	.09	Wool, per lb.....	.50

December 18th of the same year, the market had advanced as follows: Wheat, \$1.00 per bu.; flour \$7.50 per bbl.; pork, \$3.50 per cwt.; beef, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cwt.; corn, in ear. 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; corn meal, delivered in town, 75c.; butter, 25c.; fire wood, \$2.00 per cord.

What changes have taken place since those were the ruling prices. What fortunes have been made and lost, what vast changes in the mercantile world. From 2,500 bushels of wheat ground in the mills of Quincy in 1835 could our readers comprehend for a moment, the number of bushels which were ground yearly simply by the mills of Quincy alone, to say nothing of the many others scattered over the county who are doing equally as large a business.

THE JAIL.

In the proceedings of the County Commissioners' Court of Thursday, June 6th, 1839, the order was made to build the jail which stood on Fifth street, Quincy, in the rear of the court-house which was burned in 1873. The following are a part of the records: "WHEREAS, There is no jail or place of confinement for criminals in the county of Adams, it is therefore thought expedient and necessary that a jail should be built in the said county of Adams for the confinement and safe keeping of criminals. It is therefore ordered that a jail be built in the town of Quincy, on the east part of the lot on which the court-house now stands; said jail is to be built with the front facing to the south and to range with the south side of the court-house. Said jail is to be built after and agreeable to a draft as now on file in the clerk's office.

Ordered, that the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to Joseph T. Holmes and J. O. Woodruff, or bearer, for the purpose of commencing and carrying on the building of a jail in Quincy. The above amount to be issued in orders of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars each, the orders to draw twelve per cent. per annum interest from the time they are taken out of the office until redeemed. Said orders to be redeemed in twelve months after their date.

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

In June, 1839, proceedings in the County Commissioners' Court were had relative to the fixing the boundaries and the creation of election precincts throughout the county. Below is a record of the proceedings of the commissioners as taken from official sources:

Ordered, That township 2 north, and range 5 west, constitute one election precinct, to be called *Northeast Precinct*, and ordered that Elliott Combs, Zacheus Dean, and Jonathan Browning be appointed judges of all elections to be held in said precinct, and ordered that all elections in said precinct be held at the house of Zacheus Dean.

Ordered, That township 1 north, and range 5 west, and township 1 south, 5 west, constitute *Clayton*, and ordered that Cyrus Cupen, George McMurray and Shannon Wallace be appointed judges of all elections to be held in said precinct, and ordered that all elections be held at the house of David M. Campbell.

Ordered, That township 2 south, and range 5 west, 3 south, range 5 west, 3 south, range 6 west, and 3 south, 6 west, constitute an election precinct, to be called *Kingston Precinct*, and ordered that George W. Williams, Azariah Mayfield and Richard Buffington, be appointed judges of all elections to be held in Kingston Precinct, and that all elections be held at the house of William Hendricks.

Ordered, That township 2 south, and range 6 west, constitute an election precinct, to be called *Liberty Precinct*, and ordered that John Wigle, William Hart and Jacob Hunsaker be appointed judges of all elections to be held in said precinct, and that all elections to be held in said precinct be held at the house of D. P. Meacham.

Ordered, That an election precinct, to be called *Payson Precinct*, be bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning at the river on the county line, thence east along said line to the range line dividing 6 and 7 west, thence north with said line to the section corner between 24 and 25, 2 south, and range 7 west; thence west with said line to the river, and ordered that Thomas Crocker, Alexander Furst and David Collins be, and they are hereby appointed judges of all elections to be held in said precinct, and it is ordered that all elections in said precinct be held at the store of J. C. Bernard.

Ordered, That *Quincy Precinct* be bounded as follows, to-wit.: beginning at the river and running east on the section line dividing sections 24 and 25, township 2 south, and range 9 west, continuing to the section corner between sections 21 and 22, township 2 south, and range 8 west, thence north to the section corner between sections 21 and 28, township 1 south, and range 8 west, thence west along said line to the river. The old judges to serve. This record makes no mention of the place of holding the election.

Ordered, That the bounds of *Burton Precinct* be as follows, to-wit.: beginning at the section corner between sections 24 and 25, on the range line between 6 and 7 west, thence north on said line to the section corner between sections 25 and 36, township 1 south, and range 7 west of the 4th principal meridian, thence west to the range line between ranges 7 and 8 west, thence north one mile, thence three miles west, thence south six miles, thence east to the place of beginning, and ordered that E. M. King, John Doty and John G. Humphrey be and they are hereby appointed judges of all the elections in said precinct, and that all the elections in said precinct be held at the house of M. H. Daniels.

Ordered, That *Columbus Precinct* be bounded as follows, to-wit.: beginning at the northeast corner of township 1, south, 6 west, thence south six miles, thence west six miles, thence south one mile, thence west six miles, thence north seven miles, thence west six miles, thence south two miles, thence east six miles, to the place of beginning, and ordered that M. D. McCann, John Thomas and George Smith be and they are hereby appointed judges of all elections to be held in said precinct, and that all the elections be held at the school-house in the village of *Columbus*.

Ordered, That *Houston Precinct* is bounded on the north by the county line, on the east by the range line between townships 5 and 6 west, on the south by the base line, on the west by the range line between townships 6 and 7 west. Ordered, That David Strickler, John W. McFarland and Richard Seaton be and they are hereby appointed judges of all elections in said precinct, and that all elections be held at the house of H. A. Cyrus.

Ordered, that the bounds of *Woodville Precinct* be as follows, to-wit.: Commencing at the northeast of township number 2 north, and range 7 west, thence south on the range line, between sections 6 and 7 west, ten miles, thence west six miles, thence north ten miles to the county line, thence east with the county line to the place of beginning, and ordered that Benjamin Robertson, Martin Shurry and Simeon Curtis be and they are hereby appointed judges of all the elections to be held in said precinct, and that all elections be held at *Woodville*.

INCORPORATION.

The following entries are the record of the County Commissioners' Court relative to the incorporation of the towns *Columbus* and *Payson*, in the year 1839:

We do certify that, at an election held at the school-house in Columbus, on Saturday evening, March 2, 1839, ten days' notice having been previously given in three public places, for the purpose of voting for or against incorporation of said town, and J. G. Driskell having been chosen President and W. D. McCann Clerk, and they having been duly sworn by William Oglesby proceeded to open a poll, which resulted as follows: For incorporating, forty-eight votes; against incorporating, three votes.

J. E. DRISKELL, President,
W. D. McCANN, Clerk.

At an election held at the office of William Shinn, in *Payson*, Adams county, Illinois, on the 23d of May, 1839, for the purpose of determining

whether the town should become incorporated or not, the following number of votes were given, to-wit.: In favor of incorporation, forty-one votes; against becoming incorporated, nine.

We hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the polls at said election.

A. W. SHINN, President,
ALEX. S. ABERNETHY, Clerk.

COUNTY SEAT CONTEST—COLUMBUS.

The principal argument used in this bitter contest was the geographical idea, which the Columbus friends showed up in all its phases. It was only eighteen or twenty miles from the remotest portion of Adams county to Columbus, while, it was nearly double the distance to Quincy from the bordering precincts.

There was a paper printed in Columbus during this time to which all contributed who were interested in the decision against Quincy. It was understood that A. Jonas was the moving spirit, and he was well supported by the eastern Adamsites, without regard to politics. This paper, after surviving the rude shocks of internecine war, and seeing the advent of quietness, under a united Adams county, was destined to witness still farther struggles and perish for its opinions on the classic shores of Nauvoo.

The Columbus *Advocate* was bought by the company who started the "*Nauvoo Expositor*," principal among whom was Frank Higbee. The first appearance of the sheet called down the indignation of Joe Smith & Company, who having met in council and declared it a nuisance, proceeded "to abate it." The fragments of this press and its appendages became like "the blood of the martyrs, the seed of the church," though not the Mormon Church. Other portions of our history refer to this occasion so that no more mention need here be made.

Mr. Wesley McCann retained his commission as Justice of the Peace for Adams county, as also did James A. Bell, who lived a few miles east of Columbus. L. McFarland, of Houston, and Esquire McClintock, of Liberty. These justices considered themselves acting under their original commissions for four years, or *until their successors were duly elected and commissioned*.

The election in the contest for the change in the location of the county seat from Quincy to Columbus, was held on Monday, the second day of August, 1841, and the certificate of the abstract of the poll books is in the following words as spread upon the record of the County Commissioners' Court.

Abstract of the poll books of an election held in the County of Adams and State of Illinois, on Monday, the second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. Columbus had sixteen hundred and thirty-six votes for county seat. Quincy had fifteen hundred and forty-five votes for county seat.

(Signed.)

HENRY ASBURY, J. P. [Seal.]
W. D. McCANN, J. P. [Seal.]

Upon the official announcement of the result of the election, the friends of Quincy, by their counsel, Abraham Wheat, Esq., and Andrew Johnston,

Esq., presented a petition to the County Commissioners' Court, which was filed on the 7th day of September, 1841, against the removal of the county seat from Quincy to Columbus, the reasons they gave being embraced in the subjoined copy of the petition as taken from official records.

TO THE HONORABLE WM. RICHARDS, GEORGE SMITH, AND ELI SEEHORN, *County Commissioners of Adams County:*

The undersigned citizens of Adams county beg leave respectfully to represent that the returns of the late election held for the removal of the county seat of said county from Quincy to Columbus, have been made, as your petitioners have been informed, and believe, in favor of said removal, by a majority of ninety-one votes; that as your petitioners are informed and believe, a number of illegal votes have been found upon said poll books in favor of Columbus, exceeding the number of one hundred, and thus your petitioners consider it doubtful whether a majority of legal votes were cast at said election for Quincy or Columbus; that your petitioners are further informed that at several of the precincts in said county, the said election was not held and conducted conformably to law, nor the returns thereof made in accordance to the provisions of the law; that your petitioners are desirous upon the foregoing and other grounds, to contest the validity and correctness of said election and the returns thereof; that the law providing for said election does not point out specially any method for contesting the same; that the said law provides that the returns of said election shall be certified to your honorable body, and does not provide for the revision thereof by any other authority. That your petitioners have given notice by publication in the *Quincy Whig* of their intention to contest the said election before three justices of the peace, in the manner provided in case of contested elections of justices of the peace; that your petitioners entertain some doubts whether the said election ought to be contested before the said justices or before this honorable court, and that your petitioners desire to know in what manner this honorable court will permit the said election to be contested. Therefore they pray this honorable court that upon a hearing of this petition it will be pleased to order as follows, to-wit:

1st. That all proceedings for the removal of the county seat be suspended, and postponed until the termination of this contest.

2d. That this court will permit the said election to be contested before them, and will appoint a time and place for the hearing thereof; and,

3d. That, in case this court shall decline to make the order above prayed for, it will be pleased to order all proceedings for the removal of the county seat to be stayed and suspended until the decision of said contest before said three justices under the notice aforesaid, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Signed,

JOEL RICE,
J. H. LUCE,
JOHN WOOD,
J. T. HOLMES.

Committee on behalf of the legal voters of Adams county, in favor of the seat of justice being retained at Quincy.

Quincy, Adams county, Illinois, }
Monday, 6th of September, 1841. }

The opinion of two members of the court upon the above petition, involving a question of local interests, which was mixed with not a little personal feeling engendered by the contest, we believe, in justice to an impartial account, should be given. The questions presented in the petition were treated in an opinion of some length by William Richards and Eli Seehorn, two of the commissioners. The opinion as filed by them was in the following words, which we have taken from official records of their proceedings in the matter:

OPINION OF WILLIAM RICHARDS AND ELI SEEHORN:

After hearing the matter discussed by the attorneys and counsel on each side of the question, we, William Richards and Eli Seehorn, two of the county commissioners, have made and delivered the following opinion, to-wit.: In the matter of the question of Joel Rice and others, praying for a contest of the validity of the late election for the removal of the seat of justice of this county presented to this court on yesterday.



Charles Chase
(DECEASED)
ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP



E. W. Chapman
(DECEASED)
ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP



A. E. Bowles
(DECEASED)
ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP



James Gray
(DECEASED)
ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP

The petitioners represent, among other things, that at the election held on the second day of August last, for the removal of the seat of justice of this county from Quincy to Columbus, there were more than one hundred illegal votes polled in favor of the removal to Columbus, as they are informed and believe, and further, that at several of the precincts the said election was not held and conducted conformably to the law, nor the returns thereof made according to the provisions of the law, and that they pray that this court will permit the said election to be contested before them, and will appoint a time and place for the hearing thereof, and that all proceedings for the removal of the county seat be suspended and postponed until the termination of such contest. It is contended by counsel for petitioners in their arguments, that this court has the power of hearing the contest of the validity of said election; that such power is inherent in the law authorizing the election and incident to the duties imposed on this court in the event of Columbus receiving a majority of the legal votes. On the other side it is contended by counsel that there is no law authorizing the contest prayed for, and that the legislature never intended that said election should be contested, else it would have given the power and pointed out in the law itself the mode of conducting such contest.

The question presented is to this Court a new one, and unaided by the lights of legal learning, the Court has felt that it is a difficult one to decide. It is to be regretted that the Legislature did not itself especially provide for contesting its validity. Such a provision would have had a great tendency to prevent frauds from being committed. This, however, it has not done, and the question to be determined is whether this Court has the power of hearing the contest. If it has, it cannot be desired that it has also the power to prescribe the time, place and mode of conducting said contest, for this would be incident to the other. It appears from the certificate of Mr. Wren, our clerk, certifying the election returns to us that there were ninety-one majority votes polled in favor of the removal. The representation of the petitioners, if true, show that there were more than that number of illegal votes polled in favor of the removal to Columbus. The Court are very well satisfied that they have the power of going behind the clerk's certificate for the purpose of ascertaining correctly facts on which any of its orders or actions are to be based, when doubts arise, else in many cases, irreparable injuries might be done without adequate remedy. Neither the certificate of said clerk nor those of the judges of the election can in their opinion be only *prima facie* evidence of the existence of the facts to which they certify. This being the case, the Court are of the opinion that it has the power of hearing a contest of the validity of the said election, and the Court is further strengthened in this opinion from the provisions of the case itself, authorizing the election. The Court is well satisfied that the Legislature never intended that persons not qualified to vote at said election for county officers, should vote either for or against the removal of the seat of justice. Indeed it would be absurd to entertain the contrary opinion. The first section of the law authorizing the election—The Laws of Illinois, 1841, page 94—says: At which election, the clerk thereof shall open two columns, the one for Quincy, the other for Columbus, and shall take and record the vote for each qualified voter for one of the aforesaid places as the seat of justice for said county. And in the same section it says that the said election shall be conducted and the returns thereof made in the same manner as is provided in ordinary cases of the election of justices of the peace, and the second section of the same law provides that if at such election, Columbus shall receive the greatest number of votes for said seat of justice, then it shall be the duty of the County Commissioners' Court of said county, without delay, to cause to be erected, purchased or rented, suitable buildings in the town of Columbus, for a court-house, etc. If then, at said election, there were illegal votes polled, or it was not conducted or the returns thereof made in the manner provided in ordinary cases of the election of justices of the peace, more has been done than was even intended by the Legislature. In short, the Court are of the opinion that the Legislature intended simply that there should be a fair expression of the opinion of the legal voters of this county as to whether the seat of justice should be removed or not. This intention may have been defeated by fraudulent votes or by the election being conducted in an illegal manner or in both ways, and if the representations of the petitioners are true, there is grounds to believe that such is the case, and the Court believe it is their duty to so construe the law as to carry out the intentions of the Legislature. They therefore decide that they will hear the contest of said election and suspend any further action in reference to the removal of said seat of justice until after said contest.

[Signed]

WILLIAM RICHARDS.
ELI SEEHORN.

To this decision of William Richards and Eli Seehorn, a majority of the Commissioners' Court, a "dissenting opinion" or protest was filed by George Smith, the other member of the court, which, from the official records, appears in the following language:

QUINCY, Sept. 8th, 1841.

The undersigned, one of the county commissioners of the county of Adams, presents the following protest against a decision of a majority of the commissioners of said county, as made on the 7th inst., relative to contesting an election held in August last, removing the seat of justice of said county from Quincy to Columbus. The undersigned protests because said decision was not warranted by law, the Court having no jurisdiction in cases of contested elections, it being a court of limited jurisdiction, where duties are prescribed by the statute of the State, and it is believed by the undersigned that any act of said court, not granted them by law limiting the duties and powers would be a direct violation of their oath of office and an act of unwarrantable usurpation. I protest, because said decision is calculated to oppress the tax-payers with a burdensome tax of several thousand dollars. To investigate a matter, whether true or false, must finally be decided by the tribunals of the land to be without law or precedence, and absolutely null and void. I protest, because, from the showing of the petitioners themselves, they have doubts whether the remedy for the supposed grievances is in this Court or in some other, and they also admit there is no law clearly giving this Court the right to hear said petition, and ask the Court to decide so important a matter as the rights of three thousand people, upon at least a very doubtful question, without showing to the Court that it is their last resort, and unless they prevent an investigation, injustice will follow. I protest because the petition (setting aside the question of jurisdiction) does not show sufficient grounds upon which the Court could come to the conclusion that either fraud, illegality or informality was committed in said election, all the evidence before said Court being rumor and belief formed thereon, without stating facts. No names are given of illegal voters; no precinct specified at which the judges and clerks were not sworn according to law, nor any particular informality in the returns thereof, all of which I believe was absolutely requisite to enable the Court to decide understandingly. Finally, the undersigned protests, because he believes that if fraud has been committed or informality made in the returns of said election, and the party aggrieved has a right to contest at all, either the authority of the Circuit Court or the magistrates as provided in the case of contesting county officers is less doubtful than this Court to grant the prayer of the petitioners, and that this Court cannot take cognizance of the matter without arrogating to itself legislative powers by violating the laws of their State, and entailing upon the county all the evils that must inevitably fall on acts of injustice and oppression. Therefore, the undersigned would ask leave to enter the foregoing protest upon the records of said county.

[Signed]

GEORGE SMITH.

From the decision of William Richards and Eli Seehorn, the majority of the commissioners, Williard Graves and others, by Nehemiah Bushnell, their counsel, prayed an appeal, which was granted on condition that they give a good bond, in the sum of one hundred dollars, to be paid provided the decision of the majority of the Court should be confirmed.

After the decision of the County Commissioners' Court, the friends of Quincy carried the contest to the Legislature at Springfield, and succeeded in getting a special law through that body, dividing the county and creating a new county, which was called Marquette, a very complete account of which may be obtained from a perusal of the act, which, for the purpose of an unbiased and more full account of this affair, is inserted in our record of this local contest:

AN ACT TO CREATE THE COUNTY OF MARQUETTE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES THEREIN MENTIONED.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:* That all part of the now county of Adams lying east of range 7, west of the fourth principal Meridian, and also sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, of township 1, south of the base line in the aforesaid range 7, be, and the same is, hereby created into a new county, to be called the county of Marquette.

SEC. 2. There shall be an election on the first Monday of April next at the different places of voting for justices of the peace and constables in the limits of said county of Marquette; said election shall be conducted by the present judges of election in said county who have been appointed by the county of Adams according to the election laws of this State, at which election the legal voters of the said county of Marquette shall elect all county officers for said county, excepting school commissioner and one county commissioner and coroner, who shall be qualified and commissioned as similar officers are in other coun-

ties of this State. Said officers so elected and qualified shall hold their offices until the next ensuing general election for such offices now provided by law, and until their successors are legally qualified, and shall have the same jurisdiction, and discharge all the duties within the limits of the said county of Marquette, that are or may be required by law of similar officers in other counties of this State; *Provided, however,* that the person receiving the highest number of votes at said election for county commissioner shall hold his office until the first Monday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, anything in this section contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. Within five days after said election the judges of the election at their different places of holding the same shall return the poll-books thereof to the town of Columbus, in said county of Marquette, directed to Wesley D. McCann, an acting justice of the peace within the limits of said county, who, together with any two other acting justices of the peace of said county, shall meet in said town of Columbus within seven days after said election and proceed to open said election returns, and do and perform such other duties in relation to said returns as are now required of clerks of County Commissioners' Courts by law in relation to similar returns.

SEC. 4. As soon as the county officers shall have been elected and qualified the said county of Marquette shall be considered organized, and the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court shall give notice thereof to the judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, who shall thereupon appoint a clerk for the Circuit Court of said county, and shall hold court in the said county at the town of Columbus until the county seat of said county shall be located as hereinafter provided. Said county of Marquette shall constitute and form a part of the Fifth Judicial Circuit until otherwise provided by law; and it shall be the duty of the judge of said circuit to hold two terms of said court in said county annually at such times as he may order and appoint, or at such time as may be provided by law.

SEC. 5. All suits and prosecutions that have been commenced, or that may hereafter be commenced in the Circuit Court of Adams county before the organization of the said county of Marquette, shall not be affected by this act, but all suits and prosecutions so commenced as aforesaid shall be prosecuted to final termination in the Circuit Court of the said county of Adams, and the officers of the said county of Adams are hereby authorized and required to issue and execute all writs that may be necessary to the prosecution of all such suits and prosecutions to final termination anywhere within the limits of said county of Marquette.

SEC. 6. All justices of the peace and constables elected within the county of Adams, and who reside in the limits of the county of Marquette, shall hold their offices and have jurisdiction in the said county of Marquette as though they had been originally elected in said county.

SEC. 7. Daniel Harrison, school commissioner; George Smith, one of the county commissioners, and Jonas Grubb, the coroner of the present county of Adams, and who reside within the limits of the said county of Marquette, shall, after the organization of the said county of Marquette, hold their respective offices within and for the same until their present terms of office expire, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of the said county of Marquette, as soon as the same shall be organized, to notify the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of the said county of Adams thereof, when each of said offices within said county of Adams shall be deemed and considered vacant, which said vacancies in said Adams county shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies occasioned by other causes.

SEC. 8. The school funds belonging to the several townships in the county of Adams, and all moneys, notes, and mortgages appertaining to the same shall be paid and delivered over to the school commissioner of said county of Adams by the school commissioner of the said county of Marquette as soon as the school commissioner of the county of Adams shall be duly elected and qualified; and also all moneys and interest arising from the school college, and seminary fund which may belong to said county of Adams.

SEC. 9. At the next general election and until a new apportionment of representation shall be made among the several counties of this State, the county of Adams shall elect three representatives, and the county of Marquette to the general assembly of this State, and in case a vacancy shall happen in the offices of senator from the county of Adams, the said county of Adams and county of Marquette shall vote together to fill such vacancy, and the said counties shall continue so to do until a new apportionment shall be made, and in case of election for senator it shall be the duty of the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of the county of Marquette within four days after the returns of such election has been made to him, to meet the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of the county of Adams, at his office in the city of Quincy, and the two clerks together shall compare the polls and deliver a certificate to the person elected, and also a transcript of the votes for senator to the secretary of State.

SEC. 10. For the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice for the said county of Marquette, it shall be the duties of the judges of election at the time and place of voting for county officers as provided for in this act, to cause as many columns as there may be voted

for to be ruled on the poll-books of said election. At the head of each column a separate place shall be entered as candidates for the county seat of said county of Marquette; at said election all the legal voters of said county shall vote for one of the places designated, the places to be agreed upon by the voters of said county in any number they may see proper, and the place receiving a majority of all the votes given shall be the permanent seat of justice for said county; but if no place shall receive a majority of all the votes given then it shall be lawful for the said legal voters to meet at the several places of holding elections on the first Monday of August next, and then and there select and vote for one of the two places only having the highest number of votes at the former election, and the place having a majority of all the legal votes given shall be the permanent seat of justice of the said county of Marquette.

SEC. 11. That the County Commissioners' Court of said county of Marquette be and the same is hereby authorized and empowered at any regular term thereof whenever it shall be deemed expedient by an order to be entered on its records to appoint some competent person as a commissioner for the purpose hereinafter expressed, who shall take and subscribe an oath faithfully and carefully to perform such duties as shall be required of him by this act; which oath may be administered and certified to the clerk of the aforesaid court by any justice of the peace of said county.

SEC. 12. It shall be the duty of the County Commissioners' Court of said county when it makes such appointment, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, to provide a sufficient number of blank-books for the purpose contemplated by this act, substantially bound and suitable for recording deeds in, which books, when provided, shall be delivered to the aforesaid commissioner, who shall receipt to the clerk for the same.

SEC. 13. As soon as such book or books shall be delivered to said commissioner, he shall record in each book a copy of the order of his appointment, and of his oath of office, and proceed in due time to the office of the recorder of the county of Adams, and shall from the books in said office make out and record in a fair and legible manner in the book or books furnished him, all deeds and title papers, together with the acknowledgments and certificates appertaining thereto of lands lying in the aforesaid county of Marquette, which have been recorded in the office of the recorder of said county of Adams, and when the said commissioner shall have finished transcribing the aforesaid records contemplated by the recorder of the said county of Adams, shall estimate the number of bonds and other title papers which said commissioner shall have transcribed into such book or books, and certify the same to the County Commissioners' Court of said county of Adams, which shall thereupon make an order in favor of said commissioner for the sum of twenty-five cents for each deed by him transcribed as aforesaid, to be paid as other county orders are.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of the recorder of the county of Adams to permit said commissioner to make transcripts of all and every such deed and title paper, and for that purpose to use the books in which such instruments may be recorded.

SEC. 15. The said County Commissioners' Court, of said Marquette county, shall have power to fill all vacancies in the said office of commissioner.

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the aforesaid commissioner after transcribing the aforesaid deeds and title papers into the books so to be furnished him as aforesaid, to return the said books to the recorder of the said county of Marquette, and it shall be the duty of said recorder to make a certificate to that effect at the end of each book.

SEC. 17. The said commissioner on transcribing the deeds and title papers aforesaid into the books so provided as aforesaid, shall immediately after transcribing each deed, title paper, acknowledgment and certificate, note in the said book at what time, in what office, book and page, the same was originally recorded, and when such transcribed record books shall be delivered to the recorder of the said county of Marquette, they shall to all intents and purposes be considered and taken as books of record of title papers and deeds for the said county of Marquette, and copies of such transcribed records, certified by the recorder of said county, shall be evidence in all courts and places in the same manner that copies of deeds and title papers regularly recorded in the recorder's office of said county, are evidence and with the same effect.

SEC. 18. The debt now outstanding against the said county of Adams shall be paid by said county, and the said county of Marquette shall forever be released from the same; and it shall be the duty of the governor of this State, on or before the first day of April next, to appoint three suitable and disinterested persons not residents of either aforesaid counties, as commissioners, who shall, before entering upon the duties of their aforesaid office, make and subscribe their respective oaths or affirmations well and truly to discharge the duties required of them under the provisions of this act, impartially and to the best of their judgments and abilities, before some justice of the peace of the said county of Adams, who shall certify the same to the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of said county, and which shall be filed by him in his office.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duties of the aforesaid commissioners, within one month after their said appointment, on some day to be agreed upon by them, to repair to the seat of justice of the county of Adams, and then and there, after making the aforesaid oath or affirmation, ascertain from the records of said county; first, the value of taxable property

lying and being within the limits of the now county of Adams, from the book or books of the assessor of said county for the year of eighteen hundred and forty-two, according to the value of said property as set down in said book or books; secondly, the said commissioners shall in like manner, and from the same source, ascertain the value of taxable property lying and being within the limits of the said county of Marquette; thirdly, the said commissioners shall ascertain the amount of the debt outstanding against the county of Adams at the time of the passage of this act; fourthly, the said commissioners shall appraise and value the court house and jail of said county of Adams, and all other property, either real or personal, and all moneys, notes, bonds, etc., of every description, owned and belonging to the said county of Adams at the time of said appraisement, *provided, however*, that the public square in the city of Quincy shall be excepted from the provisions of this section, unless said public square should at any time hereafter be sold and converted into private property, in which event the county of Marquette shall be entitled to one-half of the proceeds of such sale, and excepting also from the provisions of this section the cemetery and market house and lot in said city of Quincy; fifthly, the said commissioners shall deduct from the value of said court house and jail the amount of the aforesaid outstanding debt against the said county of Adams, and then make out a duplicate award under their hands and seal, setting forth the result of the investigations hereinbefore required of them, and in which they shall award, to be paid by the said county of Adams to the said county of Marquette, such proportion of the balance of the appraised value of said court house and jail, after deducting the amount of the aforesaid outstanding debt against the said county of Adams, as the value of said taxable property lying and being within the limits of the said county of Marquette, bears to the value of the taxable property lying and being within the limits of the now county of Adams, and when the said award shall be so made out as provided in this section, one copy thereof shall be delivered by said commissioners to the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of the county of Adams, and the other to the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of the said county of Marquette, and the same shall be filed by the said clerks in their respective offices.

SEC. 20. At the first regular term of the County Commissioners' Court of the county of Adams, after the said award shall be filed as aforesaid, the said court shall make an order in favor of the said county of Marquette for the amount so awarded, to be paid to it by the said county of Adams, as in the last preceding section provided, and the said amount shall then be considered due from the said county of Adams to the said county of Marquette, and shall be paid in the same manner as other debts against said county.

SEC. 21. The said commissioners, for the purpose of discharging the duties required of them by this act, shall have free access to the records of said Adams county, but shall not be permitted to remove from their respective offices any books or papers belonging thereto, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of said county, and of all other officers of said county whom the said commissioners may deem it necessary to call upon, to aid them in the investigation aforesaid, for which said services, so to be rendered as aforesaid, the said clerk and other officials shall make no charge against the said county of Adams.

SEC. 22. The said commissioners may adjourn their meetings from time to time, to suit their convenience, but shall use all reasonable dispatch in the discharge, as hereinbefore required of them, and the concurrence of any two of them in any act or duty hereinbefore required of them shall be valid and binding to all intents and purposes; and they shall be paid by the county of Adams in the same manner as other charges against said county, three dollars each per day during the time actually employed in the discharge of their aforesaid duties, and for every day's necessary travel in going to and from the said seat of justice of the said county of Adams.

SEC. 23. As soon as the said county of Marquette shall be organized, and the clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of said county of Adams notified thereof, the treasurer of said county of Adams shall pay and deliver over to the treasurer of the county of Marquette, for the use of said county, such proportion of the funds now in the treasury of the said county of Adams, for the use of said county, and in the kind of funds in which the same was collected, as the value of the taxable property lying and being within the said county of Marquette bears to the value of the taxable property lying and being within the now county of Adams, as appears upon the book or books of the assessor of said Adams county, for the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, and the taxes assessed on the property lying and being within the limits of said county of Marquette, for the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, shall be collected by the collecting officer of the county of Adams, the same as if said county had not been divided, and the amount collected for the use of the county paid into the county treasury of the said county of Adams, the same as now required by law; and the treasurer of the county of Adams shall immediately thereafter pay and deliver over to the treasurer of the county of Marquette, for the use of the said county, such proportion of the aforesaid amount as the value of said taxable property lying and being within the limits of said county of Marquette bears to the value of said taxable property lying and being within the limits of the now county of Adams, as appears upon the aforesaid book or books of the aforesaid assessor; and it shall be the duty of the afore-

said treasurer of said county of Adams to take duplicate receipts for the money so to be paid by him as aforesaid, from the treasurer of the said county of Marquette, one of which he shall cause to be filed in the office of the County Commissioners' Court of said county of Adams.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

APPROVED February 11th, 1843.

The question as to whether Marquette was legally created, was determined in the Supreme Court of the State, at the December term, 1843, in the case of the People *ex relatione*, Andrew Redman vs. Nicholas Wren, county clerk of Adams county. Redman had been elected a justice of the peace for Columbus precinct, in Marquette county, and he brought the suit in the shape of an application for a writ of mandamus to compel Nicholas Wren, as clerk of Adams county, to issue his certificate of election. In the opinion in this case the Court say, "That the county of Marquette was absolutely created by the first section of the act entitled 'An act to create the county of Marquette,' etc., and it was not left optional with the inhabitants to organize or not; but whether organized or not it was absolutely separated, for election purposes, from Adams county. The jurisdiction of Adams county, for the purpose of county government, did not extend over the county of Marquette on the 7th day of August, 1843." The principal argument urged on behalf of Redman, the relator in this case, was that to give Marquette the essential constituents of a county it must be organized, and that until organized the people were deprived of the right of exercising the elective franchise unless they were permitted to vote with Adams county; and it was asked whether the Legislature could possibly intend to do an act that could be productive of such injustice! The Court go on to say: "The whole of this argument is founded on fallacy. First, the inhabitants of Marquette have all the rights, powers and capacities possessed by citizens of any other county in this State, and the consequences complained of spring from a neglect to exercise these capacities. Secondly, it was their duty to elect officers at the time and in the manner prescribed by law. They had the capacity to do this, and failed to exercise that capacity, so that, instead of being deprived of rights they have neglected the performance of specific duties. Men who neglect to vote for county officers at a general election, might as well complain of being deprived of the elective franchise. It must be recollected that there are other rights than those of the inhabitants of Marquette concerned in this question. The inhabitants of Adams have their rights also. They have organized in conformity to law, and constitute a separate community, with separate interests, subject to the control and management of a distinct corporation, and for the citizens of Marquette to interfere in the municipal government of Adams county would be an invasion of corporate rights of citizens. In a case like the present, the duty of the Court is plain and obvious; our duty is not to declare what the Legislature ought to have done, but what it actually has done; not to legislate, but to simply

declare what the law is. If a law operates oppressively it is the province of the Legislature to afford redress; but while it continues a law, it is the duty of the citizens to obey it, and of courts of justice to declare and enforce it." The application of the writ was refused, and the relator ordered to pay the costs.

Although elections took place at stated times and places, no officers ever qualified, and Marquette county paid no taxes for the term of five years, to State or county. There was no prince or potentate to rule this people; as sheep without a shepherd, they browsed around as they pleased—yet we are told that there was no lawlessness, vice, or violence among the people, but prosperity prevailed on every hand. At last there was an election for the Legislature, after the county had changed its name to Highland, and Edward H. Buckley and Willis H. Chapman were sent to Springfield. Their certificate was given them by Wesley D. McCann, J. P. for Adams county. He received, in those days, all the returns of elections and was *de facto* county clerk. There is no doubt but the old esquire bore his extra honors with becoming dignity.

When Highland was fully organized, the seeds of dissension sown in the county seat contest, years before, began to spring up on the question of *geographical centre*. Columbus had made a weapon of this argument, and now the residents of "Bush Prairie" figured themselves out to be nearer the centre of Highland county than Columbus was. They made use of the proverbial expression, which was new in those days, that "what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander." They nevertheless failed to secure the honor of the county seat, and Columbus kept it until the Legislature rennited the divided county.

HIGHLAND COUNTY.

The contest was continued at home and in the Legislature and Supreme Court at Springfield, by the various interests involved, until 1846, in December. Speeches were made throughout the county, at every school-house, church or other available place of holding meeting, by the oratorical friends of the different localities. It was the topic of discussion on every occasion, in the field, the shop, the family, the store, or wherever men might chance to meet. Hon. E. H. Buckley, who was a lawyer, practicing at that time in Columbus, and one of the ablest and most influential friends of Columbus, was elected to the Legislature from Marquette county, and at the session of the Legislature which met in December, 1846, Mr. Buckley prepared, and through his ability and persevering efforts overcame a strong opposition and procured the passage of a law, changing the name of Marquette county, and creating the county of Highland, by adding a small portion of Gilmer township. This may be regarded as the final legislation in the contest, as it is an act by which the long and bitter contest was terminated. For that and its historical interest, it is inserted in full:

AN ACT to change the name of the county of Marquette, to organize the same and to attach a portion of the county of Adams thereto, to provide for the collection of revenue therein, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in General Assembly, that the county heretofore known by the name of Marquette county, shall hereafter be known and called by the name of Highland county.

SEC. 2. All that part of the now county of Adams, lying east of the line commencing at the northwest corner of section two (2), in township two (2), north of the base line and range seven (7), west of the principal-meridian, running thence due south on said sectional line, eighteen miles, to the township line, running between townships one (1) and two (2), south, thence east on said township line, two miles, to range line, between six and seven west, as aforesaid be, and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of the county of Highland aforesaid.

SEC. 3. There shall be an election held in the said county of Highland, on the first Monday of April next, in all the precincts of said county, as laid off by the county of Adams, for use of county officers of the county of Highland, including two justices of the peace and two constables for each of said precincts, which said election shall be held and conducted in all respects as required by the general election laws of this State, as is now provided by law; *Provided, however*, the County Commissioners' Court of Highland shall, at their first session, in and for said county of Highland, determine by lot, as is now provided by law, their respective terms of office, so that the one shall expire on the first Monday of August next, and one on the first Monday of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and one on the first Monday of August, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and in case of the contest of any of the officers named, it shall be determined according to the laws concerning contested elections.

SEC. 4. Within five days after said election is held, the judges of said election shall make returns of the poll-books thereof to Wesley D. McCann, at his office, in the town of Columbus, in said county of Highland, or in case of his death or absence, to James A. Bell, at his office, in said town of Columbus, who, together with two justices of the peace of said county, shall meet within eight days from the said day of election, at the office of the said Wesley D. McCann or James A. Bell, (as the case may be) and then and there open and compare said poll-books and returns, as aforesaid, and do and perform all such acts as are required by the laws of this State. Open returns are made to the County Commissioners' Court and the said Wesley D. McCann or James A. Bell, (as the case may be) are hereby required to perform all such duties, in relation to said returns, as the clerks of the County Commissioners' Court are required to do and perform, under the election laws of this State.

SEC. 5. Sections 1, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, of "An Act to create the county of Marquette and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved February 11th, 1843, be, and the same are hereby declared a part of this act, except the name Marquette; wherever it occurs in said sections, it shall be so changed as to read Highland, and except the boundaries of Marquette county, as fully as if the same were set out in full and incorporated into this act, and sections 2, 3, 7, 8, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 of said act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. The county commissioners of said county shall hold their first court in the said town of Columbus, in said county of Highland, and the courts of justice for said county shall be holden in said town of Columbus, as aforesaid, until provision by law shall be made to hold them elsewhere.

SEC. 7. As soon as the said county of Highland is organized, the school commissioners of the county of Adams shall deliver and pay over to the school commissioners of the county of Highland all the school funds belonging to the several townships in the county of Highland, and all moneys, notes, and mortgages appertaining to the same, and also all moneys and interest arising from the school, college and seminary fund which may belong to the county of Highland; and the auditor of the State is hereby authorized to pay over to the school commissioners of the county of Highland all moneys which heretofore have been and may hereafter be due and set apart to the county of Marquette as a portion of the school fund due said county.

SEC. 8. All letters of administration which have been or may hereafter (before the organization of the county of Highland) be granted by the probate justice of the peace of the county of Adams upon estates being or lying within the county of Marquette or Highland are hereby declared as legal as if letters, as aforesaid, had been granted in the county of Marquette, and the same shall be settled in the county of Adams as fully as if in said county of Marquette; and the liabilities of executors, administrators, and their securities, are hereby declared the same as if letters had been granted by the probate justice of the peace in and for said county of Marquette, and all deeds, mortgages and other instruments in writing entitled to be recorded by the laws of this State which have heretofore been recorded in the recorder's office of Adams county affecting or relating to real or personal property lying and being in the county of Marquette, or which shall hereafter be recorded in said recorder's office affecting property in the county of Highland, before the organization of said county be and the same is hereby declared as valid as if they were re-



S. F. Hall

PROF. OF MAPLEWOOD SCHOOL
CAMP POINT



corded in the county of Marquette or Highland; and all acknowledgments of deeds and other instruments in writing which have heretofore been acknowledged by justices of the peace of the county of Marquette, and all official acts of said justices of the peace shall be as valid as if said justices had been duly elected and qualified as justices of the peace of the county of Marquette.

SEC. 9. The assessor of taxes in and for the county of Highland for the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven shall at the same time he makes the assessment for the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven also make an assessment for the year eighteen hundred and forty-six; and the collector of the county of Highland shall collect the amount of the State tax for the said year of eighteen hundred and forty-six, at the same time and in the same manner as for the year eighteen hundred and forty-seven:

Provided, Said assessor in making said assessment for said year eighteen hundred and forty-six and the collector in collecting said tax shall only make and collect the same upon property which was in and owned in said county of Marquette in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, and for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of personal property so owned as aforesaid, the assessor is hereby empowered to administer an oath to each person liable to be taxed as aforesaid and require him or her to answer on oath what amount of property he or she respectively held subject to taxation for the year eighteen hundred and forty-six; and upon refusal to answer under oath, as aforesaid, the assessor shall be governed as is now provided by law, as in case of refusal.

SEC. 10. That the said county of Highland shall be and remain attached to the county of Adams for all judicial purposes up to the time fixed for the organization of the said county of Highland and until the time for the officers to qualify as herein provided and not thereafter.

SEC. 11. In case the said county of Highland shall organize within the time allowed in this act for the said county of Highland to organize, the tract of land attached by this bill to the said county of Highland from the county of Adams aforesaid by the second section of this act shall be and remain a part of the county of Adams.

SEC. 12. In case the said county of Highland shall not organize within four months from the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the governor of this State to appoint some suitable person or persons to assess and collect all the arrearages of taxes due the State of Illinois and now accruing in the said county of Highland; said assessors and collectors giving bond and security as the law now requires to be given by assessors and collectors of the revenue of the State and having the same rights and powers, discharging the same duties, and being in like manner liable as assessors and collectors now are by the laws of the State of Illinois.

SEC. 13. The election for county officers as provided in the third section of this act shall be held on the third Monday in April next as is provided in said section, said election to be held and conducted in the same manner as therein provided, and it is hereby made the duty of the person to whom the returns of such an election are made to meet the county commissioner's clerk of the county of Adams at his office in Quincy within four days after the returns are made to him, for the purpose of comparing the vote and ascertaining who has received a majority of votes for joint members from the counties of Adams and Highland to the convention of this State, and deliver a certificate to the person elected and transmit of said votes to the secretary of the State; and the said person to whom the returns of the election of Highland county is made shall make out and deliver to the person elected to the convention of this State from said county a certificate of election as aforesaid.

SEC. 14. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

APPROVED Feb. 27, 1847.

Col. C. A. Warren, in an address delivered at one of the "old settlers reunions," speaking of the contest to divide the county, facetiously remarks, "There was a protracted session of the court and the legislature to decide which end of the county had been cut off when it had been divided in the middle; they finally decided that what God had put together no man should put asunder."

CHAPTER V.

THE MORMONS.

This body of men and women came to Illinois after their expulsion from Missouri, in which State their leaders had incurred the ill-will of the authorities, and had been subjected to trial before a court martial, and had been sentenced to be shot for treason, but their lives were saved by General Doniphan, who denounced the military proceedings and gave them the benefit of judicial trial. The whole body of Mormons came to Illinois in 1839 and 1840, and were at first received as an abused and persecuted, but innocent party. They selected Nauvoo, in Hancock county, as their headquarters, and there they essayed to build up a city and a temple. As Hancock county joins Adams on the north, all of these proceedings were of interest to the Adams county people.

In May, 1844, discussions began among the Mormons in Nauvoo. Some citizens procured a press and began the publication of a paper not opposing Mormonism *per se*, but against the arrogance of Joseph Smith, the prophet. Messrs. Blakesly and Higbee addressed a large meeting at Quincy against the prophet. They were the persons proposing to establish the new anti-Smith paper. In the week following, Mr. John P. Green, a Mormon, made a counter-speech.

A prospectus of the new paper announced that its publication would begin June 7th, 1844, and its name would be *The Nauvoo Expositor*. The publishers were to be, Messrs. William Law, Wilson Law, Charles Ivin, Francis M. Higbee, Robert D. Foster and Charles A. Foster. The paper proposed "to advocate the unconditional repeal of the Nauvoo City Charter," "to advocate unmitigated disobedience to political revelations," "to advocate the freedom of speech in Nauvoo."

This enterprise was destined to be short-lived, for, after the appearance of the first number on June 8th, Joe Smith called a meeting of the city council and issued an ordinance declaring the paper a nuisance.

The *Warsaw Signal Extra* contains a communication from one of the publishers, Charles A. Foster, dated June 11th, 1844. He says: "A company consisting of some two hundred men, armed and equipped with muskets, swords, pistols, bowie-knives, sledge hammers, etc., assisted by a crowd of several hundred minions, who volunteered their services on the occasion, marched to the building, and breaking open the doors with a sledge hammer, commenced the work of destruction. They tumbled the

press and materials into the street, set them on fire, demolished the machinery with a sledge hammer, and injured the building very materially."

The ringleaders, though arrested, were brought before the municipal court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and "honorably discharged." Indignation meetings were held in Warsaw, and Carthage and Walter Bagby and O. C. Skinner were appointed to see the governor and represent the state of things.

A public meeting of the citizens of Quincy was held, and a committee of twelve appointed to go to the scene of disturbance. Joseph Smith had declared martial law, and was making preparations to defend the city with a force of from three to four thousand men. The killing of Joe Smith and his brother Hiram, and William Richards, took place June 28th, and was the cause of great excitement all through the country. According to one account, Joe Smith's body fell from the jail window pierced with six balls. His brother Hiram received five balls. Governor Ford was in Nauvoo at the time with some troops, but moved out before the news reached there. The governor having reached Quincy immediately issued an order, which, as far as we know, is the first proclamation and the only one that ever was dated from Quincy by a governor of Illinois:

HEADQUARTERS, QUINCY, June 29, 1844.

It is ordered that the commandants of regiments in the counties of Adams, Marquette, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Morgan, Scott, Cass, Fulton and McDonough, and the regiments comprising General Staff's brigade, will call their respective regiments and battalions together immediately upon the receipt of this order, and proceed by voluntary enlistment to enrol as many men as can be armed in their respective regiments.

They will make arrangements for a campaign of twelve days, and will provide themselves with arms, ammunitions and provisions accordingly, and hold themselves in readiness immediately to march upon the receipt of further orders.

The independent companies of riflemen, infantry, cavalry and artillery, in the above-named counties, and in the county of Sangamon, will hold themselves in readiness in like manner.

THOMAS FORD,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Previous to this, however, on account of the news before received, between two and three hundred men, under command of Major Flood, had departed by steamer for Nauvoo. They returned unscathed in a few days after.

Governor Ford seemed very much alarmed at the condition of things, and acknowledged that he stood in dread of assassination by the belligerents. He remained some time in Quincy, as he considered it particularly eligible from a strategic point, and was here visited by deputations from the seat of disturbance.

The excitement continued without abatement; and Quincy, Adams county, and adjoining counties were kept at fever heat by the reports continually reaching the people, of lawless acts and threats.

Governor Ford, in his history, narrates the many occurrences of those eventful times, but we have sought our information from various other sources, and produce some material not contained in his book.

The following is the Mormon account of the death of the Smiths, and is taken from the *Nauvoo Neighbor*:

AWFUL ASSASSINATION! "THE PLEDGED FAITH OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS STAINED WITH INNOCENT BLOOD BY A MOB!"

On Monday, the 24th inst. [June], after Gov Ford had sent word that those eighteen persons demanded on a warrant, among whom were Joseph Smith and Hiram Smith, should be protected by the militia of the State, they, in company with ten or twelve others, started for Carthage. Four miles from that place they were met by Captain Dunn, with a company of cavalry, who had an order from the Governor for the "*State Arms*." Gen. Smith endorsed his acceptance of the same, and both parties returned to Nauvoo to obtain said arms. After the arms were obtained, both parties took up the line of march for Carthage, where they arrived about five minutes before twelve o'clock at night, Capt. Dunn nobly acquitting us, landing us safely at Hamilton's Hotel.

In the morning we saw the Governor, and *he pledged the faith of the State* that we should be protected. General Smith and his brother, Hiram, were arrested on a warrant founded on the oath of H. O. Norton and Augustine Spencer, for *treason*. Knowing the threats from several persons that the two Smiths should never leave Carthage *alive*, we all began to be alarmed for their personal safety. The Governor and General Deming conducted them before the McDonough troops, and introduced them as *General Joseph Smith and General Hiram Smith*. This maneuver came near raising a mutiny among the "Carthage Greys," but the Governor quelled it.

In the afternoon, after exertions on the part of our counsel, we dispensed with an investigation and voluntarily gave bail for our appearance at the Circuit Court, to answer in the case of abating the "*Nauvoo Expositor*," as a nuisance.

At evening the justice made out a mittimus, without an investigation, and committed the two Gens. Smith to prison, *until discharged by the due course of law*, and they were safely guarded to jail. In the morning the Governor went to the jail and had an interview with these men, and to every appearance, all things were explained on both sides. The constable then went to take these men from the jail, before the justice for examination, but the jailer refused to let them go, as they were under his jurisdiction "*till discharged by due course of law*," but the Governor's troops, to the amount of one or two hundred, took them to the court house, when the hearing was continued until Saturday, the 29th, and they were remanded to jail. It now began to be rumored by several men, whose names will be forthcoming in time, *that there was nothing against these men—the law could not reach them—powder and ball could*.

The Governor was made acquainted with these facts, but on the morning of the 27th he disbanded the McDonough troops and sent them home; took Captain Dunn's company of cavalry and proceeded to Nauvoo, leaving these two men, and three or four friends, to be guarded by *eight men* at the jail, and a company in town of sixty, eighty or one hundred rods from the jail, as a corps in reserve. About six o'clock in the afternoon the guard was surprised by an armed mob of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty, painted red, black and yellow, which surrounded the jail, forced in, poured a shower of bullets into the room where these unfortunate men were held "*in durance vile*," to answer to the laws of Illinois, under the solemn pledge of the faith of the State, by Governor Ford, *that they should be protected!* but the mob ruled!! They fell as martyrs, amid the tornado of lead, each receiving four bullets. John Taylor was wounded by four bullets in his limbs, but not seriously. Thus perishes the hope of the law; thus vanishes the plighted faith of the State; thus the blood of innocence stains the constituted authority of the United States, and thus have two among the most noble martyrs since the slaughter of Abel sealed the truth of their divine mission, *by being shot by a mob for their religion!*

Messengers were dispatched to Nauvoo, but did not arrive there till morning. The following was one of the letters:

"12 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT, 27th JUNE, CARTHAGE, HAMILTON'S TAVERN.

"TO MRS. EMMA SMITH AND MAJ. GENERAL DUNHAM:

"The Governor has just arrived, and says all things shall be inquired into and all right measures taken. I say to all the citizens of Nauvoo: My brethren, be still and know that God reigns. Don't rush out of the city. Don't rush to Carthage; stay at home and prepare for an attack from Missouri mobbers. The Governor will render every assistance possible; has sent out orders for troops. Joseph and Hiram are dead, but not by the Carthage people; the guards were there, as I believe. We will prepare to move the bodies as soon as possible. The people of the county are greatly excited, and fear the Mormons will come and take vengeance. I have pledged my word the Mormons will stay at home, as soon as they can be informed, and no violence will be done on their part, and say to my brethren in Nauvoo, in the name of the Lord, be still—be patient—only let such friends as choose, come here to see the bodies. Mr. Taylor's wounds are dressed, and are not serious. I am sound.

"WILLIARD RICHARDS.

"JOHN TAYLOR.

"SAMUEL H. SMITH."

‘Defend yourselves until protection can be furnished necessary.

“June 27, 1844, THOMAS FORD,
“Governor and Commander in Chief,”

MR. ORSON SPENCER.

“*Dear Sir:*—Please deliberate on this matter; Prudence may obviate material destruction. I was at my residence when the horrible crime was committed. It will be condemned by three-fourths of the citizens of the county. Be quiet, or you will be attacked from Missouri. M. R. DEMING.”

The Governor, as well as the citizens of Carthage, were thunderstruck and fled. The Legion in Nauvoo was called out at 10 A. M., and addressed by Judge Phelps, Col. Buckmaster, of Alton, the Governor's aid and others, and all excitement and fury allayed, and preparations were made to receive the bodies of the noble martyrs. About 3 o'clock, they were met by a great assemblage of people, east of the temple, on Mulholland street, under the direction of the city marshal, followed by Samuel H Smith, brother of the deceased, Dr. Richards and Mr. Hamilton, of Carthage. The wagons were guarded by eight men. The procession that followed in Nauvoo, was the City Council, the Lieut. General's Staff, the Brigadier and Staff, commanders and officers of the Legion and the citizens generally, which numbered several thousands, amid the most solemn lamentations and wailings that ever ascended into the ears of the Lord of Hosts, to be avenged of our enemies. When the procession arrived, the bodies were both taken into the “Nauvoo Mansion.” The scene at the “Mansion” cannot be described. The audience was addressed by Dr. Richards, Judge Phelps, Woods and Reed Eayrs, of Iowa, and Col. Markham. It was a vast assemblage of some eight or ten thousand persons, and with one united voice, resolved to trust the law for a remedy of such a high-handed assassination, and when that failed, to call upon God to avenge us of our wrongs. Oh! widows and orphans! Oh! Americans! weep, for the glory of freedom has departed.

This, it will be remembered, is an emanation from Mormon headquarters. On the other side, an extract from a hand-bill circulated through Quincy, and Adams county, by the Warsaw people, asserts that “They, the Mormons, must leave or we must leave; and there are now but two questions to solve: Which party shall leave, and in what manner.”

In the Quincy *Whig*, July 24th, there are nearly six columns, under different heads, devoted to discussion of the question. Mr. John Wood and E. Congers, and A. Jonas, of Quincy, had been to the scene of action, also Mr. Chambers, of the Missouri *Republican*.

July 25th, 1844, Gov. Ford issued a proclamation to the “People of Warsaw, Hancock county,” exhorting them to refrain from their intended expulsoy measures towards the Mormons.

In September, 1844, orders were received from Gov. Ford, directing the military commanders at Quincy to rendezvous at some point in Hancock county. The Quincy *Whig* says:

The reasons for this strange and unexpected movement on the part of the Governor, have not yet been made public, but from some inquiry we have made, we learn that the people of Hancock were about assembling in strong force, with a view to a fall wolf hunt. As there is yet considerable ill-feeling existing between the Mormons and anti-Mormons, the Governor's fears were aroused that this wolf hunt meant something more than met the eye—that an attack was contemplated on the Mormons, and hence the necessity for troops on the ground, to preserve the integrity of the laws—a meeting was called at the court-house, of those capable of bearing arms, on Saturday, and on Sunday, the Quincy Riflemen and German Guards left for Hancock county.

On the 30th of September, Messrs. Thomas C. Sharp and Col. Levi Williams, of that county, in charge of soldiers, were brought before Judge Thomas, who was holding Circuit Court, at Quincy, to be examined for the killing of Joseph and Hiram Smith. Their attorneys were O. H. Browning

and E.^d D. Baker, and the State was represented by A. T. Bledsoe and Thompson Campbell.

The following is the article of agreement entered into between the counsel for the State and the defendants, for their appearance at the Hancock Court:

The undersigned, counsel, respectively for the People of the State of Illinois, and Levi Williams and Thomas C. Sharp, admit and agree that in appearing and entering into recognizance to appear to answer to any charge preferred by them, they do not make or intend to make any admission of probable cause to bind them over; but that it is done to save time and delay, in consequence of the absence of witnesses, and for this reason only; and the said Williams and Sharp, in entering into said recognizance, do so under a protestation of their entire innocence of the offences with which they are charged, and they also allege that they are now ready and willing to go into an investigation of the charge, before a court of enquiry, under the stipulations entered into with them at the time of their surrender, and have no desire to shun or evade it, but enter into said recognizance for no purpose whatever, than that above expressed.

A. T. BLEDSOE,
THOMPSON CAMPBELL,
Attorneys for the People.

O. H. BROWNING,
E. D. BAKER,
For Defendants.

QUINCY, ILL., 2nd Oct., 1844.

Governor Ford was in Quincy at this time, as appears from a paragraph in the *Whig*:

The Springfield Cadets, after being escorted to the outskirts of the city, by our volunteer companies, started for their homes on Wednesday last, as also did the Commander in Chief, his Excellency, Thomas Ford.

There were trials at Carthage but no convictions, and in the legislature of June, 1845, the Mormon charters were totally repealed, and in 1846 the great proportion of Mormons left the State, and Adams county had no more part to perform in this share of her state's history.

For further information we have had shown to us, by Gen. J. D. Morgan, the company books of the Quincy Riflemen, and these very carefully written records substantiate in dates many of the statements that have been in obscurity.

THE QUINCY RIFLEMEN.

This company was organized in 1843, and their preliminary meetings were held at the court house in Quincy, March 1st and 6th, with Edward Charles, Esq., in the chair and I. V. W. Dutches as secretary. Officers were not immediately elected, but a drill-master was chosen and James D. Morgan was the man. From that time onward until the close of the Mexican war, his name occurs on every page in some capacity.

At the first election held in the court house on the ninth day of May, 1843, the following named persons were chosen, as follows: James D. Morgan received sixty votes for captain; Benj. M. Prentiss received sixty votes for first lieutenant; William Y. Henry received sixty votes for second lieutenant; Chas. Everett, Jr., received thirty-six votes for third lieutenant; James C. Sprague received twelve votes for third lieutenant.

The following is a list of members' names attached to the constitution, as signed by themselves in the order in which they subscribed their names:

William M. Best,	R. W. Cloud,	W. Abner,
S. M. Everett,	T. G. F. Hunt,	H. St. J. Hampton,
I. V. W. Dutchess,	John A. Reynolds,	J. Dalbey,
James D. Morgan,	Wm. E. Wilson,	J. G. A. Bernard,
Abraham Vanfleet,	Thomas I. Fassett,	Edwin P. Coffin,
S. W. Walker,	A. Johnson,	John Telford,
George Foliod,	John Archer,	John McDade,
John Potter,	Wm. R. Morgan,	Henry Caswell,
David Karnes,	Orville Cottle,	Wm. A. Harris,
S. E. Siger,	C. Graham,	Wm. A. Miller,
B. F. Ewing,	Warren Cook,	J. H. Kerr,
Thos. W. Goodwyn,	G. A. Brawner,	J. W. Palmer,
N. F. English,	John Elmer,	John L. Moore,
David Miller,	Isaac Duntun,	L. Carlin,
John H. Pettit,	Loren Brown,	T. R. O'Daniel,
Oliver Kimball,	Arthur Carroll,	J. E. B. Morgan,
Wm. Chickering,	A. C. Odell,	T. F. Correll,
Francis Bowen,	Barkman Rogers,	J. H. Calkins,
George Evans,	Edward Bond,	Abram Brown,
A. V. Humphrey,	J. Vanardall,	Henry H. Deel,
I. I. Whitney,	Seth Decrow,	J. T. Conyers,
Silas Houghton,	I. L. Baker,	John Delameter,
John Cleveland, Jr.,	Israel Burrows,	Joshua Armond,
Jeremiah Sullivan,	Henderson Collins,	S. M. Archer,
Milton E. Worrell,	J. W. Dills,	John McDade,
J. C. Sprague,	John W. Vandenburg,	Nath'l Grant,
Geo. W. Dell,	Henry Graham,	Wm. I. Burns,
Nathan Pinkham,	Wm. H. Davis,	Henry T. Freese,
W. W. Sherman,	Wm. White,	J. S. Peck,
C. T. Briggs,	Wm. Torum,	Joseph Welsh,
Edward Everett,	Wm. A. Blair,	Charles A. Nourse,
Charles A. Nourse,	W. P. Cronin,	George R. Phelps,
F. G. Johnson,	G. W. McLain,	Solomon Exon,
G. W. Deel,	Robert Craig,	John Emier,
J. S. Spear,	Wm. M. Best,	S. Conyers,
Wm. H. Dunness,	J. H. Sheed,	Samuel Wreath,
James Evans,	O. S. Thomas,	John Carlin,
Thomas S. Emery,	Wm. Kurtz,	J. Hedger,
Edward Charles,	Warner Lauks,	J. W. Burns,
Samuel O. Hutton,	Richard Thorn,	O. P. Hewitt,
John Williams,	Joseph Armor,	E. B. Wood,
William F. Flanders,	A. J. Blodgett,	M. S. Buckley,
J. F. Naylor,	Andrew Nord,	H. C. Bush,
H. Gage,	G. W. Burns,	Nicholas Mast,
George Bond,	S. W. Walker,	James Shepherd,
Benj. M. Prentiss,	I. N. Conyers,	Thos. J. Wood,
William G. Henry,	B. Wainscott,	Edward Billings,
George H. Morgan,	J. Reynolds,	Henry McLeese,
George W. Rust,	A. Johnson,	H. C. Vanschoonover,
John Delamatyr,	John T. Conyers,	J. L. Powers,
Charles Everett, Jr.,	Ab. Odell,	W. W. Sherman,
Wm. H. Howland,	Christian Durhont,	John W. Palmer,
Nathan Grant,	James Mills,	Samuel Tibbetts,
Isaac Burns,	John A. Griflith,	L. W. Davis,
Geo. W. Worrell,	Henry Hoover,	H. Jordan,
J. H. Luce,	William Sherry,	Seth Hathaway,
John Bundy,	Wesley Watkins,	G. H. Arvise,
Robt. H. F. Morgan,	William F. Flanders,	Daniel Hoover,
C. M. Pomroy,	J. Abney,	James M. Preston,
C. Gage,	William P. Burns,	Joel S. Price,
S. I. Bowens,	Abel Fax,	P. Warren,
J. A. Liebman,	T. R. O'Daniel,	John Glass.

The style of uniform adopted was "for privates, gold lace upon the collar and cuffs, and twenty-four buttons, after the style of a coat exhibited

and worn by Sergt. Chickering; pants, dark, with yellow stripe an inch wide down outside seam of leg."

A called meeting was held June 26th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., on account of a request from Brig. Gen. Denny to assist in the search of the city of Nanvoo. The invitation was declined, but on the 28th of June, having heard of the killing of the Smiths and the supposed peril of Governor Ford, the company placed themselves under the command of Colonel Flood, as did also the German Guards, the Irish company and a company of volunteers under the command of Captain A. Johnston. The whole force was called the Quincy Battalion, and they embarked for Warsaw on the steamer Boreas; there were seventy-seven riflemen.

Once afterwards the Governor called out the company, and September 27th they again started for Warsaw by steamboat. On the 3d of October, 1845, Major Warren mustered them out of service at Carthage. In less than a week they were under orders again, this time as a mounted company for Warsaw, and, under the general command of Major Warren, seemed to be engaged in keeping the peace and preventing lawlessness through the county of Hancock.

The monotony of camp life was varied by occasional parades, dinners, parties and trips to Quincy on furlough.

We notice, as a symptom of the general good feeling, the following incident taken from company records:

THURSDAY, Feb. 19th, 1846.

Sergeant Chickering having sent from Quincy fifty pipes and fifty papers of tobacco as a present to the Quincy Riflemen, the company appeared at the morning parade each man having a pipe in his mouth, and upon motion three cheers were given for Sergeant Chickering, the pipes, tobacco, etc. A violent snow-storm continued throughout the day.

This campaign lasted until the first of May, 1846, and the riflemen had hardly got home and received their welcome ere they were invited by Major Warren to join in the brigade of Gen. Hardin for the Mexican war. We next see the company with its old officers and ninety-two strong ready to depart for Mexico.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Quincy Riflemen left on Wednesday morning, June 14th, on the Di Vernon, for Alton. Previous to their leaving, swords were presented to Capt. J. D. Morgan and Lieut. B. M. Prentiss, by the citizens of Quincy. The swords were received by these officers in well chosen speeches, in which they pledged themselves and the company to do honor to the gifts, and to the county and city which sent them forth. The company marched to the boat, where thousands were assembled who greeted them with cheer after cheer, bidding them good-bye, and wishing them God-speed in the defense of their country, and a safe return. They were all in as good cheer as men could be who were taking leave of dear friends, many of them for



Willis Baselowood

COUNTY CLERK
QUINCY

the last time probably, and the boat put out amidst music, cheers, etc., etc. Below are the names of the company and its officers:

Capt., J. D. Morgan,

1st Lieut., B. M. Prentiss,

2d Lieut., W. Y. Henry.

PRIVATES.

John Archer,
James Evans,
E. B. Wood,
W. A. Miller,
E. Everett,
C. Everett,
J. W. Burns,
H. McCluse,
T. Hill,
A. Arnold,
A. J. Renck,
J. Fritz,
B. Cooper,
J. J. Roberts,
J. Parsons,
J. Cramber,
P. Honacle,
J. Peak,
J. Roswell,
H. Stott,
E. W. Conyers,
J. Lawrence,
G. W. Wade,
T. L. R. Hoak,
M. Jourdan,
T. Wren,
W. Jourdan,
W. J. Jourdan,
W. Cooper,
J. B. Jourdan,

O. Shepherd,
J. Pointer,
J. Ramsey,
A. Inman,
J. W. Hoyt,
J. Hoffman,
H. Jourdan,
J. Jenks,
O. H. Cunningham,
L. Borr,
W. N. Crow,
J. Beck,
J. Willimon,
W. H. White,
F. Wolfe,
L. Collette,
M. Rupright,
L. W. Sweat,
S. W. Henderson,
M. Stouses,
D. B. Bust,
W. R. Sellon,
J. F. Owen,
S. Johnson,
J. S. Brooks,
E. Mills,
S. Pound,
W. S. Taylor,
C. S. Ewing,
T. Lewis,

J. Vandeburgh,
J. B. Webb,
G. W. Rust,
J. McCoy,
C. R. Knapp,
A. Hoig,
W. Finney,
L. J. Gloddish,
J. Pound,
M. G. Smith,
D. Carpenter,
F. Richter,
G. Evans,
A. P. Littlefield,
W. F. Veghte,
M. Spear,
J. Worrell,
H. Shepherd,
J. Downer,
W. Cassidy,
J. T. Conyers,
J. P. Short,
A. Tuttle,
A. R. Piper,
B. A. Pound,
J. S. McKewson,
D. E. McNeal,
C. W. Humphrey,
J. Sauks,
G. Grinnun.

Ninety-three in all.

The Quincy Riflemen were attached, on their arrival at Alton, to Col. Hardin's regiment, to whom afterwards they became greatly attached. They were the seventh company received in service, and were denominated Company "G." The following is from the Alton *Telegraph*, of that period:

THE FIRST REGIMENT.—The First Regiment was organized on Tuesday, the 26th of July, 1846, and John J. Hardin elected colonel thereof, with but two dissenting voices in the whole regiment. Col. Shields, G. T. M. Davis and Wm. Martin, Esqs., were appointed by the Governor judges of the election, and on the result of the election being announced, Col. Hardin appeared on the ground, escorted by Col. Shields, and made one of the most appropriate speeches it has ever been our fortune to listen to. He riveted the attention of the vast concourse present, who, at the close of the speech, testified their respect for him, and their approbation of his remarks, by three tremendous cheers.

It was very evident that not only his regiment, but the entire population present, had the most unlimited confidence in his integrity as a citizen, and his valor and qualifications as a soldier, and the pledge he gave that he was determined "*The First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers* should not be inferior in discipline or bravery to any regiment on the field of battle," we entertain no doubt will be fulfilled. As a military officer he stands confessedly without an equal in the State; and as such very appropriately commands the *First Regiment* of volunteers that go from Illinois.

* * * * *

The only two dissenting votes against Colonel Hardin's election were in the company from Green county. * * * * * The rifle company from Quincy, under the command of Captain Morgan, is confessedly the best drilled company on the ground. The strife among the residue of the volunteers seems to be whose company can come nearest being like them in soldierly-like bearing and drill. Captain Mowers, of Chicago, is a splendid disciplinarian, and his company are rapidly approaching that state of perfection

already reached by the Quincy company. * * * * * Colonel John J. Hardin, of the *First Regiment of Illinois Volunteers*, has appointed Lieutenant B. M. Prentiss, of the Quincy Riflemen, his adjutant. Lieutenant Prentiss is a fine officer, did himself great credit while attached to the Quincy Riflemen, and without doubt will prove himself equally efficient in the new office to which he has been elevated by Colonel Hardin.

In the Quincy *Whig* of July 8th, we see letters from "Camp Necessity, near Alton, June 25th, '46," from Captain Morgan's company, and stating their assignment to Colonel Hardin's regiment.

Another paper has the names of some officers engaged in getting up a ball for July 4th, and among the names is Captain J. D. Morgan. Meanwhile we note in passing through newspaper files, that wheat was on the market for thirty-five and forty cents per bushel in July, 1846.

On the 14th of July, 1846, a letter was written by "B. M. P." from Alton. He says that Colonel Hardin's regiment is destined for Antonio, Tex. "The riflemen received their pay for twelve months' clothing yesterday, and are at present *flush*, and are resolved to give a dinner at the Alton House to-morrow at three o'clock, and regret exceedingly that we cannot have the presence of some of our old citizens of Quincy."

About this time the river steamers refused to carry mails, pay being inadequate, and great complaints were made because the four-horse coach line was changed to a two-horse hack from Naples.

From this time the history of the "Quincy Riflemen" is obtained from a record in possession of its captain, J. D. Morgan, and we make ample quotations with his permission. The clerical accuracy displayed in the record is evidence in itself of a careful and thorough compilation.

On the 10th of July the company was mustered and inspected—every man passed inspection, Colonel Churchill being inspector-general, G. T. M. Davis elected third lieutenant on the 15th. On the 18th the company left Alton on the steamer "Missouri," under orders for New Orleans. On the 24th the company landed on the battle ground below New Orleans. At this point we find the first case of military discipline recorded, "six privates under arrest for passing the guard and being absent without leave." On the 25th they took the brig "Albertina" for Texas.

On the 3d of August they landed in Matagorda bay, and marched out twelve miles and encamped with the rest of the regiment at Camp Irwin. Rain and mud now made their marching disagreeable, but they kept on and reached San Antonia after fifty-one hours marching, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles. On the 24th marched into town and saluted General Wool at his headquarters, and in a day or two after gave an exhibition drill on the square.

On the 11th of September Sergeant Everett, while attempting to arrest a disorderly person, a Texan, was shot in the leg. The "riflemen" brought the rowdy to camp. The sheriff got him out of military prison, but he was retaken through mistake, and again liberated. He goes down to history

under the name of William Hardy, but probably kept at safe distance from Illinois volunteers thereafter.

On the 14th of September, 1st Lieutenant B. M. Prentiss was elected captain of Company I, in place of Captain Dickey, resigned. He was succeeded by 2d Lieutenant Henry, Henry by Sergeant Evans, Evans by Corporal Burns, and he by Private John T. Conyers. On the 10th of October, 1846, they first put foot on Mexican soil.

On the 8th of November they were paid off from period of enlistment to 31st August by Major Butler, at the city of Monelova, where the "riflemen" were stationed to keep peace in the town. Here Companies I and A were formed into a battalion under Captain Morgan by general orders.

On the 23d of January, 1847, Companies A and I, Captains Morgan and Prentiss, under Major Warren commanding battalion, entered Saltillo and passed through. On the 28th they took up position at a pass in the mountains one mile south of Camp San Juan Buena Vista. On the 4th of February the same companies marched in and garrisoned Saltillo.

On the 22d of February Gen. Taylor engaged in battle with Santa Anna at a pass seven miles south of Saltillo. The battalion remained in Saltillo because it was thought Santa Anna would attack the place to get into Taylor's rear. However, by order of Gen. Wool, the battalion was brought up and maintained a position upon the field at the foot of the mountains to sustain the artillery. The first death occurred here, being that of William S. Taylor in the hospital on the 26th of February, 1847. March 2d, put on patrol duty in the city. The next deaths were on March 12th and 16th—Privates Fletcher Owens and Jordan Danard.

After the battle of Buena Vista the name of Col. Weatherford appears as commander of the regiment. On the 2d of April the company was paid off again up to Feb. 28. April 18th is recorded the death of Private Charles R. Knapp. For a month, or nearly, the troops remained inactive waiting for news from Gen. Scott and Vera Cruz.

On the 26th of May news was received that Gen. Shields died of wounds received at Cerro Gordo, so that it is evident that false rumors can be carried without aid of press or telegraph, and all were glad to receive some time later a contradiction of the report.

At this time, much climatic sickness occurred, dysentery prevailing extensively, and the feeling in favor of a re-enlistment "for the war" was weak.

On Friday, May 28, our record says: "All is now preparation for the march homeward. The body of Col. John J. Hardin (killed in the famous charge at Buena Vista) was disinterred yesterday and enclosed in a lead coffin preparatory to taking it home with his regiment. The bodies of Capt. Zabriskie and Lieut. Houghten will also be taken home."

On May 31st the First and Second Regiments passed through town on their way home, but the Old Battalion was not able to join them for

lack of transportation, but on the 1st of June the Quincy Riflemen marched out of Saltillo with happy hearts on their homeward journey. On Monday, Jan. 12, the company turned over their rifles. There was only one missing rifle, belonging to C. J. Sellon, who, after a somewhat eventful career as an editor and soldier in the late war, is now dead. A cartridge box was lost, belonging to J. W. Vandenburg. On Thursday, June 17, 1847, the company was mustered out, paid off, supplied with fifteen days' rations, and took the steamer *Del Norte* on the Rio Grande for the States next day.

The *Picket Guard* was a little paper printed in Saltillo by members of the battalion, and they allude to a meeting held by the citizens to protest against Col. Warren and Capts. Morgan and Prentiss being sent away. They use the highest words of eulogy in regard to the discipline of the men. Gen. Wool also congratulated these companies for being exceptionally well governed and reliable men.

In addition to Capt. Morgan's company, another company was raised in Quincy by Timothy Kelly's exertions, but family ties and influences were brought to bear so strongly that there were only twelve who departed for the field. Without flags or swords Kelly's fragment of a company embarked for Alton. Here they were consolidated with Capt. Dentch's company from Oswego, Kendall county, and from Madison county, and placed in the Second Illinois Regiment. The names of these men from Adams were:

James O'Conner,
Peter Lott,
Timothy Kelly,
William Kelly,

William Kennedy,
John Dwyer,
Patrick Creese,
Michael Reilly,

Thomas O'Conner,
John Davidson,
Clark Brinkert,
James Ryan.

After arrival in Texas an election was held at San Antonio, Texas, to fill vacancies, and Peter Lott, of Quincy, was chosen captain, and Timothy Kelly second lieutenant. They continued their march across Texas and crossed the Rio Grande at Presidio. The Second Illinois Regiment bore an honorable part in the battle of Buena Vista, and Capt. Lott's company took their share in the engagement. Lieut. Timothy Kelly was killed in front of his company, and Private Thomas O'Connors, who was once a schoolteacher in Adams, met a like fate. James Ryan was among the missing. Mr. James O'Conner, now living in Quincy, helped to bear away the body of his friend, Lieut. Kelly. Life was extinct when he was brought to camp. Vandenburg Miller and Capt. Lott assisted. He fell near Thomas O'Conner, in the head of a ravine where the conflict had raged with great fury.

On the 19th of June, 1846, the company was mustered out at Camargo and started for home. Capt. Morgan furnished conveyance for Lieut. Kelly's remains to the steamboat on the Rio Grande, and in due time they arrived in Quincy in charge of James O'Conner and other company friends. He was buried from the Catholic Church, with appropriate services, and a military escort furnished by Capt. Morgan and his company.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CALIFORNIA EXCITEMENT.—THE ASIATIC CHOLERA, ETC.

In the winter and fall of 1848-9 the California excitement prevailed, and many left for the Pacific.

The first party left on the 1st of February, via New Orleans, Chagres, etc., and consisted of the following named persons:

John Wood,	Aaron Nash,	John Mikerell, Jr.,
Daniel Wood,	W. B. Matlock,	Geo. Burns,
John Wood, Jr.,	David Wood,	J. Dorman,
Demas Guntery,	S. W. Rogers,	J. J. Kendrick,
I. H. Miller,	Geo. Rogers,	C. G. Ammon,
D. M. Jordan,	John McClintock,	Chas. Brown.

The California excitement continued without abatement during the winter, and a large number left in the spring.

On the first week in April there departed from the city of Quincy, with teams, to cross the plains, the following persons. They were to go to Lagrange, by ferry boat, and then steer away for St. Joseph.

The list of names we copy from paper of April 10th:

John Demaree,	— Woods,	Ethan Allen,
John S. Demaree,	P. Lane,	Jas. A. Parker,
M. Leach,	O. F. Miller,	Wm. Burrell,
Edw. Felt,	Robert McGinnis,	Wm. Vaughn,
— Dobbins,	John Justice,	Geo. Adams,
Job Herring,	— Ireland,	— Arrowsmith,
Wm. Ralph,	Richard Ball,	Jas. Pope,
Mark Foote,	Jasper H. Lawrence,	Benj. Mikerell,
— Meredith,	Oliver Kimball,	M. Kennard,
— Wilson,	Wm. H. Benneson,	Jas. Griffith,
Jas. T. Day and wife,	H. B. Gibbs,	Dr. M. Walker,
Jas. Headley,	Geo. Case,	— Word and son,
Noah Ball,	John L. Cochran,	Joseph Isham,
J. Switzer,	John A. Flack,	— Houghton,
Stephen Kernwood,	John Rogers,	E. Merton,
Ether Page,	Dr. Wm. H. Taylor,	S. K. Lawrence.

At or about the same time, the following from Mill Creek and neighborhood went off:

J. D. Robinson,	Jas. Connelly,	Alpha Seehorn, Jr.,
Jesse Thomas,	Robert Ware,	John Lyons,
Andrew Inman,	Jackson Ammon,	Royal Crandall,
Wesley Tibbs,	Abel Herrel,	Wm. Blackwell,
Elisha Seehorn,	Stephen Thomas,	Wm. Burkelow,
Reuben Seehorn,	Peter Journey,	John Hayes,
— Brown,	David Inman,	Matthew Wyatt,
Golder Fields,	Eli Seehorn,	Royal Herrell.
John Inman,	Alpha Seehorn,	

There were three and four persons to a wagon. Several of the wagons were drawn by four mules, though the majority of them were drawn by three or four yoke of oxen. All of them were fitted out in a substantial manner, with every necessary required for the trip.

We hear of Gov. Wood's party being at Chagres about this time, and waiting, with two thousand others, for transportation to San Francisco. Dr. S. W. Rogers wrote from there that there was general good health in the company.

On July 23d, 1849, there appears a notice of the Sangamon & Morgan Railway as being on that day opened for business from Naples to Springfield, G. L. Huntington being secretary. This would, with the stage line, bring Quincy into closer eastern mail communications.

On August 7th, 1849, the first news was published "FROM JOHN WOOD & CO.'S CALIFORNIA COMPANY." They arrived in good health, and were thirty miles from San Francisco, on the 19th of May, 1849, on their way to the mountains.

"News from the Plains" arrived in September, 1849, being in a letter from Mr. George Adams to his brother James, dated at Green River Junction, July 28th, seventy miles from the South Pass. He mentions Mr. Ireland and lady, himself and wife, Mrs. Pope and two children, Mr. Houghton, T. Arrowsmith, James Cox, and Mr. Woolsey. Mr. Joseph Pope died from cholera, about eighty miles from Fort Laramie. Mr. A. says that they saw nothing to discourage them until they reached the Black Hills, where they were never out of sight of a dead ox, and could sometimes count a dozen in view at one time.

On the 20th of February, 1850, Mr. John Wood, his two sons, David Woods and Benj. Mikerell returned. They only spent about four months in the mines. They seemed somewhat reticent regarding their own success, but gave no discouragement to others.

The excitement continued throughout the year, and many emigrated during that period, and we give below a list of as many names as we have been able to obtain, who went prior to May 1st, 1850. There are neighborhoods in the county from which we have been unable to obtain information, and the list is necessarily incomplete.

FROM QUINCY.

D. M. Jourdan and lady,
John Mikerell and son,
Robert Price,
Gilbert Murray,

Wm. Rogers,
Wm. Homan,
A. S. Drake,
John Shuey Mendon,

John Ammon,
H. H. Horton,
Wm. Hezlip,
David Woods.

The following went by the land route:

Thos. Farrell,
D. G. Anderson,
J. S. Stepperfield,
F. W. Goodwin and son,

Alfred Young,
Chris. Steinagle,
Jacob Keis,
A. M. Doake,

John B. Hicks,
Thomas Emery,
Benj. Worrell,
John Wrench,

Walter Emery,
Henry Burrell,
A. Goodposture,
D. L. G. Surdam,
Wm. McGowan,
John Miller,
C. G. Dickhut,
John Gould,
Hugh McBane,
— Starke,

Dr. Bryant,
— Pettitt,
C. W. Munson,
Jas. Delemater,
B. Dougherty,
Wm. Masters,
Joel Emery,
H. Goodposture,
Dr. M. Walker,

Z. Mansau,
J. Strickland,
P. Van Est and son,
Milus Gay,
C. Rouff,
Chas. Steinagle,
John Merker,
W. Foot,
— Plumbtree.

FROM ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Chas. J. Kemp,
J. Cadogan,
Wm. Nowles,
S. Chase,
T. G. Wilson,
James Long,
John Her,
Jas. Dunlap,
Eli Conner,

P. Asher,
John Cadogan,
I. A. Holt,
A. Gobble,
Coleman Talbot and son,
Jas. Davis,
A. Vanvoris,
Geo. Buchanan,
J. Ratliff,

John Messick,
Philip Derry,
J. Kidney,
C. Her,
E. Frost, Jr.,
Jas. D. Colvin,
Thos. Campbell,
J. C. Newton,
Chas. Turner.

FROM THE BEAR CREEK NEIGHBORHOOD.

Randolph Owen,
James Riddle,
— Castle,
E. G. Lillard,
John Wren,
George Kinkaid,
M. Crawford,

M. Heaton,
— Heaton,
Thos. McGinnis,
C. S. Stahl,
A. Robinson,
S. Grimes,
C. Atterburn,

J. Reorick,
John Cousins,
W. Robbins,
U. W. Stall,
Wm. Hastings,
Joseph Taylor,
A. Lochman.

FROM URSA NEIGHBORHOOD.

S. Nicholson,
Geo. Hightower,
J. Francis,
L. Sowell,

G. S. Whips,
— Titus,
D. Eshorn,

Sam. Byland,
W. T. Henderson,
S. Rockwell.

FROM PAYSON AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

A. Schorborough, Jr.,
George Ames,

John Abbott,

J. I. Whitney.

FROM COLUMBUS AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

Thos. Hood,
A. H. Osborn,
John Hendrickson,
H. Marsh,
J. Gant,
H. Robinson,
A. Freeman,
S. Smith,
Mr. Forcey and a family of five men, three women and four children,
John Davis,
S. Hood,
Geo. McCullough,
T. Babington,

James Hendrickson,
Jas. Butler,
A. Skeggs,
F. Robinson,
J. Elliott,
— Chatham,
Henry Davis,
S. Greenleaf,
Dan. Pounds,
Geo. Gale,
A. Choote,

— McCain,
Henry Ferguson,
Calvin Francis,
Wm. Sharp,
— Bartlett,
— Ellis,
Wm. Cain,
John Ferguson,
Robt. Ferguson,
Absalom Francis,
Adam Metz.

FROM MILLVILLE AND THE VICINITY.

Jas. Carr,
Jacob Crowson,
John Dean,
H. Brandom,
— Starks,
Wm. Blackwell,
J. Steward,

— Featheringill,
Hiram Morris,
D. Coffman,
John Kossen,
J. Rhodes,
Isaac Woolen,
Alex. Thompson,

R. Craig,
— Ramsay,
C. Starr,
H. D. Roberts,
— Bethel,
M. Roberts,
C. Hansaker,

Wm. Morris,
C. Chatau,
G. Carr,
E. Craig,
— Atterburn,

G. Boxley,
Jesse Bowles,
H. Morris,
P. Morris,
S. M. Titus,

W. Laforce,
A. Young,
— Bryan,
— Peyton,

FROM WOODVILLE AND VICINITY.

J. Nelson,
Wm. Cabbage,
Jos. Cecil,
H. Hartman,
Wm. Harding,
Benj. Robinson,
Geo. Roberts,

Chas. Richardson,
R. Greeley,
Samuel Caldwell,
Geo. Nelson,
Walter Cecil,
Wm. Cecil,

J. Hartman,
Joseph Cox,
Geo. Hays,
Francis McLean,
W. A. Robinson,
W. Robinson.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA OF 1849-'50.

This devastating scourge left the shores of Adams county unseathed until the beginning of the warm weather, in '49, and did not obtain a foothold in Quincy until brought by immigrants or passengers from the river.

One of the first important names in the roll of mortality was that of Capt. C. L. Wight, of Galena, who died on the steamer War Eagle, while passing down to St. Louis, between Quincy and Louisiana. He was on his way to California. This was on the 20th of April. Previous to this, however, there had been some cases at Leonard's Mill. On the 17th of March, three deaths occurred in the city, viz.: Daniel Casey, Timothy Hurley and — Smith, all natives of Ireland. It was stated in the paper, that Casey, while in St. Louis, occupied a room in which a person had recently died of the disease. Dr. Ralston and some other physicians, at that time, denied their belief in the infectious or contagious nature of the disease.

While other remedies were being suggested for Cholera, we find the following, copied into a paper, as a method adopted by the "Latter Day Saints," in the case of two young ladies, attacked with the disease:

"The process consisted in anointing with oil, prayer, brandy, psalm-singing, flannels, exhortation and hot water. The prescription was carried into effect with great vigor and perseverance, throughout an entire night, and in the morning the patients were quiet and without pain, both being dead."

But the disease soon became too serious a matter for joking, and we find the fears of the people taking hold upon them. By the 22nd of May, we notice a mortality report, furnished by Mr. Adam Schmidt, of ten deaths in the previous week, among the German emigrants and their relations. Among the number, Mrs. Gertrude Gost and child; Mrs. Adam Elder, Philip Zink, Adam Elder and Mrs. Cook.

A paragraph states, concerning the death of one of the above, that she enveloped herself in the blankets in which her husband had died, and died also from the disease, a suicide.

In June, the disease appearing again, the papers recommended the "sulphur remedy," and a public meeting was held at the court-house. At



A. Binkert

COUNTY TREASURER
QUINCY

this time, in St. Louis, deaths occurred at the rate of forty to sixty per day.

On the 30th of July, it is stated that on the previous Saturday afternoon and night, there were five deaths from cholera. Much uneasiness was manifested, and many talked of leaving the city. A gloom was upon the countenances of all, and it was a trying time in the history of the place. Travel upon the river and country trade were suspended, to a great extent. In the succeeding week, there were, up to July 15, forty-five interments, of which thirty-five were from cholera. This number included the wife of Capt. B. M. Prentiss. The next week there were fifty-five deaths, and, among the number, ENOCH CONYERS, the Mayor. He was interred by the Masonic fraternity, with the usual honors of that body, and generally honored by the citizens. Charles Gilman, Esq., an attorney, also fell a victim. He was the author of Gilman's Supreme Court Reports, and editor of the *Western Legal Observer*.

We copy the following from the *Quincy Whig*, of July 31st, 1849:

Whole number of deaths, the past week, sixty-three; the greatest number buried any one day was fifteen, on Sunday, the 29th.

NOTICE.—Friday, the 3d of August, being recommended by the President as a day of general prayer and supplication, our offices will therefore be closed on that day.

[Signed]

SAMUEL HOLMES, Register, Land Office.

HIRAM ROGERS, Receiver.

A. JONAS, Postmaster.

The proclamation was signed by President Z. Taylor, July 3d, and recommended due religious observance, on account of the pestilence prevailing the country over.

The next week's deaths decreased to 27, but the pestilence still lingered. On August 13, we notice the death of Artemus Ward, an old and honored citizen.

The sum total of deaths from the epidemic, up to the fourth week of August, were as follows: In March, six; April, none; May, fifteen; June, twelve; July, 139; August, 114. Total, 286. From other causes during the meantime, 120 deaths.

CHAPTER VII.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION—ORIGIN—REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS—DIVISION OF COUNTY INTO TOWNSHIPS—FIRST MEETING OF BOARD—NAMES OF MEMBERS—ELECTION PRECINCTS—AID TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES—DIFFICULTIES IN PAYING TAXES—BOUNTY ACT—COUNTY LINE.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

The county of Adams was one of the first to adopt the system of township organization. The board of this county from its earliest adoption, has been composed of the best representative men of the different townships, and we doubt if any county in the State has had its affairs wiser or more prudently managed than Adams. So popular has the management of the county government been under this system that we suppose it would be impossible under any considerations in this county to return to the old plan, by the voice of the people. Of the origin of this system of township government in this county Mr. Haynes says:

ORIGIN.

"The system of township organization, as at present existing in the northern and eastern states, originated in New England, and is an evidence of the confidence which the early patriots of those colonies entertained in the ability of the people to govern and legislate for themselves.

"Township organization is of modern date, and no scheme having much similarity to it can be found in ancient history. The municipal divisions of Athens and the other ancient republics were rather into castes or social ranks than territorial; although the 'demes' of ancient Athens, the Roman and Grecian colonies, and, at a later day, the free cities of mediæval Europe, possessed more or less of the privileges of a municipal corporation, such as choice of voters, election of officers, possession of a seal, management of funds, and the like. These cases, however, are exceptions; isolated instances of the universal instinct for self-government which is born with all men, but repressed under non-elective and irresponsible governments.

"We now come to consider the first rise of the town organization in America. This appears, so far as the records show, to have been substantially a result of the experience of practical inconveniences, which the Puritans took such means to remedy as were suggested to them by their

home recollections, but with whatever modifications their remarkably direct and practical common sense suggested.

"The New England colonies were at first governed by a 'General Court,' or legislature, composed of a governor and a small council, which court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders. They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal causes, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and in fact did all the public business of the colony.

"The first legal enactment to establish towns, that of the General Court of Massachusetts, of March, 1635, so far as it indicates any motive implies convenience only as the reason of the law. It provides that whereas 'particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs, and disposing of business in their own town,' therefore 'the freemen of every town, or the major part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said towns; to grant lots, and make such orders as may concern the well ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the General Court.' They might also impose fines if not more than twenty shillings, and 'choose their own particular officers, as constables, surveyors for the highways, and the like.' Evidently this enactment relieved the General Court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the powers of that body in controlling general measures or public policy. Probably also a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt, for the control of their own home concerns.

"Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639; and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, efficacy, and adaptation to the requirements of a free and intelligent people, became universal throughout New England, and went westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio and other western states, including the northern parts of Illinois.

"But a different policy determined the character of the municipal institutions of the southern part of our State. This was the 'county system.' This plan originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area. The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their own ideas or wishes might direct, was moreover consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities

of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1634, eight counties were organized in Virginia; and the system extending through the State, has spread into all the southern states, and some of the northern states, unless we except the nearly similar division into 'districts' in South Carolina, and that into 'parishes,' retained by Louisiana from the French laws.

"Illinois, which, with a vast additional territory, became a county of Virginia on its conquest by Gen. George Rogers Clark, retained the county organization, which was formally extended over the State by the constitution of 1818, and continued in exclusive use until the constitution of 1848. Under this system, as in other States adopting it, most local business was transacted by three commissioners in each county, who constituted a county court, with quarterly sessions. During the period ending with the constitutional convention of 1847, a large portion of the State had become filled up with a population of New England birth or character, daily growing more and more compact and dissatisfied with the comparatively arbitrary and inefficient county system. Under the influence of this feeling the constitutional provision of 1848, and subsequent law of 1849 were enacted, permitting counties to adopt township organization; according to which all the counties north of the Illinois river, and a large number south of it, have so organized.

"The main argument for township organization is, perhaps, its extreme value as a school of political action. It is not claimed, of course, that each township should exercise so unbounded an authority as belonged to the ancient republics; but only that they should use it in reference to local matters, which interest them only, and which no others can understand or direct so well. In the immense territories which form the States of the Union, or in the Union itself for federal concerns, it is impossible for all the voters to meet and transact the business of government. Hence that modification of a 'pure democracy,' which has given us our representative system of government. If such a universal meeting were conveniently practicable, it would be practiced; in that case, no voter would delegate by authority; but it is not. In town business, however, it is practicable. The people of a township can readily meet for conference, and discuss and decide all the multitude of local interests which concern their township, with a far better understanding of them than any agent or representative could exercise.

"The great extent of the territory of the State of New York, from which the township system, as adopted in this State, is chiefly derived, rendered it impossible, or at least impracticable, to send a representative from each town to the popular branch of the State legislature, as was done in the New England States. Under these circumstances an intermediate board was created in each county, called a board of supervisors, and composed of one delegate from each town. This board formed a deliberative

or kind of legislative body, taking a large portion of the powers delegated in the New England States to the State legislatures. It has been made an objection to this plan of organization, that it increases the expenses of transacting the business of the county. But the answer is believed conclusive; that the only additional expense, if any, arises from the excess of compensation paid to the additional members of the county board; while the fact is that the business of the county is much reduced under the town organization, and not one-fourth of the time is required to transact the business. Besides, a cheap government is not necessarily the best. Cheapness is not the primary object in choosing a government, but excellence. If cheap governments were the only thing required we should abolish the legislative branch of our State government, and leave our laws to be made by the executive or the Supreme Court. Or, which would be still cheaper, perhaps, we could let out the making of our laws by contract and competition to the lowest bidder, or to whosoever would pay the State most for the privilege. There would be no want of proposals."

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.

On Tuesday, December 6th, 1849, an order was made by the County Commissioners' Court appointing Thomas Enlow, Augustus E. Bowles and William Berry, commissioners, to divide the county into towns or townships, as provided by an act of the Legislature, providing for the township organization of any county, after having so determined by a majority vote being cast in its favor, at any general election. The report of the commissioners, as the writer has it from official sources, was filed in the County Court, on the 8th day of March, 1850, and was as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
ADAMS COUNTY. } ss.

TO THE HONORABLE COUNTY COURT FOR SAID COUNTY OF ADAMS:

The undersigned, commissioners, appointed by your Honorable Court, in pursuance of an act entitled "An act to provide for township and county organization, under which any county may organize, whenever a majority of the voters of such county, at any general election, shall so determine," in force April 16th, 1849, to divide said county of Adams into towns, according to the provisions of said act, respectfully report that they have divided the said county into twenty towns, and laid the same off by metes and bounds, and adopting a name for each, in accordance with the expressed wish of the inhabitants of said towns, respectively, and when said inhabitants have been unable to agree on such name, the undersigned have selected a name.

Division into Townships.—The names and boundaries of each town so laid off are as follows, that is to say:

Clayton.—The whole of Congressional township 1 north, 5 west.

North East.—The whole of Congressional township 2 north, 5 west.

Camp Point.—The whole of Congressional township 1 north, 6 west.

Houston.—The whole of Congressional township 2 north, 6 west.

Honey Creek.—The whole of Congressional township 1 north, 7 west.

Keene.—The whole of Congressional township 2 north, 7 west.

Ursa.—The whole of Congressional township 1 north, 8 west, and of fractional township 1 north, 9 west, and all that portion of country in townships 2 north, 8 west and 2 north, 9 west, which lies south of Bear creek.

Lafayette.—All that portion of country in townships 2 north, 8 west, 2 north, 9 west, and fractional township 2 north, 10 west, which lies south of said Bear creek.

Jackson.—The whole of Congressional township 1 south, 5 west, and the north half of Congressional township 2 south, 5 west.

Beverly.—The whole of Congressional township 3 south, 5 west, and the south half of Congressional township 2 south, 5 west.

Columbus.—The whole of Congressional township 1 south, 6 west.

Liberty.—The whole of Congressional township 2 south, 6 west.

Richland.—The whole of Congressional township 3 south, 6 west.

Dover.—The whole of Congressional township 1 south, 7 west.

Burton.—The whole of Congressional township 2 south, 7 west.

Payson.—The whole of Congressional township 3 south, 7 west.

Ellington.—The whole of Congressional township 1 south, 8 west, and fractional township 1 south, 9 west, except that portion of said fractional township included in the corporate limits of the city of Quincy.

Melrose.—The whole of Congressional township 2 south, 8 west, and fractional township 2 south, 9 west, except that portion of said fractional township included within the corporate limits of the city of Quincy.

Benton.—The whole of Congressional township 3 south, 8 west, and fractional township 3 south, 9 west.

Quincy.—The whole of the corporate limits of the city of Quincy.

Being twenty towns named and founded, as aforesaid, of said county of Adams.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM BERRY,
THOMAS ENLOW,
A. E. BOWLES,
Commissioners.

FIRST MEETING OF BOARD.

As the official records relate, "Through the call of the County Clerk, by the approval of many of the Board of Supervisors," the first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, as provided by the law of township organization for this county, convened on the 3d day of June, 1850, in the court-room, in the old court-house, which was destroyed by fire, in 1875, and which stood on 5th street, between Maine and Hampshire, in Quincy, and the following members took part in the proceedings of that session of the Board:

NAMES OF MEMBERS.

John P. Robbins, John M. Ruddle, Grason Orr, Babtist Hardy, Jabez Lovejoy, John T. Battell, Joseph Kern, Alexander M. Smith, David Wolf, Williston Stephens, Solomon Cusick, Thomas Bailey, William H. Tandy, Robert G. Kay, Thomas Crocker, Stephen F. Safford, and Edward Sharp. The first business was the election of W. H. Tandy, chairman of the board for that session. Thomas Bailey, who was a member of that board, the first held in the county, is the chairman of the present [March, 1879] board of supervisors. The first business transacted by the first board of supervisors, after their organization by the election of Mr. Tandy, chairman, was the renaming the following towns, notice having been filed with the county clerk, by the auditor of the State, that their names should be changed, viz: Lafayette to be called Lima, Benton to be called Fall Creek, Dover to be called Gilmer, Richland to be called Richfield, Jackson to be called Concord. Among the subjects of business disposed of at that term of the board was the delinquent taxes of 1849, the allowance for the keeping of the paupers of the county, the sheriff's bill for services rendered in the County Commissioners' Court, claims allowed by the board to persons who had previously rendered the county services, rendering the opin-

ion of the board that they had no jurisdiction to render judgments on the delinquent lands, fixing the salary of P. A. Goodman, county judge, fixing compensation of county jailor, county clerk's bill for tax list, errors in certificates of sales, fixing manner in which road taxes shall be paid, compensation of county clerk for services rendered, directions to county treasurer relative to collections made by him, resolution that the board would grant no license to any one to sell ardent spirits in the county, the election of the following named persons to serve as grand jurors for the following October term of the Circuit Court: James Wood, John Ryler, Wilson Lierle, Shannon Wallace, Jacob M. Nichols, Asaph Francis, Lafayette Frazer, James Shinn, Stephen Guthrie, Robert P. Coats, Lewis McFarland, Alexander Walker, T. B. Warren, Samuel G. Blenin, Samuel Woods, James Carpenter, G. B. Dimock, Robert Tillson, Hiram Rogers, Henry Kent, James Richardson, Orrin Kendall, and William H. McClyment; and the following named persons as the petit jurors for the same term of the Circuit Court: Edward Ogle, Richard Cleaver, Henry Whitford, John P. Groves, William Gilliland, L. J. Simpson, Samuel Wilks, Mitchell Alexander, James A. Young, Joseph Young, John G. Brown, George Starr, John P. Ansmus, A. L. Weed, Abner Percy, Josiah Reed, James Nelson, E. W. Chapman, Noah Lane, C. L. Demuree, Adolph Keltz, J. H. Cuffey, James Fisher, and George Hogan. The official report of J. J. Fielding, treasurer, which was as follows, is here presented as showing something relating to the finances of the county at that time:

1850.

March 27.	To cash on hand last report.....		\$ 2.40
28.	" borrowed of R. Dimock.....		2,000.00
April	" county orders of J. B. Young on note....	\$180.42	
"	" of J. B. Young, June.....	20	180 62
"	" of J. M. Pitman, taxes.....		20.36
May 20.	" of collector, for A. Green, for bridge.....		530.00
"	" county orders of E. M. King, for fines....		8.03
"	" " " Hartman, "		3.00
			<hr/> \$2,744.41

CR.

1850.

March 28.	By cash paid G. B. Dimock on jail orders owned by R. Dimock, rec'd on file.....	\$1,500.00	
"	" " treasurer, int. on \$1,500.....	30.00	
May 20.	" " Amos Green, on bridge.....	1,000.00	
June 5.	By county orders and jury certificates paid to board of supervisors, and destroyed.....	214.06	
			<hr/> \$2,744.06
Balance.....			<hr/> \$0.35

The treasurer, in addition to the above report, filed the following receipt and order, viz:

R. Dimock's receipt, dated March 28, 1850, for.....	\$1,500.00
Henry Newtown, superintendent Bear creek bridge, order in favor Amos Green.	1,000.00
	<hr/> \$2,500.00

The treasurer of the county was ordered to borrow the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to meet expenses of the county for one year, on interest, not to exceed ten per cent. John P. Robbins was appointed a committee of one, to report to the board at its next meeting, rules of order for the government of the board at its future meetings. This meeting of the board convened on the third, and adjourned on the 5th day of June, 1850.

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

The county having thus adopted, so to speak, a new form of government, which in its nature placed the management of the affairs of the county more completely in the people, it became necessary to create election precincts, conformably to the "new dispensation," or rather, to carry out completely the new form of government just begun.

The next meeting of the board of supervisors was a special session, called for the purpose of dividing the county into election precincts and appointing judges of elections to be held. This meeting of the board convened on Friday, the 1st day of November, 1850. The complete history of the adoption of township organization in this county we think would be incomplete without the proceedings of this meeting, and for that reason it is subjoined in full from the record of the board proceedings, so far as it relates to the subject in hand.

It was, on motion, resolved that the following towns be and they are hereby declared precincts in and for said county of Adams, viz:

Quincy.—The town, or city, of Quincy be one precinct, with two places of voting, known as the first and second polls, and that the court-house, in Quincy, be the place of voting.

Ellington.—The town of Ellington to be one precinct, and the stone house, known as the "Old Jacobs place," to be the place of voting.

Ursa.—The town of Ursa to be one precinct, and the school house, in Ursa, to be the place of voting.

Lima.—The town of Lima to be one precinct, and the place of voting to be at the "Beebe House," in the village of Lima.

Honey Creek.—The town of Honey Creek to be one precinct, and the place of voting to be at the school house, on section sixteen.

Keene.—The town of Keene to be one precinct, and the place of voting to be the school house, on section sixteen.

Houston.—The town of Houston to be one precinct, and the brick school house, on section sixteen, to be the place of voting.

North East.—The town of North East to be one precinct, and the Franklin school house to be the place of voting.

Camp Point.—The town of Camp Point to constitute one precinct, and the McFarland school house to be the place of voting.

Clayton.—The town of Clayton to become one precinct, and the postoffice, in the village of Clayton, to be the place of voting.

Concord.—The town of Concord to constitute one precinct, and the house of Elish Turner to be the place of voting.

Columbus.—The town of Columbus to constitute one precinct, and the red school house in the village of Columbus to be the place of voting.

Gilmer.—The town of Gilmer to constitute one precinct, and the McNell school house to be the place of voting.

Liberty.—The town of Liberty to constitute one precinct, and the place of voting to be at the school house in the village of Liberty.

Beverly.—The town of Beverly to constitute one precinct and the place of voting to be at the house of Solomon Perkins.

Richfield.—The town of Richfield to constitute one precinct, and the place of voting to be at the center school house.



George Brophy

CIRCUIT CLERK & RECORDER
QUINCY

Burton.—The town of Burton to constitute one precinct, and the place of voting to be the wagon shop of Mr. Enlow in the village of Burton.

Payson.—The town of Payson to constitute one precinct, and the place of voting to be at the house of Benjamin Hoar, in the village of Payson.

Fall Creek.—The town of Fall Creek to constitute one precinct, and the place of voting to be at the center school house.

Melrose.—The town of Melrose to constitute one precinct, and the place of voting to be at the school house near Amos Bancroft's.

It is now ordered by the Board of Supervisors that the following named persons be appointed judges of elections in the following named precincts, to serve as such judges at the election to be held in the county of Adams on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1850, being the fifth day of said month, and until their successors shall be appointed, to-wit.:

In the town of Ellington, Samuel Jameson, A. E. Bowles and William C. Powell.
 In the town of Ursa, William Laughlin, Gabriel Keath and Joel Frazier.
 In the town of Lima, E. P. Wade, Henry Nulton and Thos. Hillurn.
 In the town of Honey Creek, John A. White, John Johnson and L. A. Weed.
 In the town of Keene, Wm. H. Robertson, R. L. Thurniac and James Shannon.
 In Houston, David Strickler, Samuel Woods and John Kern.
 In the town of North East, Elliott Combs, E. B. Hoyl and William Robins.
 In the town of Camp Point, John Robertson, Lewis McFarland and William Thompson.
 In the town of Concord, John Ansemuse, David Hobbs and Elisha Turner.
 In the town of Columbus, Francis Turner, James Thomas and George Johnson.
 In the town of Gilmer, Theron D. Warren, John Lummis and John I. Gilmer, Jr.
 In the town of Liberty, Ira Pierce, Ebenezer Chaplin and Lewis J. Thompson.
 In the town of Beverly, Isaac Perkins, James Sykes, Jr., and George W. Williams.
 In the town of Clayton, Hiram Boyle, Thomas Curry and James C. Carpenter.
 In the town of Richfield, James Woods, Henry Farmer and Isaac Cleveland.
 In the town of Burton, Samuel G. Blivens, William Richards and Joseph Leverette.
 In the town of Payson, Thomas J. Shepherd, William Shinn and John O. Bernard.
 In the town of Fall Creek, Silas Beebee, John Bean and Joseph Journey.
 In the town of Melrose, Noah Swain, John Wood and Amos Bancroft.
 In the town of Quincy, First Poll, Adam Schmitt, Lorenzo Bull and William B. Powers.
 In the town of Quincy, Second Poll, J. D. Morgan, Christopher Dickhute and Robert S. Benneson.

At this session of the board there was no business before it except the matter referred to, which it transacted and adjourned on the same day of its convening.

AID TO SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

In May, 1861, the board of supervisors for the county then in session took action under the law which had been passed by the Illinois Legislature, authorizing the different counties in the State to render aid in the prosecution of the war. The war had been commenced; hundreds of men from the county, at the first call of duty, had left home, friends and family, and in many instances, in consequence of the suddenness of the call, the latter without sufficient means for their support. The county board, recognizing the fact, and sensible of the patriotic duties that the public owed to the families of those who had sacrificed home, family and their comforts in defense of country on the field of strife, took prompt action to render aid to needy families. The first resolution introduced was by Supervisor J. J. Graham, authorizing the appropriation of one thousand dollars for such purposes. To this resolution an amendment was offered by Supervisor Perry Alexander, of Melrose township, and adopted by the board, authorizing the supervisors of the different townships to render aid to families, and report from time to time to the board such money as they had expended under the resolution.

The following is the text of Mr. Alexander's resolution: "Whereas, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois at the last special session, counties are authorized to make appropriations to aid in the support of the families of such volunteers of the United States service from the State of Illinois as may be in need, and whereas this board deems it proper that the county of Adams should give such aid as the country demands,

"Therefore, resolved that the supervisors be authorized to furnish all necessary aid to destitute families of volunteer soldiers in their respective towns at the expense of the county, and report at every meeting of the board, and that the supervisors shall have no pay for such service." Under the resolution, hundreds of dollars were distributed over the county, and many a worthy family of the patriotic soldier received substantial aid and the practical sympathy of our people.

DIFFICULTY IN PAYING TAXES.

In 1862 the difficulty of paying taxes in specie, which the State laws required, produced a memorial from the board of supervisors, which we copy from record.

January 6, 1863.

WHEREAS, The laws of Congress making treasury notes a legal tender for the payment of debts, and other effects of the present desolating war, have driven the constitutional currency of the country, gold and silver coin, into the coffers of the money-changers and the pockets of speculators and contractors, and whereas the law of the State requiring the taxes of the State to be collected in gold and silver coin is oppressive to the tax-payers, while the exigencies of the war shall render the payment in specie impracticable and ruinous; therefore be it unanimously

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of Adams county, on behalf of said county, respectfully but earnestly request our representatives, both in the Senate and House in General Assembly convened, to mitigate the evil of exacting specie for taxes while the evils of the present war exist, by making treasury notes receivable for the payment of the taxes due to the State and county;

Resolved, That the clerk of the Board of Supervisors furnish our senators and representatives with copies of the foregoing proceedings, and that the same be also published in the newspapers of the county.

In September, 1862, at a regular meeting of the board, a resolution, which was not finally disposed of in August, came up and was adopted by a unanimous vote. Yeas, 18; nays, none. This resolution pledged support and aid to families of all volunteers or drafted men in the United States service.

BOUNTY ACT.

Proceedings of considerable interest occupied the board at their September term, 1864, mainly relating to the levy of taxes to furnish recruits for the army, and avoid the conscription.

This meeting called for a special meeting, which convened October 3, 1864, and passed a bounty act that was to be submitted to the vote of the county. Subsequent to this we find a resolution offered in a meeting on the 14th September, 1865, and adopted, to this effect: a tax of thirty cents on each one hundred dollars worth of taxable property, to pay the indebted-

edness already incurred for the relief of the families of Illinois volunteers and drafted men.

At the special term, October, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

COUNTY LINE.

WHEREAS, There is a dispute in regard to the county lines between Adams and Brown counties, therefore,

Resolved, That B. F. Chatten be appointed in conjunction with the county surveyor of Brown county, to survey and establish permanently said line, and report to this board.

Upon the same day we also find the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the proper location of the court-house is in the center of Washington square.

The next important labors of the board were the location and carrying on the building and completion of the present magnificent court-house, which is treated of in the next chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

BURNING OF THE COURT-HOUSE—COUNTY SEAT ELECTION—THE NEW COURT-HOUSE—PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN RELATION TO THE BUILDING—DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING AS COMPLETED—OCCUPANCY.

BURNING OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

On the 9th day of January, A.D. 1875, the court-house was discovered to be on fire. Chief Engineer Ayers and the whole force of the fire department were soon on hand, but failed to save the building. The books, records, etc., were removed to adjoining buildings for safety, and nothing was lost to the county excepting the building itself. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue, and the rapidity with which the devouring element accomplished its work was astounding. Some persons who were boarding with the sheriff in the rear of the court-house were escorted to a more secure and quiet place of residence at the police station. The jail itself escaped. The loss was thought to be some \$5,000 or \$7,000.

As soon after the partial destruction of the old court-house by fire, as the board of supervisors could be officially called together, they met to take into consideration the subject of providing a place for holding the courts of the county, and repairing the offices of the circuit and county clerks. This meeting convened on the 18th day of January, 1875, the fire having occurred just nine days before. It was decided to at once repair the old offices in the partially demolished building, to be occupied by the sheriff, county and circuit clerks, until a new court-house and offices should be provided. Accordingly a committee consisting of Thos. Redmond, William Winkleman, L. G. Carr and Thomas Bailey, were appointed for that purpose. During the interim between the fire and the repairing of the old offices, the circuit clerk, George Brophy, and county clerk, Willis Haselwood, moved, and had their records and offices on Maine street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, in what was known as the Dill's block, and which before that had been occupied as the post-office. This building was so occupied for county purposes until the old offices were in a condition to receive them back to their old home, a period of about three weeks. The committee named above was at the same meeting of the board instructed to secure a suitable place for holding the courts of the county until a new county building should be erected. The committee conferred with several of the property owners in Quincy who had buildings to rent,

and had offered them for such purposes, and at the meeting of the board which convened on the 16th of the following February, reported that as a matter of economy it would be cheaper for the county to repair and make a room in the old building than to rent elsewhere in the city, which was accordingly done. That part of first floor of the old building, as far back as the circuit and county clerks' offices, formerly occupied by the county judge and other officers, was converted into a court room, and here the several courts of the county held their sessions, greatly to the discomfort of judge, juries, witnesses and lawyers, particularly in the summer months, until the occupancy of the present commodious and elegant quarters, in the year 1877.

COUNTY SEAT ELECTION.

This misfortune, or rather good fortune, gave a chance for reopening the old county seat question, and this time Coatsburg loomed up as a rival to the "Gem City." Still, in Quincy itself, there were disagreements concerning the proper place in the city for erecting the new building.

We notice in the Quincy *Herald*, February 2d, 1875, a correspondence between Mr. Willis Haselwood, the county clerk, and Judge Joseph Sibley. The judge, in reply to interrogatories, states that he is decidedly in favor of Jefferson Square as the location of the new building.

The board of supervisors appointed a committee to confer with the Quincy board of education, for the purchase of Jefferson Square, and they held a meeting, February 15, 1875, and discussed various plans and proposals. It was resolved to accept \$35,000 for the Jefferson Square property, which was carried by a vote of 4 to 3, in the Board. Along in the Fall, the excitement began to manifest itself, concerning a removal of the county seat to Coatsburg. A petition, according to law, was made and filed with the county clerk. He issued a notice of election, to be held on Tuesday, November 9th. At this election, the ballots were required to be prepared, "For removal" or "Against removal." The entire vote polled and amounted to 7,281, and the majority against removal was 4,172. Quincy gave 5,343 votes against removal and 4 votes in favor of removal. The town of Burton gave 116 votes on each side of the question. The vote of Honey Creek township, in which Coatsburg was located, furnished a supplement to the Quincy vote, in one way—they gave exactly four votes against removal, and Quincy had given only four votes in favor of removal. Previous to this election, there was a strong exhibition of feeling, and meetings were held at Quincy, where speeches were made by leading men of the city. Col. Wm. A. Richardson, Hon. O. H. Browning, Dr. Sturgiss, Dr. Robbins and Judge Sibley all held the crowd in front of the court-house for hours, on the night preceding the election. Their arguments were strongly for Quincy and against Coatsburg. Mr. John Hendrickson was the only man that lifted his voice for Coatsburg, on this occasion, and

honesty compels us to say he was somewhat ill-treated. Meetings were also held throughout the different parts of the county, by the friends of Quincy, which were addressed by the gentlemen already named, prominent among whom, Hon J. W. Carter, the present member of the Legislature from Quincy, and ex-State Senator J. H. Richardson. The chief argument by the friends of Coatsburg, which they used in a thorough canvass of the county, in favor of the removal, was the central location of that place, and probably the saving of expense in the building of the court-house, and the very large number of voters who had petitioned for the election. The contest, we believe, was conducted notably free from personal animosity of any sort, on the part of either side, and between the elements which were then antagonistic, the best of harmony and fellowship now exists.

LEGISLATION.

At the December term, 1868, the board appointed a committee to attend the Legislature and secure legislation that would enable the county to build a court-house and jail. The committee were Perry Alexander, Silas Bailey, A. W. Blakesly, Benjamin Berrian and James H. Hendrickson.

In February, 1869, at a special term, a resolution was offered, approving the bill which had been passed by the Legislature, but the ayes and nays were called and resulted in five affirmative and seven negative votes.

At the May special meeting, 1875, a communication from the City Council was received, declaring that the City Council was ready to make a deed of Jefferson Square to the county, in case an agreement was made by said committee, and the Board to build the court-house thereon.

Whereupon a resolution was read and ordered to be filed, setting forth the fact that the court-house having been destroyed by fire, Jefferson Square was in their view the best place to locate the new building.

An offer was also made and recorded, from John Wheeler, to sell certain lands owned by him, on the corner of Spring and Fourth streets, in Quincy, for a court-house and jail. At this meeting, also, a petition was offered in favor of Jefferson Square, but by a resolution, Washington Square was designated, by a vote of seventeen to thirteen, and a committee appointed by ballot to advertise for plans and specifications. They were, Thomas Bailey, B. F. Berrian, Maurice Kelly, Thomas Tripp and J. Parkhurst.

At the July meeting of the board, still further proceedings were held regarding the court-house. Hon. W. A. Richardson, being a member and taking an active part, considerable dissension appeared in the Board, and the subject was postponed to the September meeting, and from the records of that date we copy as follows:

E. H. Turner called up the resolution of July meeting, and moved to amend the same by striking out the preamble and the words "old site," and substituting therefor Jefferson Square, on the terms and conditions as proposed by the City Council of the City of Quincy.

Upon a call of ayes and nays, the amendment was adopted, as follows:

AYES—17.

John Altmix,
W. W. Avise,
Henry C. Craig,
Chas. M. Grammar,
Wm. Huddleston,
Jas. H. Hendrickson,

Michael Kelly,
Maurice Kelly,
Wm. A. Richardson,
John W. Ruddell,
John T. Turner,
Chas. J. Tenkoll,

E. H. Turner,
Thomas Tripp,
J. W. Vickers,
Wm. Winkelman,
Samuel Woods.

NAYS—14.

B. F. Berrian,
Thos. Bailey,
Joel Benton,
L. G. Carr,
S. G. Earl,

Peter G. Horn,
M. Heiderich,
Dr. L. Hair,
J. Parkhurst,
Vincent Ridgely,

David Sheer,
Louis Strickler,
Joseph B. Weaver,
Geo. F. Waldhaus.

This amendment having been adopted, the original resolution was, by the same vote, carried, locating the new court-house on Jefferson Square.

A further resolution was adopted, requesting the City Council of Quincy to make the deeds conveying Jefferson Square and have them approved by the county attorney, and finally resolved that these deeds be deposited in the hands of a third party, and in the event of the removal of the county seat to Coatsburg or any other point outside of the city of Quincy, said deed shall be returned to the party making the same.

In considering the plans for the building of the court-house, the committee of the whole reported in favor of the plan submitted by John S. McKean, as the first choice, and George Bunting's plan as second choice, and H. L. Gay's plan as third choice.

A resolution was also passed, referring the plan of J. S. McKean to the decision of Captain Eads, and also to President Linville, of Keystone Bridge Co., because of some doubt expressed in regard to the strength of the supports, etc., etc. The answer from Captain Eads sustained the plan of Mr. McKean, and the final resolution upon the location of the building and the order for purchase of the title from the city and school board, came up on the 16th of September, 1875.

V. S. Penfield was the custodian of the papers, to be retained by him until November 20th, in case of a vote of the county to make Coatsburg the county seat.

Not less than five thousand dollars was the price demanded for Market square, by the county.

When the vote cast at the election, held November 9th, 1875, on the question of removal of the county seat, was canvassed, it showed that three thousand one hundred and nine votes were given for removal, and seven thousand two hundred and eighty-three votes were cast against removal to Coatsburg.

The deed to the north half of Jefferson square was executed October 1st, 1875, by Robert S. Benneson, president of the board of education, and Albert Demaree, clerk, and received and entered of record on the county clerk's books at the December special meeting, 1875.

There was evidently a lack of unanimity in feeling concerning the location of the court-house yet, and a resolution was offered and supported by nine out of twenty-nine votes, to call an election on the Jefferson square proposition. This was at the special December meeting of the board, and upon a subsequent vote, at the same meeting, the votes were twenty-two to nine for Jefferson square, and the clerk was instructed to advertise for sealed proposals for building the court-house.

Then again came the question before the board upon the propriety of putting cells in the basement, for prisoners. This matter was referred to a committee.

On the meeting of the board December 9th, 1875, a resolution passed by fifteen votes to fourteen, to abolish the dome provided for on the new court-house, and substitute towers, "if thought necessary to relieve the general appearance."

At a special meeting, on the 3d day of January, 1876, the following report was made and accepted:

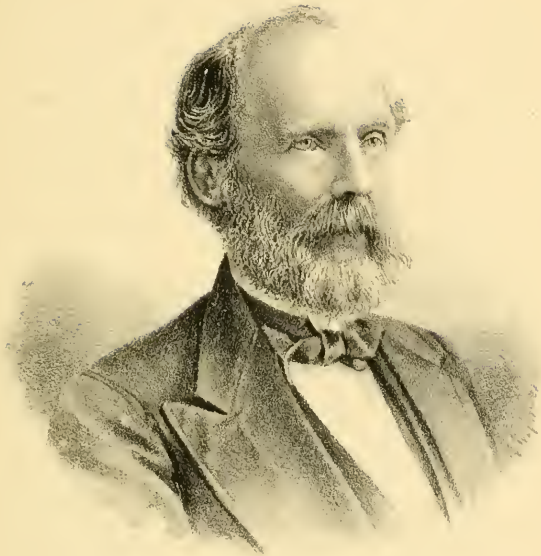
The committee appointed at your December meeting, 1875, to prepare detailed plan, specifications and description of the proposed new court-house, also to enquire into the practicability and probable cost of building a jail in the basement of said court-house, beg leave to report the following detailed plans, specifications and description of said proposed court-house and jail. Said plans and specifications are herewith submitted as part of the report, as prepared by John S. McKean, architect. Your committee further report that in their opinion the building of said jail is practicable; that in their opinion the cost of said jail will be about \$20,000, which will probably make the entire cost of court-house and jail \$215,000 or \$220,000. Your committee therefore recommend the building of said jail in the basement of said court-house. All of which is respectfully submitted.

IRA TYLER,	} Majority of Committee.
J. M. RUDDELL,	
E. H. TURNER,	
WM. WINKELMAN,	
J. H. HENDRICKSON.	

Pending the consideration of the above report, the board was notified of the death of Wm. A. Richardson, a member of the board. Thus passed away from life, while following its humbler paths, one who had proved his manhood on the battle field, in the halls of Congress and the Senate of the United States.

At the February meeting, in 1876, a communication was received from the mayor of Quincy concerning the laying of the corner stone of the court-house, and suggesting the 4th of July, 1876, as an appropriate day for the ceremony; and it was at this meeting the bond and contract of John S. McKean, as architect and superintendent, was received. The bond was in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and was signed as securities by Edwin Cleveland, Herman Hirsch, David G. Williams, Wm. M. Avise.

At the September meeting, 1876, General Singleton offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the investigation of the manner of constructing the new court-house, and materials employed. This move was originated in the previous board, by Supervisor Parkhurst. Also, at the same time, and by the same person, an order was secured for the issuing



John Tillson

QUINCY

of two hundred thousand dollars in bonds by the county, which was to be submitted, to vote, at the general Fall election. The vote was taken, and the issue of eight per cent. bonds ordered, at a special November term, 1876. At this November term a memorial page was ruled in mourning, and set apart for John W. Vickers, who was a member of the board, and also democratic candidate for sheriff, who departed this life Oct. 26th, 1876.

At July meeting, 1877, on motion of Supervisor Bailey, it was ordered that \$100,000 of court-house bonds be destroyed, that were printed but not issued, and that an equal amount of \$1,000 bonds be issued, and made payable one-half in March, 1881, and one-half in March, 1882. At this session Messrs. Larkworthy and Burge tendered to the board the use of the court-house for their session, with the proviso, on part of the board, that this should not be construed as an acceptance of the building at their hands.

We copy below part of a communication spread upon records of February, 1878:

RICHFIELD, ILL., Feb. 25, 1878.

TO THE HON. BOARD, &C., &C.:

Gentlemen:—I regret that my health is such that I will not be able to meet with you during the present term, having been confined to my room nearly three weeks. * *

* * * For the last two years your duties have been very arduous and difficult. Within that period you have constructed a court-house and jail, which is one of the most substantial, beautiful and economically constructed buildings in the West, and at so small a cost, for that class of a building, that scarcely a tax-payer in the county is dissatisfied. So low have been the bids that it is believed that no contractor has made a fair profit, while some have lost money. * * *

Your most obedient servant,

IRA TYLER.

Chairman of Board of Supervisors.

First meeting held in the new court-house was convened on the 9th day of July, 1877.

On the 12th of this month, the committee of the whole inspected the building, having received from the contractors a bill of \$219,644.15, with balance due of \$69,975.40.

On the 13th, Supervisor Avise offered a resolution that the board now express full and entire satisfaction with the new court-house, and direct the building committee to accept it. This was declared the sense of the meeting.

At the September term we find that the building committee, consisting of George Boughman, Ira Tyler and Thomas Bailey were still engaged in making reports and recommendations concerning the new court-house.

May 8th, 1878, a resolution was adopted that the court-house should not be used for political meetings. July 10th, 1878, the committee reported the cost of the iron fence around the court-house at \$6,450.00; the pavements inside the square, \$1,227.03, and the sodding, \$648.10. At this term a communication from the pastors of Quincy was received, alleging an unhealthy and unwholesome condition of the county jail. This matter for a time attracted considerable attention from the public, and was

discoursed by the clergy and others through the press of Quiney, with a marked degree of warmth and interest, which directed the attention of the board of supervisors to the subject matter, and led to the appointment by them of a committee to fully investigate the matter, which the committee did, and reported that in their opinion there was no substantial reasons for the complaints, which opinion we believe has been confirmed by subsequent history of the building's sanitary advantages.

COURT-HOUSE BUILDING.

The following is a description of the new court-house from the plans furnished by the architect, J. S. McKean:

The building is one hundred and five by one hundred and seventy feet; two stories and a basement. The basement is eleven feet high, and the west part of it is duly fitted up for the retention of those members of society who are found guilty of crimes. In this story is also the heating apparatus, consisting of two low-pressure steam boilers for heating the building and other purposes. In the center of each of the four fronts is a spacious double portico, the first story of which is supported by piers three feet six inches square, each alternate course of stone cross-pointed. The second story columns are twenty-two feet six inches high, in Corinthian style. These porticos are approached by easy flights of stairs of the full width of the portico. There are four entrances to the first story, each door being eight feet wide, and a hall ten feet wide running through from north to south and from east to west. Upon this floor, which has a sixteen-foot ceiling, is located the circuit clerk's office, consisting of three rooms, one 27 by 46.6 feet, with six large windows, one vault and work-room 15 feet by 30 with two double windows; also another vault 17.8 by 17.8, with four windows; this last named room or vault is detached in such a way that in case of fire only one corner would be exposed. The walls enclosing these rooms as well as all others on this floor are hollow, with a four-inch air space, all the windows being provided with double corrugated sliding shutters made to slide in the hollow space of wall. The county clerks' offices are the same size as those described for the circuit clerk. The recorder has two rooms, one of which is a vault 17.8 square. The county treasurer and collector have three rooms and a small vault; one, 27 by 28 feet; one, 17.6 by 27; one, 17.8 square, and the vault is 6.10 by 9.8. The sheriff's room is 15.6 by 31, with a vault 9.8 by 14.8. The county surveyor's room is 15.6 by 31, with a vault 6.10 by 9.8. The county court-room is 38 feet by 47, with the proper appointments of a jury and judge's room. It is warmed and ventilated after the same manner as the circuit court-room.

From the hall a spacious stairway conducts to the dome, which is, in its entire height, 90 feet above the roof. The style of architecture adopted is an adaptation of the Corinthian order, or what may be termed the *Ren-*

naissance. The building is of brick faced with cut stone, has four towers at the extreme angles, and four small turrets or ventilating shafts.

The roof is slate, with a deck on top covered with tin; the dome is covered with iron and plaster; the first story of the dome is 33 feet in diameter, and the lantern at the shaft of the dome five feet six inches in diameter.

The halls and clerks' offices, also recorder's rooms, are floored with tile on brick arches. On the second story are the law courts. The circuit court room is 64 by 67 feet square, with 30 feet ceiling; the seats are arranged in circular form. There are two jury rooms 17.8 square, with all modern conveniences. Back of the judge's stand is a screen 12 feet high; in the center is a door leading to the judge's retiring room, 15.6 by 15. Near the judge's retiring room is a witness room, so arranged that it may serve for grand jury room with which it communicates. This room has four large windows on the south, five on the east and four on the north; the heating of the room is by means of hot air flues arranged on the most approved plan.

The first day of holding circuit court in the new building was October 22d, 1877. At that time Mr. Brophy was on hand with books and records in his new office as clerk of the court. He says that he felt very uneasy for a while lest he should not be on time, but by perseverance he got himself into position in his office.

Mr. S. G. Earl was the first occupant of the treasurer's office, and hardly got it in running order before he turned it over to Mr. Anton Brinkert, his successor, on 2d December, 1877.

Mr. Haselwood, the county clerk, has no record of business done in the new building previous to November 10th, 1877, in his part of the county work.

The splendid structure that now contains the records, the laws and even the criminals of the county, is a worthy object of regard to every citizen of Adams county. Its proportions charm the eye, its solidity attracts the common mind, and its cost was such as to satisfy the most economical.

The children of those who built it and their descendants will pace its corridors or gambol in its porticos for another century and never blame the men who voted money for its erection. The city and the county may well feel proud of their temple of justice.

CHAPTER IX.

THE CIVIL WAR—CAIRO EXPEDITION—COL. B. M. PRENTISS TAKES COMMAND—TEN REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY AND CAVALRY—CAVALRY—INDEPENDENT REGIMENTS—NEW CALL—GENERAL CALL—RECRUITING AGAIN STOPPED—RECRUITING FOR OLD REGIMENTS—EXCITEMENT IN MAY—LAST CALLS—APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

THE CIVIL WAR.

In 1795, Congress provided that whenever the laws of the United States should be opposed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, &c., &c., that the President should call forth the militia of such State, or any other State or States, to suppress such combinations, and cause the laws to be executed. It was further provided that the militia should be subjected to the same rules and articles of war as the troops of the United States, and that no officer or private should be compelled to serve more than three months after his arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, nor more than his due rotation with every other able bodied man of the same rank, in the battalion to which he belongs.

On the evening of April 15, 1861, the following dispatch was received at Springfield, Illinois:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861

HIS EXCELLENCY, RICHARD YATES:

Call made on you by to-night's mail, for six regiments of militia, for immediate service.

SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

On the same day, President Lincoln issued his proclamation and called for seventy-five thousand militia, which made the quota of Illinois to be 4,683, being 225 officers and 4,458 men, to be "detached from the militia." This pre-supposed the existence of an organized militia, effectual for immediate service. Such, however, was not the condition in Illinois. The Adjutant General, Allen C. Fuller, from whose reports we have made extracts and compilations, says that the papers of his office showed only twenty-five bonds for return of arms, issued to militia companies in 1857, '58, '59 and '60, and, during the same time, but thirty-seven certificates of the election of company officers.

"It will further appear," he says, "from the report of the Quartermaster General, who, until about the 1st of April, 1862, had charge of the Ordnance Department, there were but three hundred and sixty-two United



Henry Cording

SHERIFF ADAMS COUNTY

QUINCY

States altered muskets, one hundred and five Harper's Ferry and Diniger's rifles; but one hundred and thirty-three musketoons and two hundred and ninety-seven horse-pistols in the arsenal.

"A few hundred unserviceable arms and accoutrements were scattered throughout the State, principally in the possession of these militia companies. In fact, there were no available, efficient armed and organized militia companies the State, and it is doubted whether there were thirty companies with any regular organizations. It is true there were in our principal cities and towns, several independent militia companies, composed principally of active and enterprising young men, whose occasional meetings for drill were held more for exercise and amusement than from any sense of duty to the State. Many of these companies formed the nucleus of splendid companies, which came promptly forward and have rendered excellent service to their State and country."

On the 15th of April, 1861, also, Governor Yates issued a proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 23d, to make some provision for organizing and equipping the militia of the State, and kindred objects. A general order from the Adjutant General was also issued at that time, to all commandants of divisions, brigades, regiments and companies, to hold themselves ready for service, and General Order No. 2, for the immediate organization of six regiments.

The reception of the proclamation and orders above alluded to occasioned intense excitement in all the communities of the State, accessible by telegraph and daily mails.

The entire population of the State, by the census of 1860, and the total number of able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, the number then in service and those liable to military duty, as enrolled in 1862, was as follows:

COUNTIES.	TOTAL ENROLLMENT.		NUMBER IN	LIABLE TO
	Population in 1860.		SERVICE.	SERVICE.
Adams.....	41,144	9251	2293	6958
Alexander.....	4652	935	201	734
Bond.....	9767	2279	861	1418
Boone.....	11,670	2460	737	1723
Brown.....	9919	2152	686	1466
Bureau.....	26,415	6123	1994	4129
Calhoun.....	5143	1364	331	1033
Carroll.....	11,718	2968	645	2323
Cass.....	11,313	2459	690	1769
Champaign.....	14,581	3901	1533	2368
Christian.....	10,475	2795	642	2153
Clark.....	14,948	3006	916	2090
Clay.....	9309	2031	793	1238
Clinton.....	10,729	2709	665	2044
Coles.....	14,174	3146	171	2975
Cook.....	143,947	33,214	3677	29,537
Crawford.....	11,529	2614	644	1970
Cumberland.....	8309	1520	713	807
DeKalb.....	19,079	4823	1588	3235
DeWitt.....	10,814	2815	1334	1481
Douglas.....	7109	2079	836	1243
DuPage.....	14,696	2874	870	2004

Edgar	16,888	4697	1330	3367
Edwards	5379	1217	524	693
Edlingham	7805	1479	498	981
Fayette	11,146	2716	857	1859
Ford	1979	512	144	368
Franklin	9367	1978	921	1057
Fulton	33,289	6460	2329	4131
Gallatin	7629	1714	773	941
Greene	16,067	3547	1123	2424
Grundy	10,372	2583	826	1757
Hamilton	9849	1897	917	990
Hancock	29,041	5857	1845	4012
Hardin	3704	791	332	459
Henderson	9499	1991	536	1455
Henry	20,658	7178	2130	5048
Iroquois	12,285	3339	1198	2141
Jackson	9560	2281	996	1285
Jasper	8350	1640	618	1022
Jefferson	12,931	2527	808	1719
Jersey	11,942	2722	738	1984
Joe Daviess	27,147	4816	1279	3537
Johnson	9306	1983	865	1118
Kane	30,024	6090	1987	4103
Kankakee	15,393	3420	1069	2351
Kendall	13,073	2846	1025	1821
Knox	28,512	7704	2719	4985
Lake	18,248	3542	1004	2538
LaSalle	48,272	12,304	2177	10,127
Lawrence	8976	1935	624	1311
Lee	17,643	4214	1476	2738
Livingston	11,632	3089	1010	2079
Logan	14,247	3554	1218	2326
Macon	13,655	4013	1716	2297
Maconpin	24,504	5973	1761	4212
Madison	30,689	7105	1164	5941
Marion	12,730	3056	1118	1938
Marshall	13,437	2947	786	2161
Mason	10,929	2816	1133	1683
Massac	6101	1245	505	740
McDonough	20,061	4880	1260	3620
McHenry	22,085	4605	1570	3035
McLean	28,580	6779	1370	5409
Menard	9577	2187	584	1603
Mercer	15,037	3452	1516	1936
Monroe	12,815	3787	441	3346
Montgomery	13,881	3135	953	2182
Morgan	21,937	5603	1882	3721
Moultrie	6384	1374	470	904
Ogle	22,863	5656	1972	3684
Peoria	36,475	7633	1958	5675
Perry	9508	2148	839	1309
Piatt	6124	1599	699	900
Pike	27,182	5571	2168	3403
Pope	6546	1735	651	1084
Pulaski	3904	1076	401	675
Putnam	5579	1236	331	905
Randolph	16,766	3674	922	2752
Richland	9709	2120	858	1262
Rock Island	20,981	4607	1863	2744
Saline	9161	1911	750	1161
Sangamon	31,963	7707	2186	5521
Schuyler	14,670	2939	1065	1874
Scott	9047	2076	764	1312
Shelby	14,590	3750	1122	2628
Stark	9003	2080	856	1224
St. Clair	37,169	8356	1371	6985
Stephenson	25,112	5359	1397	3962
Tazewell	21,427	4600	1423	3177
Union	11,145	2080	908	1172

Vermillion.....	19,779	4865	1813	3052
Wabash.....	7233	1334	423	911
Warren.....	18,293	4024	1422	2602
Washington.....	13,725	3012	749	2263
Wayne.....	12,322	2412	1048	1364
White.....	12,274	2650	1194	1456
Whiteside.....	18,729	5062	1408	3654
Will.....	29,264	5848	1772	4076
Williamson.....	12,087	2238	1031	1207
Winnebago.....	24,457	5343	1630	3713
Woodford.....	13,281	3510	1184	2326
Total.....	1,704,323	391,319	115,123	276,196

NOTE.—Enrollment lists of the counties of Saline and Warren not received. The figures given opposite each are in the proportion returned from other counties of same population.

In ten days from the first call over ten thousand had tendered their services, and in addition to a part of the force sent to Cairo, more than our full quota was in camp at Springfield.

There being no serviceable arms in the arsenal at Springfield, an unsuccessful application was made to Brigadier General Harney, at the arsenal at St. Louis. Application was also made, on the 19th, at the arsenal in New York, and a messenger dispatched to Washington to obtain them. As these troops were to be mustered into the service of the United States on the 19th, more than our full quota having been tendered, application was also made for a mustering officer, and, on the 22d, Captain Pope arrived to perform that service. There were volunteers enough and a surplus on that eventful 19th of April, 1861, but the want of arms had become painful and alarming.

CAIRO EXPEDITION.

On the same day the following dispatch was received from the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, April 19th, 1861.

GOVERNOR YATES:

As soon as enough of your troops is mustered into service, send a Brigadier General with four regiments, at or near Grand Cairo.

SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War*.

The importance of taking possession of this point was felt by all, and that, too, without waiting the arrival and organization of a brigade. Accordingly, the following dispatch was sent to Brigadier General Swift, at Chicago:

SPRINGFIELD, April 19, 1861.

GENERAL SWIFT:

As quick as possible have as strong a force as you can raise, armed and equipped with ammunition and accoutrements, and a company of artillery, ready to march at a moment's warning. A messenger will start to Chicago to-night.

RICHARD YATES, *Commander-in-Chief*.

At eleven (11) o'clock on the 21st, only forty-eight hours after this dispatch was delivered, Gen. Swift left Chicago with a force of 595 men and four six-pounder pieces of artillery. Capt. Houghtaling's battery, of Ottaway; Capt. Hawley's, of Lockport; Capt. McAllister's, of Plainfield, and Capt. Carr's, of Sandwich, did not arrive in Chicago in

time to join the expedition, but followed it the next day. The expedition consisted of the following forces:

Brig. Gen. Swift and Staff.....	14
Chicago Light Artillery, Capt. Smith.....	150
Ottawa " " Capt. Houghtaling.....	86
Lockport " " Capt. Hawley.....	52
Plainfield " " Capt. McAllister.....	72
Co. A, Chicago Zouaves, Capt. Hayden.....	89
Co. B, " " Capt. Clyborne.....	83
Capt. Harding's company.....	80
Turner Union Cadets, Capt. Kowald.....	97
Lincoln Rifles, Capt. Mihalotzy.....	66
Sandwich company, Capt. Carr.....	102
Drum corps.....	17
Total.....	908

Capt. Campbell's Ottawa Independent Artillery, with about twenty men and two six-pounder cannon, joined the force about April 28th.

This expedition, indifferently armed with rifles, shot-guns, muskets and carbines, hastily gathered from stores and shops in Chicago, arrived at Big Muddy bridge, on the Illinois Central Railroad, at five o'clock, A. M., April 22d, and detaehing Capt. Harding's company at that point, arrived at Cairo at eight o'clock the following morning. The batteries were unprovided with shell or canister, but slugs hurriedly prepared—and some of which were subsequently used at a critical time, and with terrible effect, by one of these batteries at Fort Donelson—answered the purpose of all.

COL. B. M. PRENTISS TAKES COMMAND.

This command was reinforced, on the 24th, by seven companies from Springfield, under the command of Col. Prentiss, who relieved Gen. Swift, except as to that portion—who did not desire to muster into the United States service—commanded by Captains Harding, Hayden and Clyborne, who returned to Springfield on the second of May, to join a regiment organizing here. These last companies, however, arrived too late, and were mustered out of the State service, with allowance of one month's pay, under an act of the Legislature then in session.

The importance of an early occupation, by our forces, of Cairo, was not over-estimated. Situated at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and commanding the navigation of these waters, its possession in a strategical point of view, was absolutely necessary to our safety. The State governments of Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, were controlled by disloyal men. Gov. Magoffin had, on the 16th of April, said to the president, in reply to his call on that State for troops: "Your dispatch is received. In answer, I say emphatically, Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern states." Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, on the 18th, in reply to the call upon his State, said, "Tennessee will not furnish a single man for coercion;" and on the same

day Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, said, "Requisition is illegal, unconstitutional, revolutionary, inhuman, diabolical, and cannot be complied with."

By taking possession of this point, at so early a date, our forces were enabled to prevent a traffic with the rebellious States in contraband property. This traffic was being actively carried on between Galena and St. Louis, with towns on the Mississippi below Cairo. The execution of the following telegraphic order was the first arrest made to this traffic:

SPRINGFIELD, April 24, 1861.

COL. B. M. PRENTISS, Cairo:

The steamers C. E. Hillman and John D. Perry are about to leave St. Louis, with arms and munitions. Stop said boats, and seize all the arms and munitions.

RICHARD YATES, *Commander-in-Chief*.

On the evening of the 24th and morning of the 25th, as these boats, bound for southern ports, neared Cairo, Col. Prentiss directed Capt. Smith, of the Chicago Light Artillery, and Capt. Scott, of the Chicago Zouaves, to board them and bring them to the wharf. His orders were executed, and large quantities of arms and munitions of war were seized and confiscated. Though this seizure was not expressly authorized by the War Department, the act of seizure and subsequent confiscation was approved. Further shipments were all forbidden, soon after, as appears from the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1861.

GOVERNOR YATES:

Circular has been sent to collectors forbidding shipments intended for ports under insurrectionary control. Stop such shipments from Cairo.

S. P. CHASE.

The Legislature having met on the 23d of April, proceeded at once to provide for the organization of these six regiments, and, on the 25th, an "act to organize six regiments of volunteers from the State of Illinois and provide for the election of regimental officers and of a brigadier general," was approved and became a law. Under the old militia laws of the State a company of infantry consisted of one captain, one first, one second, and one third lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and not less than forty-six nor more than one hundred and sixteen rank and file. A regiment consisted of one colonel, one, two or three majors (as the case might be) the senior to be lieutenant colonel, with a regimental staff, to be appointed by the colonel, to consist of one adjutant, who should act as regimental judge advocate, one quartermaster, one paymaster, to rank as captains, respectively; one surgeon and surgeon's mate, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one drum major and one fife major.

The regulations of the Secretary of War for organizing these regiments required each regiment to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, (a lieutenant,) one regimental quartermaster, (a lieutenant,) one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one sergeant major; one drum major, one fife major, ten captains, ten lieutenants, ten ensigns, forty ser-

geants, forty corporals, ten drummers, ten fifiers and six hundred and forty privates.

The law provided that "in token of respect to the Illinois regiments in Mexico," these regiments should be numbered seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve; and that when organized they should be known as the "First Brigade Illinois Volunteers." Under the provisions of this law they were organized and mustered into service and ordered to duty as follows:

The *Seventh*, Colonel Cook, was mustered at Springfield, April 25th, and ordered to Alton the 27th.

The *Eighth*, Colonel Oglesby, was mustered the same date, and ordered to Cairo the 27th.

The *Ninth*, Colonel Paine, was mustered at the same place, April 26th, and ordered to Cairo May 1st.

The *Tenth*, Colonel Prentiss, was, with a part of his command, ordered to Cairo, April 22d, and was, on the 29th, mustered at Cairo.

The *Eleventh*, Colonel Wallace, was mustered at Springfield, April 30th, and ordered to Villa Ridge, May 5th.

The *Twelfth*, Colonel McArthur, was mustered at Springfield, May 2d, and ordered to Cairo, May 10th.

On the completion of the organization of these regiments several hundred volunteers were left unprovided for. Most of the companies arrived in camp with over one hundred men. Seven hundred and eighty, rank and file, was the maximum allowed by the War Department, and, among the most touching and painful incidents, indicating the patriotic fervor of our people at that time, noticed in the preparation of these troops for the field, was the rejecting from their companies these surplus volunteers. Strong men, who had left their homes at an hour's notice to enter the service of their country, wept at the disappointment of being refused admission to their companies on muster day. Provision was made of one month's pay for them, and they filed their rolls and were mustered out of service of the State.

TEN REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY AND ONE OF CAVALRY.

In anticipation of a call for more troops by the General Government, and in addition to liberal appropriation bills to enable the State to be placed on a war footing, the Legislature, at the same session, authorized the acceptance, for State service, ten regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one battalion of light artillery.

The third section of that law provided that one of such regiments might be raised out of volunteer companies then in Springfield, and one regiment from each of the nine Congressional districts theretofore established in this State. The fourth section provided that all persons voluntarily enlisting in said regiments or battalion, before being tendered or

accepted as a company, or in regiments, should severally pledge themselves, if called upon, to tender their services to the General Government.

The fifth section provided that, as soon as arms could be provided, they should be put into encampments, by regiments, at their regimental headquarters, within the Congressional district in which they were raised, and should be held in camp for thirty days, for the purpose of instruction and discipline, unless sooner demanded by the United States for actual duty.

The tenth section provided that, as soon as ten companies should be formed into a regiment, an election should be ordered for regimental officers.

This act took effect May 2d, and on the next day the president issued his proclamation, calling for 42,032 volunteers, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged.

Over two hundred companies immediately tendered their services. The messenger who had left Washington with an order for arms in the St. Louis arsenal had arrived, and, notwithstanding the arsenal was closely watched by secessionists in St. Louis, a *plan* was secretly adopted and executed, and on the morning of the 26th of April a steamboat from St. Louis arrived at Alton, with about twenty-one thousand stand of arms on board, which were forwarded to Springfield the same day.

May 6th controversies about tenders were settled and regiments ordered into camp. The regiment from the first Congressional district was ordered to rendezvous at Freeport, May 11; the regiment from second at Dixon, May 9; the regiment from third at Joliet, May 11; the regiment from fourth at Peoria, May 13; the regiment from fifth at Quincy, May 9; the regiment from sixth at Jacksonville, May 11; the regiment from seventh at Mattoon, May 9; the regiment from eighth at Belleville, May 11; and the regiment from the ninth at Anna, May 16. The regiment from the State at large, composed in part of companies in Springfield, were, on the 11th of June, ordered into camp at Chicago on the 13th of June.

These ten regiments of infantry, and one of cavalry, and a battalion of artillery, were immediately tendered to the General Government, but on the 3d of May the following reply was received, refusing to accept cavalry:

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1861.

GOVERNOR YATES:

In reply to yours of the 2d, I am again obliged, at the solicitation of Gen. Scott, to decline acceptance of cavalry. Adjutant General Thomas is clear in his opinion that they cannot be of service adequate to the expense incurred by accepting them.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

No decisive reply was received in relation to infantry until the 15th, when the following dispatch was received:

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1861.

GOVERNOR YATES:

The quota of troops from your State, for three years or during the war, under the second call of the president, is six regiments. The plan of organization contained in Order No. 15, has already been forwarded you by mail. As soon as the regiments are ready the mustering officer sent to your State will muster them into service, who has already been instructed to do so.

SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

In a letter, dated the next day, the Secretary of War said:

It is important to reduce rather than increase this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than twelve regiments, of which six only are to serve for three years or during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge.

A messenger was immediately dispatched to Washington to urge upon the Secretary of War the importance of accepting the other four regiments—as they were all raised and the most of them actually in camp—and also to conclude an arrangement which had previously been suggested by the Secretary of War, of re-organizing the six three months' regiments for three years' service. The result was that the other four regiments were accepted, and on the 28th of May an arrangement was made that the three months' regiments might be mustered into service for three years, immediately, provided four-fifths of them were willing, and if the remaining fifth declined they were to be immediately mustered out of service. This proposition was declined at that time by the three months' regiments. A change of climate, bad water and poor clothing had sent many to the hospital, and the result was that out of 4,680 who enlisted in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th regiments, but about 2,000 subsequently re-enlisted at the expiration of their term of service in July following.

The 13th regiment was mustered at Dixon, July 24th, under Col. Wyman; the 14th at Jacksonville on the 25th, under Col. Palmer; the 15th at Freeport, May 24th, under Col. Turner; the 16th at Quincy, May 24th, under Col. Smith; the 17th at Peoria, May 24th, under Col. Ross; the 18th at Anna, May 28th, under Col. Lawler; the 19th at Chicago, June 17th, under Col. Turchin; the 20th at Joliet, June 13th, under Col. Marsh; the 21st at Mattoon, June 15th, under Col. Grant; and the 22d at Belleville, June 25th, under Col. Dougherty.

The refusal on the part of the Secretary of War to authorize the governor to accept more troops caused several thousand of our best and impatient volunteers to leave their State in May, June and July, and enlist elsewhere. Denied the privilege of serving their country in regiments from their own State, they sought other fields of usefulness. Many whole companies entered Missouri regiments. It is estimated by those whose opinion is entitled to credit that more than ten thousand Illinoisans left their own State and enlisted in regiments of other States.

In several cases application was made to the governor to have regiments, a large majority of which consisted of Illinoisans, recognized as Illinois regiments. To provide for these cases the War Department on the

21st of February decided that "whenever a regiment is composed of companies from different States it will be considered as belonging to the State from which the greatest number of companies was furnished for that regiment." Under this order the 59th regiment, formerly 9th Missouri, and the 66th, formerly known as "Birge's sharp-shooters," were reclaimed, and there are other similar instances.

The "Plan of Organization," referred to in the dispatch of the 15th, was promulgated in General Order No. 15 of the War Department, May 15, 1861, and provided for raising thirty-nine additional regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry, making a minimum aggregate of 34,506 officers and enlisted men, and a maximum aggregate of 42,034 officers and enlisted men, as heretofore stated. Each regiment of infantry was to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, two principal musicians and twenty-four musicians for band. Each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and not less than sixty-four nor more than eighty-two privates—a minimum company being eighty-three, and maximum one hundred and one.

CAVALRY.

The cavalry regiment authorized by the law of the special session, May 3, 1861, was formed by the acceptance of companies as provided by the law.

The companies reported at Camp Yates previous to the passage of the law and known as the "Chicago Dragoons" and "Washington Light Cavalry," commanded respectively by Capts. Charles W. Barker and Frederick Schambeck, were immediately organized and mustered into the State service; and subsequently, on the 10th day of May, three companies were accepted from that portion of the State lying south of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, viz: Capt. Orlando Burrell, "White County Cavalry;" Capt. James Foster's "Gallatin County Cavalry;" and the "Centralia Cavalry," commanded by Capt. R. D. Noleman.

In view of the great expense of this arm of the service and the further fact that the State did not need more than five companies for its own defense, the governor declined organizing the full regiment until the services of the same should be required by the Government.

The five additional companies were, however, designated in compliance with law, and mentioned in special order of May 16, 1861, raised at points named, by the following officers: Capt. John McNulta, Bloomington; Capt. A. C. Harding, Monmouth; Capt. John Burnap, Springfield; Capt. J. B. Smith, Knoxville; Capt. Paul Walters, Hillsboro.

On the 21st day of June, 1861, the president accepted the services of ten companies of cavalry for three years' service, unless sooner discharged, and the companies previously accepted by the governor were assigned to form the "First Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Cavalry," and under direction of the War Department were equipped and mustered into the United States service.

The Chicago Dragoons, Capt. Barker, were first ordered to Cairo, and thence, by order of Gen. McClellan, transferred to his command in Western Virginia, but, upon declining to enter the three years' service, were ordered back to Chicago and mustered out of service in the month of September, 1861.

Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, commanded by Capts. McNulta, Foster, Mitchell, Smith, Walters, Burnap and Palmer, were with the 23d, Col. Mulligan, engaged at the siege of Lexington, Missonri, and with other United States forces taken prisoners of war on the 20th of September, 1861.

By order of Major General John C. Fremont, then commanding the Department of the West, the enlisted men of these seven companies were mustered out of service on the 8th day of October, 1861, but by order of the president were reinstated and declared as continuously in service, and by order of the War Department, dated December 21, 1861, the regiment was reorganized at Benton barracks, St. Louis, Missonri, during the month of December, 1861, but only continued in service a short time because of difficulties arising in relation to large numbers of its members not having been properly exchanged.

Capt. Osear Huntley's cavalry company, raised in Winnebago county, under authority of General Fremont, was assigned to this regiment at the time of its re-organization at Benton Barracks, but not mustered out of service, as it was not involved in the affair at Lexington.

The battalion of artillery, authorized by the law of May 2d, was not organized as such. Company "A," Chicago Artillery, Capt. Smith, (afterwards Capt. Williards,) Capt. Houghtaling's Artillery, and Capt. McAllister's Plainfield Artillery, formed a part of General's Swift's expedition to Cairo, in April. Capt. Hopkins' Springfield Artillery was also ordered to Cairo, in April, and all remained in the service. They were first mustered into the three months' service, and afterwards into the three years' service. Capt. Houghtaling's battery was first mustered into the three months' service, as Company "F," 10th regiment; Capt. McAllister's, as Company "K," same regiment, three months' service, and Capt. Hopkins', as Company "I," in same regiment. Company "B," Capt. Taylor, Chicago Artillery; Capt. Davidson, Peoria Artillery; Capt. Madison's battery, and Company "A," Chicago Artillery, re-organized under Capt. Willard, were accepted under this law as batteries. These seven batteries and Capt. Campbell's Ottawa battery, were mustered into service, and their

organization protected by an acceptance from the War Department of an additional battalion of artillery, in July.

INDEPENDENT REGIMENTS.

These regiments of infantry, to-wit: Nos. 7 to 22, inclusive, which the Governor had been authorized to raise, were, in June, either full or nearly so. In May, June and July, the following regiments of infantry were authorized by the Secretary of War: 23d, Col. Mulligan; 24th, Col. Hecker; 25th, Col. Coler; 33d, Col. Hovey; 34th, Col. Kirk; 35th, Col. Smith; 36th, Col. Greusel; 37th, Col. White; 39th, Col. Light; 40th, Col. Hicks; 41st, Col. Pugh; 42d, Col. Webb; 44th, Col. Knobelsdorf; 45th, Col. Smith; 47th, Col. Bryner; 52d, Col. Wilson; 55th, Col. Stuart; 4th cavalry, Col. Dickey; 8th cavalry, Col. Farnsworth; 9th cavalry, Col. Brackett, and the 11th cavalry, Col. Ingersoll, by General Fremont.

All these regiments were speedily filled, and on the 2d of July, the governor was authorized to organize the Second Cavalry, Col. Noble.

In answer to frequent applications to accept more troops from this State, the Secretary of War, on the 16th of July, returned the following answer:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1861.

Sir:—No more troops will be accepted by this Department till authorized by Congress. Your offer will be filed, and receive attention at the proper time.

Yours, respectfully,

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

HON. RICHARD YATES, Springfield.

NEW CALL.

On the 21st of July, the memorable battle of Bull Run was fought and lost, and on the next day Congress authorized the President to call into service five hundred thousand troops.

On the 23d, the following correspondence took place:

HON. SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

Sir:—Being advised that you are receiving tenders of additional troops, I desire to tender you, for Illinois, thirteen additional regiments of infantry, most of them now ready to rendezvous; three additional regiments of cavalry, and one additional battalion of light artillery. Illinois demands the right to do her full share in the work of preserving our glorious Union from the assaults of high handed rebellion, and I insist that you respond favorably to the tender I have made.

RICHARD YATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1862.

GOVERNOR:

I have telegraphed to-day, accepting your patriotic offer of thirteen additional regiments of infantry, three additional regiments of cavalry, and one additional battery of artillery, advising you that, if you so desire, you can provide for and equip them, if you can do so with advantage, as respects economy and dispatch.

It is absolutely necessary that the officers should be capable and reliable men; and to this end the department wishes it distinctly understood that it will revoke the commissions of all officers who may be found incompetent for command.

You will please telegraph immediately to the Adjutant General, at Washington, where and when these troops will be ready to be mustered into the service, in order that an officer may be detailed for that duty, without delay.

I appreciate the patriotic spirit of your people, as evinced in your noble offer, and doubt not that they will prove equal to every demand that may be made upon them in behalf of the preservation of our glorious Union.

I am, Governor, with high respect,
Your obedient servant,
SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Under this authority the 26th, Col. Loomis; 27th, Col. Buford; 28th, Col. Johnson; 29th, Col. Reardon; 30th, Col. Fouke; 31st, Col. John Logan; 32, Col. John A. Logan; 38th, Col. Carlin; 43d, Col. Raith; 46th, Col. Davis; 48th, Col. Haynie; 49th, Col. Morrison; 50th, Col. Bane, were raised. Also, the 3d cavalry, Col. Carr; 7th cavalry, Col. Kellogg, and the 6th cavalry, Col. Cavanagh,

GENERAL CALL.

August 13, 1861, another application was made to the Secretary of War, to accept more troops, and, on the 14th, all restriction was removed, and all infantry regiments were authorized to be accepted, who were willing to enter the service.

On the 27th of the same month, authority was given to accept the 5th cavalry, Col. Updegraff, and, on the 5th of September, to accept the 10th, Col. Barrett.

On the 28th of September, the Governor was also authorized to accept the 12th, Col. Voss, and on the 27th of November, the 13th, Col. Bell. The last two regiments of cavalry were, however, limited to two battalions, of four companies each; and, in the latter case, a battalion, authorized some months before by the War Department, and raised by Lieut. Col. Hartman, was to constitute a part.

In addition to the thirteen regiments of cavalry, authorized in 1861, Capt. Marx recruited a company, under the auspices of Gen. Smith, for Thielman's battalion, and Major Thielman was commissioned as Major, with rank from November 1, 1861. His command consisted of his company, nominally attached to the 1st cavalry, and now commanded by Capt. Marshner, and Capt. Marx's company.

Capt. Warren Stewart also raised a company, under authority of Gen. Fremont, of August 3, 1861. Four companies were also raised in connection with the 27th, 29th, 30th, and 31st regiments (Gen. McClelland's brigade), commanded by Capts. Hutchens, Carmikel, O'Harnett, and Dollins. These four companies, and Capt. Stewart's, were subsequently organized as a battalion, and Capt. Stewart commissioned Major, with rank from February 1, 1862.

Another company was raised by Capt. Naughton, under authority from Gen. Fremont, to be attached to the 23d regiment, in September, 1861; but, after the battle of Lexington, was transferred, by the Governor of Missouri, and attached to a Missouri regiment, known as the "Curtis Horse," commanded by Col. Lowe.

A company, known as the Kane County Cavalry, Capt. Dodson, was also raised. This company was raised for the 2d cavalry, but was never assigned to it. It was subsequently assigned to the 15th cavalry.

The company known as "Chicago Light Dragoons," commanded by Capt. Barker, was re-organized under the command of Capt. Shearer, and another company recruited, and have since been known as the "McClellan Dragoons." They were temporarily attached to a regiment of regulars. These companies were subsequently assigned to the 12th cavalry, Col. Voss.

Under the general permission of Secretary of War, of August 14th 1861, the following regiments of infantry were authorized: the 56th, Col. Kirkham; the 61st, Col. Fry; the 64th, Lieut. Col. Williams, being a battalion of six companies, known as "Yates' Sharp Shooters;" the 65th, Col. Cameron, verbally in November, and confirmed by War Department in December; 51st, Col. Cummings, September 20th; the 53d, Col. Cushman, including squadron of cavalry and battery of artillery, September 16th; the 58th, Col. Lynch, September 25th; the 57th, Col. Baldwin, August 14th; the 54th, Col. Harris; the 60th, Col. Toler; 62d, Col. True, and the 63d, Col. Moro, known as the "Kentucky Brigade," were authorized by the War Department, subject to the governor's approval, October 3, 1861.

In the summer of 1861, an informal permission had been given to raise an additional regiment of artillery. The most of the companies had been raised, and the authority was formally recognized and approved by the Secretary of War, January 2, 1862.

RECRUITING AGAIN STOPPED.

On the third of December all recruiting, except for regiments then organizing and for old regiments, was suspended by General Order No. 105, of War Department. Parts I. and II. of that order are as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 3, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 105. }

The following orders have been received from the Secretary of War:

I. No more regiments, batteries, or independent companies will be raised by the governors of states, except upon the special requisition of the War Department.

Those now forming in the various states will be completed, under direction of the respective governors thereof, unless it be deemed more advantageous to the service to assign the men already raised to regiments, batteries, or independent companies now in the field, in order to fill up their organizations to the maximum standard prescribed by law.

II. The recruiting service in the various states for the volunteer forces already in service, and for those that may hereafter be received, is placed under charge of general superintendents for those states, respectively, with general depots for the collection and instruction of recruits.

At that time, beside the six regiments of three months' men, the State had sent to the field over forty-three thousand men, and had then in camps of instruction in the State over seventeen thousand.

During the month of December, 4,160 more recruits were enlisted; all

squads and parts of regiments were consolidated, and the 45th, 46th, 49th and 57th were organized and mustered into service. The only incomplete regiments of infantry in the State, December 31st, were the 51st, Col. Cummings, at Camp Douglas; the 53d, Col. Cushman, at Ottawa; the 58th, Col. Lynch, at Camp Douglas; the 23d, Col. Mulligan, at Camp Douglas, reorganizing, and four regiments at Jonesboro', 54th, 60th, 62d and 63d.

On the first of January, 1862, it seemed probable that Illinois, having at that time furnished about fifteen thousand more than her proportion of troops in the field, would not be called upon or permitted to raise more, except to fill up the regiments last named, and such as might enlist in old regiments. The exciting scenes of the year just closed had taught a sad experience, and showed how unfounded were first expectations. The State, instead of being able to rest with the satisfaction of having done her whole duty to the country, was soon called upon to redouble her energies for new and exciting and more eventful realities.

In January, the 32d regiment, Col. John Logan; the 45th regiment, Col. John E. Smith, and the 64th regiment, Lieut. Col. D. D. Williams, infantry, and the 10th cavalry regiment, Col. J. A. Barrett, were ordered to the field. In February, the 46th, Col. John A. Davis; 49th, Col. Wm. R. Morrison; 57th, Col. Silas D. Baldwin; 58th, Col. Wm. F. Lynch, and 61st, Col. Jacob Fry, infantry; and 5th cavalry, Col. Wilson; 9th cavalry, Col. Brackett, and 13th cavalry, Col. Bell; and seven splendid batteries of light artillery followed, commanded by Captains Sparstrom, Steinbeck, Keith, Rogers, Waterhouse, Silversparre and Bouton. The most of these troops reached the field in time to join the old regiments, and with them to participate in the battle of Fort Donelson, on the 15th and 16th of February.

Immediately after the battle of Fort Donelson, over ten thousand prisoners of war were sent to Camp Douglas and Camp Butler, and the State was called upon to guard them with such troops as were then at these camps. The 23d and 65th regiments of infantry, and the 12th cavalry regiment, and two or three artillery companies, were at Camp Douglas; the 53d infantry at Ottawa, and two companies of artillery at Camp Butler. Neither of these regiments were full. The 12th cavalry was ordered to Camp Butler, and the 53d infantry to Camp Douglas.

In March, the 53d, 56th and 60th regiments of infantry and three more batteries of artillery, commanded by Captains Bolton, Cheeney and Cogswell; and in April, the 62d and 63d infantry took the field, leaving in the State only the 65th (fully organized); the 23d (fully re-organized); Philip's battery, and 12th cavalry; all doing guard duty at these camps.

RECRUITING FOR OLD REGIMENTS.

On the 3d of April, the War Department directed a discontinuance of the recruiting service, as established December 3d. The officers detached

on that service were ordered to rejoin their regiments, and superintendents directed to disband their recruiting parties and close their offices. The State having been directed, in December, to suspend recruiting, except to complete corps then commenced, and such corps having been filled, the entire recruiting in the State may be said to have closed on the 3d of April, 1862.

The system of recruiting for old regiments, under the State Superintendent, appointed by the War Department, was in operation during January, February and March; and with a large detail of recruiting officers, but three hundred and fifty-one recruits were enlisted. At first it was supposed that want of success was on account of recruits not being allowed to enlist for particular regiments; but this objection was removed on the 11th of January, and yet these officers met with but little success.

On the 1st of May, the following order of the War Department was promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 49. }

Upon requisitions made by commanders of armies in the field, authority will be given by the War Department to the governors of the respective states, to recruit regiments now in service.

By order of the Secretary of War,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant General.

On the next day the following requisition was made for recruits to fill up old regiments:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF THE MISS.,
PITTSBURG LANDING, Tenn., May 2, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY, RICH'D YATES,

Governor of Illinois, Springfield.

GOVERNOR:

I am authorized to call upon you for recruits to fill up the volunteer regiments from your State in this army.

Many of them have been reduced, by disease and recent battles, very far below the minimum standard. A detail from such regiments will soon be sent to you for recruiting service, and it is hoped that you will give the matter your immediate attention.

Very respectfully your ob'dt serv't,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

On the 6th of June, however, the plan of December 31 was reinstated by the War Department, and invalid or disabled officers, necessarily absent from their regiments, were directed to be detailed for that duty whenever they were able to perform it.

A communication from Colonel Morrison, superintendent for this State, shows, that from the 5th of July to the 22d ultimo, two hundred and four officers had reported to him, and during that time 2,753 recruits had been enlisted and forwarded to their regiments, making an aggregate, from January 1st to December 22d, 1862, of 3,121. More than sixty per cent. of these recruits were enlisted during the excitement in August and September.

EXCITEMENT IN MAY.

On the 25th of May, 1862, the following dispatch was received from the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1862.

GOVERNOR YATES:

Intelligence from various sources leaves no doubt that the enemy, in great force, are advancing on Washington. You will please organize and forward immediately all the volunteer and militia force in your State.

EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*.

In two weeks the 67th, Col. Hough, the 68th, Col. Stuart, the 69th, Col. Tucker, the 70th, Col. Reeves, the 71st, Col. Gilbert—infantry, for three months service, were in camp. The 23d, Col. Mulligan, and Rourke's battery, left for Annapolis, June 12th; the 65th, Col. Cameron, June 21st; the 12th cavalry, June 27th; the 68th, July 6th; Phillips' battery, July 12th, and the 71st, for Columbus, July 27th. The 67th, Col. Hough, and the 69th, Col. Tucker, were assigned to duty at Camp Douglas, and the 70th, Col. Reeves, at Camp Butler.

LAST CALLS.

On the 17th of May a regiment was called for, for particular service, and on the 30th the Secretary of War informed the governor he would accept all three years' men who wished to enlist, and all volunteers and militia for three months who had before then offered their services, and who had so far perfected their organization as to be able to report for orders at certain places named, by the 10th of June.

On the 6th of July another call of three hundred thousand was made by the President. It was at first intended to credit on this call those States for any surplus which they had furnished. It was not known at the time what our surplus was. On the next day the Secretary of War called upon Illinois for nine more regiments, "being a part of your [our] quota under the call of the President." Before these regiments were filled, however, and on the 17th of July, Congress enacted that whenever the President should "call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States," he should specify in his call the period for which said service should be required, not exceeding nine months, and the militia so called should be mustered in and continue to serve during the period so specified. The fourth section of the act authorized the president, for the purpose of filling up old regiments, to accept the services of one hundred thousand volunteers, for a period not exceeding one year.

Three hundred thousand *militia*, to serve for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged, were called for August 5th. The order of the Secretary of War, making the call upon this State, assumed that a draft would be necessary; and, in anticipation that the States would not be able to contribute their quotas of the call in July for three years' service, announced that if any State should not by the 18th of August furnish its

quota of the three years' volunteers, the deficiency would be made up by a special draft from the militia. Two days after this order, to-wit., August 7th, notice was given that unless the enrollment of the militia had been commenced, to have it done immediately, at the expense of the general government.

These vigorous measures gave hope of a speedy termination of this terrible war. The people of the State received the announcement with the wildest excitement and most unbounded satisfaction. Messengers and committees from every portion of the State hastened to the Capital, demanding that, as they were ready to perform their share of the work of saving the government, that they should not be drafted so long as they were willing to volunteer. This condition of things was promptly communicated to the War Department, and the assignment of our quota, under both calls, urgently requested. The next day it was announced that our quota, under each call, would be 26,148, but as Illinois had furnished 16,978 in excess of her quota of those in the field, the total quotas under both calls was 35,320. Application was made hourly from the different counties in the State, to ascertain what their quota was, and immediately on ascertaining from the War Department what it was, the announcement was made through the public press. Still, in the minds of some, there appeared a question as to whether volunteers for three years would be accepted in lieu of militia. This was quickly settled, however, by a telegram on the 8th, from the War Department, that all volunteers would be accepted until the 15th of August, for new regiments, and all after that time for filling up old regiments, and that all volunteers enlisted before the draft (August 18th), would be credited on those calls.

On the 9th of August, from returns made to the adjutant general of Illinois, he informed the public that there would be no draft. This was upon the strength of the dispatch from Washington that our quota was 35,320. The records now on file show that the *announcement thus made was not premature*, and that the information thus communicated was correct. On the evening of that day, however, the Assistant Adjutant Gen. U. S. A. telegraphed that it had been decided, in fixing the quota of volunteers, *not to regard those in the field before the call*, leaving our quota, under both calls, at 52,296, notwithstanding our previous excess of 16,978.

To raise either 52,296, or 35,320 volunteers (with perhaps the exception of one thousand who had enlisted between July 7 and August 5), *but thirteen days* were allowed. The floating population of the State who would enlist had already done so. These new volunteers must come, if come at all, from the farmers and mechanics of the State. Farmers were in the midst of their harvests, and it is no exaggeration to say, that inspired by a holy zeal, animated by a common purpose, and firmly resolved on rescuing this government from the very brink of ruin, and restoring it to the condition our fathers left it, over fifty thousand of them left their harvests

ungathered—their tools on their benches—the ploughs in the furrows, and turned their backs upon home and loved ones, AND BEFORE ELEVEN DAYS EXPIRED THE DEMANDS OF THE COUNTRY WERE MET, AND BOTH QUOTAS WERE FILLED!! Proud indeed was the day to all Illinoisians when this extraordinary announcement was made that the enlistment rolls were full. And when the historian writes the record of these eventful days of August, 1862, no prouder record can be erected to the honor and memory of a free people than a plain, full narrative of aetnal realities.

It is not our province to bestow fulsome praise, or write glowing eulogies, but when we remember what we all witnessed in those days—when we remember the unselfish and patriotic impulse which animated every soul—and the universal liberality of those who were either too young or too old to enlist, to aid those who were eager to join their brethren in the field—when we remember the holy ardor which aged mothers and fair daughters infused into husbands, sons and brothers—we say when we remember these things we cannot but feel justified in departing from the dull routine of statistics, and bestow upon the subject this passing notice.

On the 14th of August the time was extended for filling up new regiments from the 18th to the 22d, and for old regiments to the first of September. The extension for this State was not necessary, for the muster-rolls show that before the 19th of August our quotas, as last established, were filled. Yet on this same day, August 14th, the War Department, by General Order No. 105, announced that unless old regiments should be filled by the 1st of September, a special draft would be ordered on that day, and the governor informed that it required 34,719 to fill up those regiments. In view of this state of things it was determined that if the War Department should insist that Illinois should be required to raise this additional force of 34,719 to fill up old regiments, it would be useless to attempt to raise them by volunteer enlistments. On the 21st of August, therefore, General Militia Order No. 1 was issued, directing an enrollment of the entire militia of the State. This was deemed necessary to meet any contingencies that might arise, and be prepared for a draft in case one should be still demanded.

Immediately after the call for nine regiments in July, nine camps were established, one in each of the old Congressional districts of the State, for the temporary rendezvous of those regiments, but with the intention of removing them, as soon as they should be full, into the principal camps of instruction at Chicago and Springfield for permanent organization and instruction.

There was, however, in the State, barely enough camp and garrison equipage for these regiments, and consequently an additional embarrassment presented itself to provide for those called August 5th. The State was soon full of volunteers. All had left their business and some of them were without homes. The general government was unable to supply tents, and

there was not time to erect barracks to accommodate half of them. Such, therefore, as were not supplied were directed to remain at home or seek temporary quarters as best they could, and await orders.

And still another difficulty grew out of the want of clothing, and especially blankets. All the resources of the government were taxed to supply the immense army organizing throughout the country, and, considering the immense amount of supplies required, and the suddenness of the emergency which had called out these volunteers, their wants were met with very commendable promptness. In most of the counties of the State there were fair grounds at the county seats. In many counties the sheds on these county fair grounds were repaired and occupied by companies and regiments until quarters could be prepared for them at the general camps of instruction. Several regiments, however, who were unable to obtain quarters at the principal camps, moved from these neighborhood rendezvous directly to the field.

Six of these new regiments were organized, mustered, armed and clothed, and sent into the field in August; twenty-two and Board of Trade battery, Capt. Stokes, and Miller's battery, in September; thirteen in October; fifteen, beside the Springfield light artillery, Capt. Vaughn, and Mercantile battery, Capt. Cooley, in November, and three in December, making an aggregate of fifty-nine regiments of infantry and four batteries, consisting of 53,819 officers and enlisted men. Beside this, 2,753 were, during about the same time, enlisted and sent to old regiments under the direction of Col. Morrison, U. S. A. State Superintendent. Add to these 1,083, 14th cavalry; 386, Camp Butler; 156, Elgin battery, Capt. Renwick; 135, Henshaw's battery, and 83, Capt. Adams, cavalry company of the 15th regiment, makes the grand total under the last calls, 58,416, or 6,119 more than our quotas under the last calls. The excess furnished by this State, as reported by the Secretary of War, August 8th, was 16,978, which, added to the surplus under the last calls of 6,119, makes the total excess, as officially ascertained, 23,097.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The 10th section of the law of April 25, 1861, provides for the organization of the first six regiments, declares that at all elections for company and regimental officers, every enrolled man of the company or regiment should be entitled to vote, and none others; and that at the election for brigadier general for said brigade, all commissioned officers should be entitled to vote, and none others; and that all elections should be by written or printed ballots.

The 11th section declared that the provision of that act should only apply to the six regiments therein provided for.

These six regiments were organized and officers elected and commissioned, as therein provided. It was organized by the State and accepted by

the general government as an Illinois brigade. Col. Benjamin M. Prentiss was elected brigadier general, commissioned by Governor Yates, and mustered into the United States service May 18, 1861, with rank from May 8, 1861.

The next ten regiments, which were accepted in pursuance of the act of the Legislature of May 2d, were organized as therein directed. The 15th section of the act provided that as soon as ten companies should be formed in a regiment, the adjutant general should order an election for regimental officers for the said regiments. These regiments were mustered into the service of the State for thirty days, as contemplated by that law; but before the expiration of that time they were called upon to enter the service of the United States, and were mustered into its service in the latter part of May and early in June.

The second section provided that the companies should be "officered in manner as should be provided by the general militia law of the State."

The law of May 3d, authorizing the acceptance of a regiment of cavalry, did not declare how the officers were to be selected. The line officers were elected and the field and staff officers were appointed.

With the exception of the first sixteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and one battalion of artillery, authorized to be raised and organized by the several laws of this State, the volunteer forces of this State were raised either under authority directly from the War Department to individuals, or under authority given by the Secretary of War to the governor.

ADAMS COUNTY WAR RECORD.

CHAPTER X.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt.	Adjutant	hon. discd	honorably discharged
Art.	Artillery	Inf.	Infantry
Bat.	Battalion	Kld.	killed
Capt.	Captain	Lieut.	Lieutenant
capt'd.	captured	Maj.	Major
cav.	cavalry	m o.	mustered out
co.	company	pro.	promoted
Col.	Colonel	priser.	prisoner
com.	commanded	rec.	recruit
Comey.	commissary	Regt.	Regiment
corpl.	corporal	re-e.	re-enlisted
desertd.	deserted	res.	resigned
disab.	disabled	sergt.	sergeant
died.	discharged	sub.	substitute
e.	enlisted	trans.	transferred
exch.	exchanged	vet.	veteran
Gen.	General	wd.	wounded

10th Infantry (3 Months).

10th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, 3 months service, was organized at Cairo, Ill., April 29, 1861. Companies A and E departed for the field from Quincy, April 27, 1861.

Colonel.

Benj. M. Prentiss, com. May 8, 1861, pro. Brig. Gen., May 17, 1861.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Jas. D. Morgan, pro. Col. May 20, 1861.

Major.

Chas. H. Adams, pro. Lieut. Col.

Assistant Surgeon.

Daniel Stahl, com. May 18, 1861.

Company A.

Captains.

Jno. Tillson, com. April 23, 1861, pro.
Jno. Wood, Jr., com. June 11, 1861, pro. from 2nd Lieut. to Capt.

Lieutenants.

First Lieut. Jos. G. Rowland, com. April 23, 1862.
Second Lieut. George A. Dills, com. June 11, 1861.

Serjeants.

George A. Dills, 1st, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, '61.
Jas. D. Carmody, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Stephen E. Fuller, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.

Corporals.

Fred. M. Dickhut, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Wm. H. Haywood, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Albert B. McKoy, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Hugo Hallam, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.

Musicians.

J. L. Bowers, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Hos. Tlp. Prentiss, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.

Privates.

Allen Jas. H. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Asbury Henry, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Alexander Jno. P. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Atwood Chas. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Boller Gaston, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Barrow Jno. M. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Bradley S. H. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Brown Homer, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Bittleston Hen. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Boyle Jno. T. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Burlingame Geo. A. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, '61.
Cadwell Jos. N. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Callahan Jas. H. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Carlin Lorenzo D. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Cook Reynard, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Dekreiger Peter M. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Dekreiger Jno. C. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Diodpils Jacob e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Dustin David, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Fotts Eli, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Gross Louis, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Harris Corde A. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Hayes Hiram, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Hawks Jas. B. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Hascenweikle Hen. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Hover Dan, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Hover Sol. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Howland Nat. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Howard Cary, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Huntley Rich. P. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Jackson Chas. H. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Koetzle Jno. G. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Kluewan Alb. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
Mehler Aug. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
McCarty Frank, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
McNulty Wm. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.

Morris Buford S. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Mullens Thos. J. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Miller Jas. C. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Nater Geo. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Newcomb Andrew, J. e April 21, '61, m o July 25, '61.
 Pool Geo. W. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Prosser Abijah, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Pearson Robt. S. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Ranson Aug. M. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Rondly Wm. H. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Rider Michael, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Rockenfield Elias, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Rowcamp Hen. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Rohland Geo. L. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Ryan Jos. M. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Schaub Fred. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Shibley Wm. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Shucraft Jno. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Slack Alo. B. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Smith Wm. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Shallor Fred. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Tallman Philander, e April 21, m o July 1861, 25, 1861.
 Welrick Sam. E. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Wyckon Newton, e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Weldenhammer Geo. e April 21, '61, m o July 25, '61.
 Wilmaon Phil. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Wayne Abe. M. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Wuest E. e April 21, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.

Company E.

Captain.

Benj. W. Prentiss, com. April 22, 1861, pro.

Lieutenants.

First Lieut. Wm. H. Menter, com. April 22, 1861.
 Chas. Sheeley, com. April 22, '61, pro. Capt. May 15, '61.
 James Short, com. May 15, 1861, res.
 H. C. Rutherford, com. May 18, 1861.

Sergeants.

Thos. H. Brooker, 1st. e April 22, '61, m o July 25, '61.
 Andrew Wood, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Jos. S. Battell, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 George A. Race, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.

Corporals.

Sam. Nicholas, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Sam. H. Davis, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Sam. J. Day, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 George B. Johnson, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, '61.

Musicians.

Jno. W. Sample, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Clarence Poling, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.

Privates.

Aurberack Sol. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Asherman Jno. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Bart Geo. O. S. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Burham Fred. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Burd Chas. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Brown Chas. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Blickar Wm. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Ballard Thos. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Burke Chas. H. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Brown Wm. J. Jr. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Buckley Geo. H. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Banghman Sam. K. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, '61.
 Carr Wm. C. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Cranston Jas. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Cottrell Amos, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Cress David, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Diekhut Wm. C. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Flick, Adam, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Godfrey Hen. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Hughes Perry C. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Houdon Thos. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Herbit Jas. W. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Hobbleswaith Wm. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Hermann Jas. April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Hamilton Jno. W. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, '61.
 Holeber Jno. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Holcomb Geo. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Jensen Mat. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Jaquen Theo. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Johnson Jno. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Kram Chas. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Kley Andrew, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.

Kley Adam, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Knight Sam'l, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Kemper Henry, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Lindsey Thos. W. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, '61.
 Lindsey L'ewellyn, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, '61.
 McLaughlin Jno. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, '61.
 McClemaut Alex. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, '61.
 McGibbon Geo. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 McCoy Jno. D. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Meyer Chris. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Meiser Jno. A. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Mann Gastav, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Neil Arthur O. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Nelse Jno. P. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Orvings Thos. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Phillips Ed. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Potter Cal. M. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Porter Rob't, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Rickmeyer Wm. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Rieker Jno. B. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Roukohl Henry, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Saunders Wm. B. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, '61.
 Rotherford R. C. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Schmidd W. A. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Sease Geo. H. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Spencer Wm. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Sadler Wm. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Stephens Douglas, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, '61.
 Stickleback Wm. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Sepple Jno. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Thompson Mark, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Voeth Paul, e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Wait Chas. R. E. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, '61.
 Wellenger Jas. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.
 Wilcox Chas. O. e April 22, 1861, m o July 25, 1861.

8th Infantry.

Company D.

Drafted and Substituted Recruits.

Newhall Sam'l A. e Sept. 19, 1864, m o Sept. 18, '65.
 O'Brien Jas. S. e Oct. 19, 1861, m o Sept. 18, 1865.
 Traver Hiram S. W. e Sept. 20, '64, m o Sept. 19, '65.

Company K.

Drafted and Substituted Recruits.

Goodman Jno. e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Sept. 26, 1865.
 McCormick Michael, e Sept. 29, '64, m o Sept. 28, '65.
 Scott Geo. e Oct. 7, '64, d. New Orleans, Apr. 12, '65.

Unassigned Recruit.

Platt Jos. e Sept. 23, 1864.

9th Infantry.

Company K.

Private.

Durand Al.

9th Infantry (consolidated).

Company G.

Privates.

Heltz Sopha, e Jan. 1, 1864, m o July 9, 1865.
 Hauback Chas. e Jan. 1, 1864, m o July 9, 1865.

10th Infantry.

The 10th Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized and mustered into the United States service at Cairo, Illinois, April 29th, 1861, by Capt. Pope; B. M. Prentiss, Colonel; James D. Morgan Lieutenant-Colonel, and Charles H. Adams Major. It was composed of seven companies of infantry and three of artillery. These companies had been at Cairo since the 20th, garrisoning the place.

The regiment remained at Cairo during the three months' service during which time expeditions were made to the rear of Columbus, in June, and to Benton, Mo., in July.



James D. Morgan

The regiment was mustered into the United States service for three years, July 29, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, and remained at Cairo and Bird's Point during the winter, taking part in January, 1862, in the movement made by Gen. Grant to the rear of Columbus.

March 1st, in connection with the 7th Cavalry it scattered Jeff. Thompson's guerrillas at Sykestown, Mo., taking several prisoners and two guns. During the month it was sent to Gen. Pope's army at New Madrid.

On the night of the 12th it advanced on New Madrid, driving in the enemy's pickets, at right shoulder shift arms, and without returning a shot. Before morning earth-works were thrown up, and four guns planted under the fire of five gun-boats, and Forts Thompson and Pillow. Their loss was one captain and two men killed. New Madrid was evacuated that night.

On the night of April 7th, the regiment crossed the river below New Madrid, and intercepted the retreating forces from Island No. 10, causing the surrender at Tiptonville, of Gen. Mackall and 2,500 men, and securing a large amount of artillery and small arms. The movement resulted in the capture of over 6,000 prisoners, 13th of April to Fort Pillow; 18th returned, and passing up the Tennessee river, landed at Hamburg, April 24th. Took part in all the contests of Gen. Pope's army in moving on Corinth and on the 3d of May, was under fire of the works of Corinth. After struggling through the Four Mile Swamp on the 3d, they had a brisk skirmish, capturing 15 and killing 30 of the enemy. The regiment's loss was one killed and five wounded.

The regiment was in the advance in all the movements resulting in the capture of Corinth, and pursuit of the enemy to Boonville.

Col. Smith took command of the brigade.

The regiment lay at Big Springs, during the months of June and July, and on the 21st of July, marched to Tusculum. Thence, under Gen. Palmer, as Division Commander, marched *via* Florence, Athens and Columbia to Nashville. Lost by guerrillas, five men killed. Reaching Nashville on the 12th of September, remaining during the blockade. Participated in the repulse of the enemy. November 5th, lost, 2 killed.

Were assigned to Mitchell's Division, Thomas Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and remained in Nashville until July, 1863, and were then placed in Smith's Brigade, Morgan's Division, Granger's Reserve Corps.

Marched July 20th to New Foster ville, and on the 24th of August, to Bridgeport, Alabama, *via* Shelbyville, Columbia, Athens, Huntsville and Stephenson, October 1st to Sequatchie Valley, and in connection with McCook's Cavalry Division, drove Wheeler's Cavalry from the valley.

From thence, on the 24th of October, in Morgan's Brigade, Davis' Division, Palmer's 14th Army Corps, to Icos Ferry, on the Tennessee, thence to Caldwell.

November 24th, crossed on pontoons, supporting Gen. Sherman's attack on the left of Mission Ridge. Pursued, on the 26th, Hardee's retreating column, who were brought to bay at Chickamauga Station; captured 20 of their rear guard. Followed the retreating enemy as far as Ringgold; thence moved *via* Cleveland, Charleston, Loudon, and Morgantown, to within 15 miles of Knoxville; thence to Columbus, on the Hiwassee river. Returning to Chattanooga, went into winter quarters in the rear of Rossville, Georgia.

On the 1st of January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. 394 men started for home January 11th, 1864.

The regiment left Illinois for the field again in February, 1864, commanded by Col. John Tillson.

(No history of the 10th for 1864, is on file in the Adjutant General's Office).

1865 the 10th regiment lay at Beaufort, S. C., from January 9th to the 13th, when it moved with the division (Mower's First Division) to Pocotaligo, on the Charleston and Savannah R. R. Remained there until the 30th, attempting, on the 20th and 26th to cross the Salkahatchie, but failing on account of high water. On the 30th it moved up on the right bank of the river, and effected a crossing at River's bridge on the 3d, with a loss of 40 men. The Third

Brigade to which the 10th was attached, being in the advance, and losing about 125 men. The crossing was difficult and obstinately contested, the swamps, a mile wide, and with many streams to cross, the water ice-cold, and from one to five feet deep. The regiment was in it from 7 A. M., till dark. Gen. Howard, who was present pronounced it "the best thing of the war." The regiment marched to Midway, on the Augusta and Charleston R. R., crossing South Edisto at Binicker's bridge, throwing a pontoon over the river in the face of the enemy, and wading after dark, over one-third of a mile through the "jake," took the position of the enemy in the Bank, drove them from their entrenchments and captured several prisoners and one caisson.

Passing with the army through Orangeburg to Columbia, Winnsboro and Cheraw, skirmishing and destroying railroads etc., marched thence to Fayetteville, on March 11th, where the regiment was detached to lay a pontoon bridge over Cape Fear River, which was done and lodgement effected for a brigade on the opposite bank. The enemy's cavalry was driven back with a loss to them of one Lieutenant and five men killed. Thence, with renewed skirmishing, the regiment pushed towards Goldsboro, and when the 14th Corps was attacked at Bentonville, the regiment joined it by a forced night march and took part in the battle of the 30th and 31st. On the latter day our division, with the 64th Illinois Sharpshooters on the skirmish line, got in on Johnson's rear and captured part of his headquarters' material. The division to which the 10th belonged successfully resisted the attack of Hardee's whole corps. The loss of the regiment on this occasion was about 60, and of the brigade over 100, being one-fourth of the loss of the whole Army of Tennessee. The enemy evacuating during the night, the next day the regiment moved to Goldsboro, thence to Raleigh. After Johnson's surrender, to Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington, where the regiment participated in the grand review.

They proceeded on the 4th of June to Louisville, Ky., and were mustered out of the U. S. service July 4th, 1865, receiving their final discharge and pay on July 11th, 1865, at Chicago, Ill. nois.

During this campaign the regiment was commanded by Lieut. Colonel David Gillespie. Third Brigade by Brevet Brigadier Gen. Tillson. First Division Major General J. A. Mower, until Goldsboro, and afterwards by Brevet Major Gen. M. F. Force, 17th Army Corps, Major Gen. Frank P. Blair, commanding Army of the Tennessee, Major Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding.

Colonels.

James D. Morgan, pro. Brig. Gen. July 17, 1862.

John Tillson, com. June 13, 1862.

Lieut. Colonels.

John Tillson, com. Sept. 9, 1861, pro.

McLain F. Wood, com. June 21, 1862.

Majors.

John Tillson, com. May 27, 1861, pro.

Francis A. Dallam, com. Oct. 24, 1861, res. Jan. 20, 1862, for pro.

Joseph G. Rowland, com. Feb. 11, 1862, res. June 23, 1862.

Charles S. Cowan, com. June 23, 1862.

Adjutants.

Joseph G. Rowland, com. April 29, 1861, pro.

Theodore Wiseman, com. Feb. 11, 1862.

Quartermaster.

Oliver I. Pyatt, com. Sept. 20, 1861.

Surgeons.

Henry R. Payne, com. Nov. 4, 1861.

Daniel Stahl, 1st Asst. com. May 18, 1861, res. Aug. 31, 1862.

Isaac H. Reeder, 1st Asst. com. Oct. 10, 1862.

John W. Craig, 2d Asst. com. Aug. 21, 1862.

Chaplains.

William H. Collins, com. July 25, '61, res. June 21, '62.

William B. Livell, com. Dec. 16, 1862.

Musicians.

Peter P. Esterby, e. Aug. 17, 1861, trans. to Co. C. m o Aug. 31, 1861.
John W. Johnson.

Private.

Dustin David, e Jan. 1, 1861, m o sergt. Co. C.

*Company A.**Private.*

Weaver Samuel, e Jan. 23, 1864, m o July 4, 1865.

*Company B.**Private.*

Floor John, e Sept. 23, 1864, assigned Nov. 7, 1864, never reported.

*Company C.**Sergeants.*

George A. Race, 1st, e Aug. 1861, pro. Capt. Co. F.
John W. Hamilton, e Feb. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Solomon Auerbach, e Aug. 17, 1861, m o Aug. 31, '64.
Sam'l Baughman, e Aug. 17, 1861, pro. 2d sergt.

Corporals.

Davies Brertrnett, e Aug. 17, 1861, m o Aug. 31, 1864.
Wm. Stekelbach, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
George W. Pool, e Aug. 17, '61, desrtd. Sept. 18, '62.
James H. Skool, e Aug. 17, 1861.
Josiah T. Brown, e Aug. 17, 1861, m o Aug. 31, 1864.
John T. Boyle, e Aug. 17, 1861, pro. 1st Lieut.
Charles S. Dogan, e Aug. 17, 1861.

Privates.

Appleton Charles H. e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Adams Wm. F. e Aug. 17, 1861, died May 10, 1863.
Bagby James R. e Aug. 17, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill.
Barton Ot s B. e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Bremer Barney or John, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Baker John or Barney, e Aug. 17, 1861, died. Nov. 26, 1862, disab.

Babb Joseph F. e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Ballahan Andrew J. e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Carr Wm. H. e Aug. 17, 1861.
Cormack Jasper M. e Aug. 17, 1861, disd. disab.
Carr James, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Cheneu Jackson, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Coopers Enoch G. e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Cleveland James J. e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Creek Jeremiah, e Aug. 17, 1861, desrtd. Jan. 29, '62.
DeKrelger Peter W. e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 2, 1865.

Doran Martin, e Aug. 17, 1861, died Oct. 27, 1861.
Dustin David, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Deeler Joseph, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Esterly Peter P. e Aug. 17, 1861, m o Aug. 31, 1864.
Frost Edward, e Aug. 17, 1861, died Jan. 28, 1863.
Farnsworth Jack-on, e Aug. 17, '61, m o Aug. 31, '61.
Friday David, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Gill James, e Aug. 17, 1861, disd. and e in U. S. A.
Gallup Benj. C. e Aug. 17, 1861, m o Aug. 31, 1864.
Gardner Harrison, e Aug. 17, '61, trans. to inv. corp.
Hayes John C. e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Irvin John, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Johnson Henry, e Aug. 17, 1861, died July 11, 1862.
Johnes W. G. e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Kroeger, or Krear Henry, e Aug. 17, '61, re-e as vet.
Lee George, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Lowry Benj. F. e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
McMannes Dan'l. e Aug. 17, '61, desrtd. Sept. 27, '63.
McNulty Fielding, e Aug. 17, 1861, died. disab. Dec. 20, 1861.

Nelch John P. e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Newby Edward, e Aug. 17, '61, re-e as vet. sick at m o
Nichols Sumner, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Olson Alexander, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Porter Robert, e Aug. 17, 1861, m o Aug. 15, 1864.
Pollon Andrew G. e Aug. 17, 1861, died Oct. 27, '61.
Rider Michael, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Rudensholt Thurston, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet. died May 4, 1865.

Strickler John H. e Aug. 17, 1861, died Oct. 27, 1862.
Simmons James P. e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Smith Frank, e Aug. 17, 1861, died Nov. 10, 1861.
Schroder Henry, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.

Stone James H. e Aug. 17, 1861, died Jan. 10, 1862.
Sherew James, e Aug. 17, 1861, trans. to inv. corp.
Ward Lewis, e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Warthick John F. e Aug. 17, 1861, m o Aug. 15, '61.
Womansdorf John G. L. e Aug. 17, 1861, re-e as vet.
Young Henry E. e Aug. 17, 1861, died. for enlistment in marine corp.

This ends the roll of Company C, but there is added to this a notice of some changes in the company. All of the above-named who re-enlisted. Jan. 1st, 1864, were mustered out July 4, 1865.

Recruits.

Adams John O. e Feb. 20, 1864, m o July 4, 1865.
Aggett Wm. e Jan. 27, 1864, died Feb. 18, 1865.
Baughman Henry J. e Feb. 26, 1864, m o July 4, 1865.
Brown Jacob, e Jan. 22, 1864, m o June 16, 1865.
Brenner Henry, Jan. 31, 1865, m o July 3, 1865.
De Wolf George W. e Feb. 6, 1864, m o July 4, 1865.
Eagle Edmund, e Jan. 26, 1864, m o July 4, 1865.
Ellerbrock Henry, e Jan. 31, 1865, m o July 4, 1865.
Follum Martin, e Feb. 6, 1864, m o July 4, 1865.
Follum Phlinder, e Aug. 10, 1864, m o July 4, 1865.
Greene Harry, e Feb. 20, 1864, m o July 20, 1865.
Geerhard John, e Feb. 24, 1864, died of wounds in battle, June 24, 1864.
Huffendike Henry, e Jan. 31, 1865, m o July, 1865.
Hilderman John W. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o July 4, 1865.
Landwiter Gottlieb, e Jan. 23, 1865, m o July 4, 1865.
Laudier Herman W. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o July 4, 1865.
Macklin Wm. e Feb. 23, 1864, m o July 4, 1865.
Mitchell John, e Aug. 26, 1861, m o July 4, 1865.
Rowcamp Adolph, e Jan. 31, 1865, m o July 4, 1865.
Smith William, e Jan. 29, 1864, m o July 4, 1865.
Smith Obadiah, e Feb. 25, 1864, m o July 4, 1865.
Simmons Daniel H. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o July 4, 1865.
Schnfer Peter, e Jan. 31, 1865, m o July 4, 1865.
Schnrdorf Peter, e Jan. 31, 1865, m o July 4, 1865.
Schultz or Schuller F. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o July 4, '65.
Teaman Henry, e Jan. 26, 1865, m o July 4, 1865.
Welling John B. e Feb. 8, 1861, m o July 1, 1865.
Wheyers Joseph E. e Feb. 24, 1864, m o July 4, 1865.
Wenhorer John W. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o July 4, 1865.

Substitutes and Drafted Men.

Barues Isaac, e Sept. 20, 1864, m o June 16, 1865.
Bassey John J. e Oct. 3, 1864, as sub. m o July 4, '65.
Clark Simon S. e Oct. 1, 1864, as sub. m o June 4, '65.
Conner William, e Oct. 13, 1864, as sub. never reported.
Cleveland Ezra or Edwd. e Sept. 21, 1864, desrtd. April 18, 1865.
Delanghey Henry, sub. e Sept. 21, '64, m o June 4, '65.
Elicks Williams, sub. e Oct. 10, '64, m o Aug. 11, '65.
Eulow Thomas e Sept. 20, 1864, m o June 4, 1865.
Koetyle J. G. e Sept. 20, 1864, m o June 4, 1865.
Menn Henry, e Oct. 5, 1864, sub. m o July 4, 1865.
Prentiss Guy C. A. e Sept. 29, 1864, sub. m o June 22, 1865.
Reakard Lorenzo e Oct. 7, sub. m o July 4, 1865.
Schrader Jacob, m o July 7, 1865.
Tuttman Silas, e Sept. 23, 1864, m o June 4, 1865.
Welberry Benjamin, e Sept. 23, 1864, m o June 4, '65.
Zimmerman John, e Sept. 23, 1864, m o June 21, '65.
Reynolds Jasper, under cook, e Sept. 1, 1863, m o July 4, 1865.
Taylor Rice, under cook, e July 1, '63, m o July 4, '65.

*Company E.**Privates.*

Frazell Jacob H. e Feb. 25, 1861, m o July 4, 1865.
Godfrey Perry, e Feb. 24, 1861, m o July 4, 1865.

*Company F.**Recruit.*

Rea Patrick W. e Feb. 14, 1864, m o July 4, 1865.

*Company H.**Privates.*

Johnson John W. promoted to principal musician.
Watere Thomas B. e Feb. 24, 1861, m o July 4, 1865.

*Company K.**Private.*

Hendricke William, e Jan. 27, 1864, m o July 4, 1865.

Drafted and Substitute Recruits.

Buck Martin, e Sept. 23, 1864, never reported.
 Baird William W. e Sept. 28, 1864, m o June 4, 1865.
 Bringer Peter, e Sept. 23, 1864, m o June 4, 1865.
 Brasche Henry, e Sept. 30, 1864, sub. killed at River's Bridge, S. C.
 Carter William, e Oct. 12, 1864, sub. never reported.
 Chat-ick William, e Sept. 22, 1864, m o June 4, 1865.
 Dumas Thomas, e Oct. 4, 1864, sub. m o May 30, 1865.
 Ellermeier, Ernest, e Sept. 22, 1864, m o June 4, 1865.
 Holden William R. e Oct. 11, '64, sub. m o July 4, '65.
 Harford George, e Sept. 27, 1864, never reported.
 Holden Daniel, e Sept. 27, 1864, m o June 4, 1865.
 Krickhauser Wm. e Oct. 3, 1864, sub. m o July 4, '65.
 Kellermier Herman, e Oct. 1, 1864, sub. killed near Bentonville, N. C., Mar h 21, 1865.
 McWilliams James, e Oct. 6, '64, sub. m o July 4, '65.
 Rosenbauer Fdk. e Oct. 1, 1864, sub. m o June 4, '65.
 Schwartz Joseph, e Sept. 19, 1864, never reported.
 Sickman Henry, e Sept. 23, 1864, m o June 4, 1865.
 Williamson James P. e Oct. 4, 1864, absent without leave since Nov. 16, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits

Kidd Robert M. e Jan. 25, 1864
 Ohmer G. W. e Feb. 25, 1864, died at Camp Butler, March 12, 1864.
 Wood A. F. e Feb. 25, 1864, rejected, died.
 Young J. E. Y. Feb. 25, 1864, rejected, died.

11th Infantry.**Company A.**

Hinn George, m o July 14, 1864.

Company K.*Unassigned Recruit.*

Warner Jos. e March 1, 1865.

Drafted Recruit.

Mason Jos. e Oct. 6, 1864, sub.

12th Infantry.**Company H.***Drafted Recruits.*

Brown Geo. W. e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Jan. 1, 1865.
 Renan David, e Oct. 3, 1864, m o July 10, 1865.

14th Infantry.**Company D.***Recruit.*

Kennedy M. e March 31, 1864, vet. died June 25, '64.

Company G.*Veteran.*

Klett G. e Jan. 4, '64, trans. vet. bat. m o May 30, '65.

Recruit.

Spengler Alex. e June 26, 1864.

15th Infantry.**Company H.**

Davis Sam. P. e Jan. 1, 1864, trans. co. C. vet. bat.

14th Infantry (re-organized).**Company G.***Sergeants.*

Sanders Jno. D. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.
 Sporg August, e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.

Corporal.

Moffatt A. e Feb. 15, '65, m o Sept. 16, '65, private.

Musicians.

Duff Edwin F. e Feb. 25, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.
 Burke Henry C. e Feb. 28, 1865, desrtd. June 25, '65.

Wagoners.

Ranson Thos. e Feb. 27, 1865, desrtd. Feb. 28, 1865.
 Allgeier Jno. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o July 12, 1865.
 Brehme Edward, e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.
 Bukel Jno. A. e Feb. 15, 1865, desrtd. June 25, 1865.
 Brown Silas, e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.
 Buss Henry H. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.
 Beckman Ludwig, e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.
 Calhoun Alex. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.
 Humphries Henry, e Feb. 15, 1865, m o July 19, 1865.
 Roman Levi J. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.
 Howard Elijah W. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o July 19, 1865.
 Kear Wm. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.
 King Sam. T. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.
 Lanebeck Chemy M. e Feb. 15, 1865, Sept. 16, 1865.
 Mann Jacob W. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.
 Sanders J. K. e Feb. 15, '65, m o Sept. 16, '65, corpl.
 Swords Jno. W. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.
 Sell Isaac M. e Feb. 15, 1865, desr d. July 24, 1865.
 Steinbaugh Jacob e Feb. 15, '65, desrtd. June 25, '65.
 Wayne Isaac L. e Feb. 15, 1865, absent, sick at m o.
 Wayne Sam. C. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 16, 1865.

16th Infantry.

The 16th Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized and mustered into United States service at Quincy, Ill., under the "10th Regiment Act," on 24th May, 1861. It was mustered in by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., June 12, 1861, moved to Grand River as railroad guard; after which it was scattered along the road as a guide. July 10, was attacked at Monroe Station by 1,600 rebels; the regiment held its position until reinforced, when the enemy fled. On the 16th, lost two men killed, and two wounded at Caldwell's Station. Aug. 20th, moved under Gen. Harbatt to Kirkwell, and in pursuit of Gen. Greene arrived at Hornsbywell, Sept. 1st.

Sept. 10, ordered to St. Joe, Mo. On the 14th, together with the 3d Iowa Infantry, had a skirmish at Platte City. On the 11th returned to St. Joe.

Jan. 27, ordered to Budd's Point, Mo. March 3d, ordered to New Madrid; were attached to the Army of the Mississippi. Second brigade, Col. Jas. D. Morgan; First Division, Brig. Gen. E. A. Palce.

On the evening of the 12th of March, the 10th and 16th Illinois Volunteers were thrown forward and erected a line of breastworks, mounting four heavy guns within one-half a mile of the enemy's works.

March 13, the battle of New Madrid was fought, the 16th supporting the siege guns.

April 7 were loaded on opposite side of the Mississippi river with the 10th Illinois, and followed the retreating enemy to Tiptonville, Tenn., where 5,000 prisoners were captured, besides artillery, small arms and ammunition. April 9, returned to New Madrid; 13th, embarked to Osceola, Ark.; 17th, embarked for Hamburg, Tenn., and arrived on 22d. Participated in the siege of Corinth. After evacuation pursued the enemy to Hooeville; June 12, returned to camp at Big Springs.

July 20, moved to Tusculum; 29th, crossed the river at Florence. Sept. 15th, arrived at Nashville; seventeen days march with continued guerrilla fighting; garrisoned Edgefield, guarding railroad bridge. Nov. 5th, was attacked by rebel Gen. Morgan, who was repulsed, leaving many dead upon the field; the 16th, lost one killed and five wounded, including Capt. Rowe; mustered out, July 8, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.; arrived at Camp Butler, July 10, 1865, for final payment, and discharge.

Colonel.

Robert F. Smith, com. May 13, 1861.

Lieutenant Colonels.

Samuel Wilson, com. May 13, 1861, res. Sept. 3, 1862.
 James B. Cahill, com. Sept. 3, 1862.

Majors.

Samuel M. Hayes, com. May 13, '61, died Aug. 6, '63.
 Charles Petrie, com. Aug. 6, 1862.

Adjutant.

Charles D. Kerr, com. Sept. 21, 1861.

Quartermasters.

Thomas J. Coulter, com. July 21, 1861, trans. to
Brig. Quartermaster.

Lucius L. King, com. May 3, 1862.

Surgeons.

Louisa Watson, com. June 21, 1861.

A. L. Ritchey, 1st Asst. com. May 18, 1862.

Chaplain.

Richard Haney, com. May 24, 1861, res. June 18, '62.

Regimental Band.

Beadle Wm. H. e May 24, 1861, m o May 8, 1862.

Hennett A. C. e May 24, 1861, m o May 8, 1862.

Bryan Rice P. e May 24, 1861, m o May 8, 1862.

Kidwell David D. e May 24, 1861, m o May 8, 1862.

Lane James M. e May 24, 1861, m o May 8, 1862.

McCoy Josiah B. e May 24, 1861, m o May 8, 1862.

Moore Newton. e May 24, 1861, m o May 8, 1862.

Parker Orrin M. B. e May 24, 1861, m o May 8, 1862.

Scholl W. P. e May 24, 1861, m o May 8, 1862.

*Company A.**Privates.*

Brownell Abram, e June 1, 1861, died. Nov. 27, 1861.

Dieler Benj. e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet.

Fitzgerald Michael, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet.

Merrick John L. e May 24, '61, trans. 1st Kansas Inf.

Palmer Geo. E. died 1861.

Ralston Jas. H. e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Recruits.

Griffith Eccles, e Feb. 16, 1864.

Smith Joseph, e Jan. 18, 1864, missing.

Thompson Chas. e Jan. 28, 1864, missing.

*Company B.**Musicians.*

Issac W. Strickler, e May 24, 1861, trans. 50th Ill. Inf.

Ament Elza, e May 24, 1861, m o July 8, 1865.

Asher James, e May 24, 1861, m o July 8, 1865.

Bates Edward, e May 24, 1861, died. March 29, 1862.

Butler Abiah, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Beadle Wm. H. e May 24, '61, trans. to regular band.

Privates.

Cattlett J. E. e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet.

Curry Henry E. e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Dodd John, e May 24, 1861, died. March 29, 1862.

Harwell Abestoes, e May 24, '61, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

McFarland, Duncan, e May 24, 1862.

Pierce Henry R. e May 24, 1862, died. Oct. 1, 1861.

Parr Sam'l, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 66th Ill. Inf.

Robertson Alonzo J. e May 24, '61, trans. 60th Ill. Inf.

Stewart E. T. e May 24, 1861, died. Oct. 1, 1861.

Strickler, Rob't P. e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet.

Swartzwout, Theo. H. e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o

July 8, 1865.

Walker E. R. e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Recruits.

Fowler Francis, e Feb. 1, 1862, died. April 19, 1862.

Gaddie Buford, e Feb. 1, 1862, m o Feb. 5, 1865.

Killon, A. J. e Feb. 1, 1862.

*Company C.**Corporal.*

Geo. W. Bates, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Drummer.

Lewis T. Vincent, e May 24, '61, died by court martial.

Privates.

Aldrich John, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Bechtel John, e May 24, 1861, trans. to band.

Burns, W. H. e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Burns, Simon, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Crowdson, Lycurgas, e May 24, 1861.

Colopy Patrick, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Craide Jesse S. May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Collins Matthew, e May 24, 1861, died. Dec. 27, 1861.

Cushing Wm. e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Caen Patrick, e May 24, 1861.

Corwin George, e May 24, 1861, died. Aug. 15, 1861.

Cusick Wm. H. e May 24, 1861, trans. to Glover's cavalry.

Coan P. M. e May 24, 1861, trans. to Glover's cavalry.

Dawson, Alexander, e May 24, 1861.

Darnall Henry H. e May 24, 1861, trans. 60th Ill. Inf.

Geeser Joho, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Gernon Stephen, e May 24, 1861.

Goodapple Geo. J. e May 24, 1861, trans. 60th Ill. Inf.

Garrett, Eli T. e May 24, 1861, died by court martial.

Hayes John, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Henneberry, Mark, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o

July 8, 1865.

Kendall Edwin W. e May 24, 1861, died. Oct. 3, 1862.

Kinney Michael, e May 24, 1861, sentenced by court

martial.

King Joseph, e May 24, 1861, sentenced by court

martial.

Lynch Michael, e May 24, 1861, died. Feb. 28, 1862.

McGinnois Michael, e May 24, '61, trans. 60th Ill. Inf.

McCarthy Daniel, e May 24, '61, died by court martial.

Mitchell Thos. e May 21, 1861, died by court martial.

Miller Thomas, e May 21, 1861.

McClintock J. M. e May 24, '61, re-e as vet. died wds.

Mears Benj. F. e May 24, '61, re-e as vet. m o July, 65.

Merriman John, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. pro. 1st

Lieut.

Ryan Rehoda, e May 21, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.

Regan Patrick, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.

Rugg A. e May 24, 1861, trans. to Co. D. 16 Ill. Inf.

Spencer William, e May 24, 1861.

Sullivan Jerry, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Stickler Wm. H. e May 21, 1861, re-e as vet. died

Oct. 31, 1864.

Stickler Reuben S. e May 24, '61, trans. 60th Ill. Inf.

Tucker J. P. e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Underwood I. C. e May 24, '61, trans. to 60th Ill. Inf.

Wittie James, e May 24, 1861, died by court martial.

Woodruff P. e May 24, 1861, died by court martial.

Wood Andrew J. e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o

July 8, 1865.

Watt George, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.

Yenter George, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July

8, 1865.

Recruits.

Bell John M. e Aug. 20, 1861, died Sept. 20, 1864.

Campbell Geo. S. e Jan. 30, 1862, died. Jan. 30, 1865.

Glasscock E. C. e Feb. 18, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.

Kemp Charles J. e Jan. 3, 1864, died June 14, 1864.

Leeds Elijah P. e Jan. 21, 1864, m o May 16, 1865.

McDaniel Wm. E. e Jan. 13, 1861.

Mitchell Jefferson, e Dec. 28, '63, dearrd. Feb. 14, '64.

Miles Jacob, e Aug. 31, re-e vet.

McLane Edwin L. e Feb. 18, 1864, m o July 18, 1865.

Smith Wm. C. e Aug. 18, 1861, re-e vet.

Thomer Davis, e Jan. 26, 1864, m o July, 1865.

Tacker Thane M. e Jan. 21, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.

Taylor Sam'l, e April 15, 1863, m o July 8, 1865.

Volk Henry B. e Feb. 3, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.

Webster Frank M. e Dec. 31, '63, dearrd. Nov. 22, '64.

Yenter John, e Feb. 2, 1865, m o July 8, 1865.

*Company D.**Privates.*

Brown Alexander, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. died.

June 9, 1865.

Sheeha John, e May 24, 1861, died. April 22, 1862.

Spicer James A. e May 24, 1861, died. July 5, 1861.

Sullivan Larry, e May 24, 1861.

Sullivan Jerry, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.

Vancil William, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. died.

Sept. 11, 1864.

Recruits.

Austin Milton, e July 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o

July 18, 1865.

Griffith Edward, e Feb. 15, 1864, m o June 22, 1865.

Imbler John, e Feb. 18, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.

Murphy Amos E. e Feb. 18, 1861, m o July 8, 1865.

Phipps David E. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o July 8, 1865.

Rugg Austin T. e May 24, 1861, trans. from Co. C.

Sherman Edward, e Jan. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. July,

m o July 18, 1865.

Sumnerhal Levi e Sept. 28, 1862, m o July 13, 1865.

Vancil William, e May 10, 1865, m o July 8, 1865.

Company E.*Privates.*

Dowling Theo. e May 24, 1861, desrtd. Oct. 20, '61.
 Evans John, e May 24, 1861.
 Haley Harrison, e May 24, '61, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.
 Kenny K. e May 24, 1861, died Dec. 15, 1861.
 Peter Geo. W. e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.
 Reed Isaac, e May 24, 1861.

Recruits.

Kennedy Patrick, e June 1, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.
 Ross William, e Jan. 4, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.
 Smith Geo. e Feb. 22, 1864, m o absent, sickness.
 Toolson Edward, e June 1, 1861, re-e as vet. died. by expiration.

Company F.*Privates.*

Cahill Thomas, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.
 Crow James L. e May 24, 1861, died. Dec. 4, 1862.
 Leonard Wm. e May 24, 1861, died Sept. 6, 1865.
 Rood D. e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.
 Rowe James, e May 24, 1861, died. Feb. 15, 1862.
 Sutherland J. P. e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.

Recruit.

Knowles Henry, e Sept. 28, 1862, died. and pro. to colored Regt.

Company G.*Privates.*

Collins John, e May 24, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 8, '65.
 Demkin David, e May 24, 1861, died June 15, 1862.
 Ellis William A. e May 24, 1861.
 Garrett Tarsius L. e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.
 Mitchell Edward, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. missing.
 Marsh L. G. e May 24, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 8, '65.
 Palmer Jesse, e May 24, 1861, died. July 8, 1862.
 Robinson John W. e May 24, 1861.
 Schofield George e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.

Young Waterman, e May 24, 1861, died. April 23, '62.

Recruits.

Hunkle Jno. A. e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.
 Milligan John, e May 24, 1861.
 McLean John H. e July 19, 1862, kld. at Dallas, Ga., May 29, 1864.
 Omer John J. e Feb. 28, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.
 Rohrig Rich. F. e Jan. 26, 1864, m o July 18, 1865.
 Roland Wm. F. e Feb. 3, 1864, m o July 18, 1865.

Company H.*Sergeants.*

Jacob Koetzle, 1st e May 24, 1861, died. April 4, 1862.
 Clemens Ridder, e May 24, 1861, pro 1st. Lieut.
 Kasper Koch, e May 24, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 8, '65
 Coatsen Tieniken, e May 24, 1861, pro. to 2d Lieut.

Corporals.

Thomas H. Smith, e May 24, 1861, pro. to 2d Lieut.
 John Santleben, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.
 Gustav Orldloff, e May 24, 1861, died. April 12, 1862.
 Jannus W. Gilmer, e May 24, 1861, kld. June 24, 1861, Macon City, Mo.
 John Lorenz, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 18, 1865.
 Thomas J. Callahan, e May 24, 1861.
 Christian Wenger, e May 24, 1861.

Musicians.

Gustav Umgetter, e May 24, 1861.
 George Doerle, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.

Privates.

Brown John, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.
 Chapman L. R. e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865, sergt.
 Davis Benj. R. e May 24, '61, re-e as vet. pro. 3d Lieut.
 Ellerbrock Herman, e May 24, '61, died. Oct. 22, 1862.
 Farber Jacob, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.
 Fohrmann John, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.

Frey Christopher, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. pro. 1st Lieut.

Goetren Herman, e May 24, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.

Henz Otto, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865, corpl.

Heimbuch Charles, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.

Heimbuch Gustav, e May 24, 1861.

Huher Gustav, e May 24, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 8, '65.

Hoeater Bernhard, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.

Jeager Jacob, e May 24, 1861.

Jettuer Christia, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.

Johnaon John F. e May 24, 1861, died. Nov. 30, 1861.

Klempp Adam, e May 24, 1861, died Dec. 8, 1861.

Klein John Adam, e May 24, 1861.

Kupfer Geo. e May 24, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 8, '65.

Linz George, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.

Meyer Daniel, e May 24, 1861.

Moepken Herman, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.

Oberjohann Fred. W. e May 24, 1861.

Pauner Antone, e May 24th, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf. Jan. 1, 1864.

Richter Albert, e May 24, 1861.

Risto Herman, e May 24, 1861, died. March 1, 1862.

Roberts Frederick, e May 24, 1861.

Roe John H. e May 24, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 8, '65.

Schlenberg Henry, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ills. Jan. 1, 1864.

Scheffersman Gottlieb, e May 24, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.

Schmitt Edward, e May 24, 1861, died. Feb. 26, 1862.

Schmitt George, e May 24, 1861, died. April 18, 1862.

Schmidt Wm. e May 24, 1861.

Schmidt George P. e May 24, 1861, died. April 4, 1862.

Schwab Fred, e May 24, 1861.

Schwinaler Bernard, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865, corpl.

Seddelmeyer Antone, e May 24, 1865, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.

Seddelmeyer Felix, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.

Stock Job, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.

Strank Peter, e May 24, 1861.

Struttman Wm. e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf.

Stuke Wm. e May 24, 1865, died. Oct. 6, 1862.

Surlage Frank, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf. Jan. 1, 1864.

Telhering Wm. e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 19, 1865.

Westerman F. C. e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf. Jan. 1, 1864.

Wilhelme George, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. prior. pro. corpl.

Zink John, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, '65.

Zink Philip, e May 24, 1861, died July 11, 1864.

Recruits.

Beckman Wm. e May 24, 1861.

Dick Henry, e Feb. 27, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.

Easig Fred, e Feb. 11, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.

Enhans John, e Feb. 2, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.

Gasche Martin, e Dec 17, 1863, m o July 8, 1865.

Heintz Peter, e June 5, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865, as corpl.

Jacoby John, e Dec. 28, 1863, m o July 8, 1865.

Koerner Edward, e March 24, 1861.

Koetzle Abraham, e Aug. 8, 1862, m o June 12, 1865.

Long Joseph, e Feb. 2, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.

Long Frank M. e Aug. 2, 1862, trans. from 129 Ill. Inf. m o July 8, 1865.

Miller Daniel N. e June 5, 1861, died. June 6, 1865.

Miller Thomas, e Feb. 18, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.

Oberling George, e Aug. 13, 1862, m o June 12, 1865.

Risto H. e Dec. 20, 1863, vet. recruit, m o July 8, '65.

Ridder Albert, Feb. 18, 1861, vet. rec. m o July 8, 1865, 1st sergt.

Schulte August, e Sept. 6, 1862, m o June 12, 1865.

Staff George, e Aug. 30, 1862.

Stooke Wm. e Feb. 14, 1861, vet. rec. m o July 8, '65.

Talken Albert, e Feb. 1, '61, m o July 8, 1865, as corpl.

Wick John, e June 1, 1861.

Wiseman Henry, July 27, 1864, m o June 12, 1865.

Zeb Herman, e Feb. 8, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.

Company I.*Privates.*

Eaton Isaac, e May 24, 1861.

Harvey Thom, e May 24, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 8, '65.

Hughes Adam, e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Miller Sebastian, e May 24, 1861, dled. Dec. 10, 1862.
 Morgan P. e May 4, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 8, 1865.
 Plymate James, e May 24, 1861.
 Pollard Wm. e May 24, 1861, dled. June 23, 1862.
 Wade Wm. e May 21, '61, re-e as vet. dled Aug. 20, '64.

Recruits.

Coffey Thos. J. e Feb. 19, 1864, kld. Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864.
 Gageby J. e June 1, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.
 Harvey Geo. H. e Feb. 8, 1864, m o June 20, 1865.
 Ricker John B. e Nov. 5, 1864, m o June 5, 1865.
 Swan Wm. e Feb. 19, '61, vet. rec. m o July 8, 1865.
 Sullivan Herron, e Feb. 13, 1861, m o July 8, 1865.
 Tyner Wm. e Feb. 2, 1861, m o July 8, 1865.

Company K.*Privates.*

Beemer Peter, e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865, as sergt.
 Edson Nathan, e May 24, 1861.
 Howard Hartfont P. e May 24, 1861, dled. Oct. 17, '61.
 Kendall Chas. A. e May 24, 1861, dled. Sept. 12, 1862.
 Leslie Geo. e May 24, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 8, '65.
 Mayberry George W. e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Clerson Calvin F. e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.
 Quincy Wm. H. e May 24, 1865, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.
 Sheppard Thomas, Jr. e May 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 8, 1865.
 Thompson Jos. W. e May 24, 1861, dled. April 20, '62.
 Wolf Geo. W. e May 24, 1861, trans. to 60 Ill. Inf. Jan. 1, 1864.

Recruits.

Allen Chas. W. e Feb. 18, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.
 Lockwood Cornelius B. e Feb. 12, '64, m o June 22, '65.
 Simmone Chas. M. e Jan. 4, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Allen John, e Jan. 27, 1864.
 Butler George W. e Feb. 18, 1864.
 Chisler Robert, e Jan. 20, 1864.
 Duffield Emanuel, e Aug. 9, 1862.
 Jones Daniel, e March 7, 1864.
 Miller Wm. e Jan. 19, 1864.
 Pell John, e Jan. 30, 1864.
 Stevens Elie. R. e Feb. 11, 1864.
 Stewart Alexander, e Feb. 25, 1864.
 Widner, Wm. e Dec. 9, 1864.

18th Regiment.**Company E.***Private.*

O'Brien Michael, e Nov. 12, 1863, m o Dec. 16, 1865.

18th Regiment (re-organized).**Company D.***Sergeant.*

Ellae C. Roskenfield, e March 6, '65, pro. Sergt.-Maj.

Privates.

Campbell Jno. B. e March 6, 1865, m o Aug. 16, '65.
 Crafton A. P. e March 6, 1865, absent, sick at m o.
 Clapper Jacob, e March 3, 1865, dled Little Rock, Sept. 3, 1865.
 Calef Al A. e March 3, 1865, m o Dec. 16, 1865.
 Corbino Wm. e March 7, 1865, m o Dec. 16, 1865.
 Donahoe Dan. e March 1, '65, m o Dec. 16, '65, as Corpl.
 Donahue Jno. e March 1, 1865, m o May 11, 1865.
 Haynes Jno. H. e March 3, 1865, m o Dec. 16, 1865.
 Heraldson Jno. W. e March 2, 1865, deser'd March 25, 1865. (See Co. K, 28th Ill.)
 Householder Jno. H. e March 2, '65, absent, sick at m o.
 Haynes Alvis L. e March 3, 1865, m o Dec. 16, 1865.
 Levanard Wm. e March 1, 1865, m o Dec. 16, 1865.

Lewis Wm. T. e March 7, 1865, m o June 11, 1865.
 Lee Young A. e March 2, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 McIntosh Nat. e March 4, 1865, dled Little Rock, May 21, 1865.
 McKay Miles, e March 3, 1865, m o Dec. 16, 1865.
 Smith John L. e March 3, 1865, m o Dec. 16, 1865.
 Trip Jno. e March 3, 1865, m o Dec. 16, 1865.
 Trip H. B. e March 3, '65, dled Little Rock, Aug. 13, '65.
 Triplet Alex. e March 1, 1865, m o Dec. 16, 1865.
 Triplet Jno. e March 6, 1865, m o Dec. 16, 1865.

Company E.*Privates.*

Baird Rob't. e March 8, 1865, m o May 11, 1865.
 Bacon Dav. G. e March 8, 1865, m o Sept. 8, 1865.
 Green Geo. H. e March 8, 1865, m o Dec. 16, 1865.
 Keeter Alex. e March 8, 1865, m o May 23, 1865.
 Kirkpatrick Milton G. e March 7, '65, m o Dec. 16, '65.
 Kelth Richard H. e March 7, '65, deser'd. July 15, '65.
 Lightfoot Henry A. e March 6, 1865, m o May 29, '65.
 Lightfoot Sylvanus, e March 6, 1865, m o May 29, '65.
 Miller Benj. e March 8, 1865, m o May 29, 1865.
 Miller Henry, e March 6, '65, dled. Nov. 15, '65, disab.
 Newton Orin L. e March 6, 1865, m o Dec. 16, 1865.
 Stairs Wm. J. e March 8, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
 Sheaz Henry I. e March 9, 1865, deser'd. Sept. 13, '65

Company G.*Privates.*

Adams R. B. e March 2, 1865, dled Pine Bluffs, Ark., Nov. 29, 1865.
 Goode D. B. e March 2, 1865, m o June 12, 1865.

Company I.*Privates.*

Becker Bernard, e Feb. 21, 1865, m o June 3, 1865.
 Shelts Phillip, e March 15, 1865, m o Dec. 13, 1865.

19th Infantry.**Company E.***Privates.*

Lemnor A. S. e July 14, '61, dled. Sept. 13, '61, disab.
 Tucker Al. R. e July 17, '61, dled. Oct. 4, '62, disab.

Company F.*Private.*

Life Jas. e June 25, 1861, deser'd. Sep. 18, 1861.

20th Infantry.**Company D.***Drafted and Substituted Recruit.*

Kramer Jos. e Jan. 7, 1865, sub.

Company H.*Drafted and Substituted Recruits.*

Cahill Jeremiah, e Jan. 7, 1865, never reported.
 Delany Pat. e Jan. 7, 1865, never reported.
 Fennan Pat. e Jan. 7, 1865, never reported.
 Fogarty Michael, e Jan. 11, 1865, never reported.
 Hopkins Jno. e Jan. 11, 1865, never reported.

21st Infantry.**Company F.***Recruit.*

Ricks Jas. A. e July 11, 1861, dled. July 11, 1864.

Company K.*Unassigned Recruits.*

Organ Jas. e Dec. 7, 1864.
 Riley John, e Dec. 7, 1864.

23d Infantry.**Company F.***Recruits.*

Buckley Wm. failed to report at re-organization.
Gilbert Jno. failed to report at re-organization.
McLaughlin Jno. kid. at Lexington, Sept. 21, '61.
Smith Thos. failed to report at re-organization.

24th Infantry.**Company G.***Private.*

Mueller Henry A. died. April 15, 1863, disab.

26th Infantry.**Company D.***Recruits.*

Lemon David H. e Sept. 7, 1861, re-e as vet. m o —
26, 1865, disab.
Herrick Benj. e Feb. 19, 1861, m o July 20, 1865.

Company H.*Recruit.*

Healey Jno. e Sept. 1, 1861, turned out of regiment
as a nuisance.

Company I.*Privates.*

Deeter Benj. T. e Nov. 27, 1861, died at Corinth, May
21, 1862.
Wells J. M. e Nov. 27, '61. re-e aa vet. m o July 20, '65.

27th Infantry.

It was organized at Camp Butler, with only seven companies, Aug. 10, 1861, and ordered to Jacksonville as a part of Brig. Gen. John A. McClernand's Brigade. Sept. 1st, ordered to Cairo, where the remaining companies joined. It was engaged in the battle of Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861, where it took quite a prominent part and lost severely. March 14, 1862, formed a part of the "Mississippi Flotilla;" started down the river and remained during the siege of Island No. 10. The 27th was the first to land on the island. Was engaged in the siege of Corinth and battle of Farmington, May 9, 1862; pursued the enemy to Booneville.

July, 1862, ordered to Iuka; guarded the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Remained in Nashville during the time it was cut off from communications with the north. Distinguished itself in the advance from Nashville, and in the battle of Stone River. Engaged in the battles of Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Texas. Adairville, near Dallas, near Pine Top Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek.

The regiment was ordered to Springfield, Aug. 25, 1865.

Colonels.

Napoleon H. Buford, com. Aug. 10, 1861, pro. Brig.
Gen. April 15, 1862.
Facillo A. Harrington, com. April 20, 1862.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Facillo A. Harrington, com. Aug. 10, 1861, pro.

Majors.

John A. Miles, com. Dec. 18, 1861, pro. Lieut. Col.
April 16, 1862.
Hall Wilson, com. Aug. 10, '61, pro. Col. 5th Cavalry.
Wm. A. Schmitt, com. April 15, 1862.

Adjutants.

Henry A. Rust, com. April 12, 1861, pro. Capt. Co. F.
Simeon Sheldon, com. Nov. 1, 1862.

Quartermaster.

David B. Sears, com. Aug. 10, 1861.

Surgeons.

Edward H. Bowman, com. Sept. 11, 1861.
Henry C. Barrell, 1st Asst. com. Aug. 26, 1861

Chaplain.

8. Yonog McMasters, com. Sept. 4, 1861.

Company A.*Captains.*

Wm. A. Schmitt, com. Aug. 21, 1861, pro.
Matthew Jansen, com. Aug. 16, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Wm. Shipley, 1st, com. Aug. 21, 1861, died.
Jos. Voellinger, 2d, com. Aug. 21, '61, pro. 1st Lieut.
John A. Schmitt, 2d, com. April 16, 1862.

Sergeants.

Matthew Jansen, 1st, e Aug. 20, 1861, pro. 2d Lieut.
Christian Fink, e Aug. 20, 1861, pro. 1st Lieut.
Wm. Beckmeyer, e Aug. 20, 1861, pro. Q. M. sergt.
J. Schuersft, e Aug. 20, '61, m o Sept. 20, '64, private.
Fred. Schaller, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1861.

Corporals.

Adam Fick, e Aug. 20, '61, m o Sept. 20, '64, 1st sergt.
A. Borendes, e Aug. 20, '61, disd. Feb. 9, '62, private.
T. H. Jonson, e Aug. 20, '61, m o Sept. 20, '64, sergt.
Gustav Boder, e Aug. 20, '61, m o Sept. 20, '61, sergt.
Fred. Schwab, e Aug. 20, 1861, died July 16, 1864.
L. Weiland, e Aug. 20, '61, detached service on m o.
John A. Mies, e Aug. 20, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
April 6, 1864.
John Steirlin, e Aug. 20, '61, m o Sept. 20, '64, sergt.

Musicians.

Charles Mestor, e Aug. 20, 1861, died in pris. Rich-
mond, Nov. 21, 1863.

Privates.

Ashman John, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Asholt A. e Aug. 20, '61, died at Cairo, Sept. 25, 1861.
Balzer Valentine, e Aug. 21, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Balzer George, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Berkinbrink John H. e Aug. 20, 1861, died at Rienza,
Miss., June 11, 1862.
Brondis Henry, e Aug. 20, '61, died, Feb. 9, '62, disab.
Breker John, e Aug. 20, 1861, died Nashville, Tenn.
Nov. 4, 1862.
Buehta August, e Aug. 20, 1861, died, Jan. 5, 1862.
Buchrer Fred. e Aug. 20, 1861, prior, Jan. 18, 1864.
Buehschulte August, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, '64.
Buehschulte Henry, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, '64.
Constainer F. e Aug. 20, '61, died Feb. 23, '64, of wds.
Cordismon C. e Aug. 20, '61, disd. May 28, '62, disab.
Fliser Henry, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Grossa E. e Aug. 20, '61, trans. to V. R. C. May 15, '64.
Gaus Arnold, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Hartung Gottlieb, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1861.
Herbet Wm. e Aug. 20, '61, died, Feb. 27, '63, disab.
Heilwagen Wm. e Aug. 20, 1861, trans. V. R. C.
Kerklick H. e Aug. 20, '61, died, Oct. 24, '63, disab.
Kikert Chas. e Aug. 20, 1861, disd. July 30, '62, disab.
Konsa Henry, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Lohr Bernhard, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Lichterberry A. e Aug. 20, '61, d. wds. July 22, '64, disab.
Lupker Wm. e Aug. 20, 1861, disd. July 25, '62, disab.
Lupker Henry, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Mohrmen J. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, '64, as corpl.
Mihaus Fred. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Purnann Valentine, e Aug. 20, '61, m o July 19, '65.
Pillman Casper, e Aug. 20, 1861, died at Nashville,
Jan. 18, 1863, of wds.
Prante Henry, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Runoa August, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1861.
Ricksick August, e Aug. 20, 1861, died at Nashville,
Jan. 20, 1863.
Retmeler Chas. e Aug. 20, '61, m o Sept. 20, '64, corpl.
Shane Henry, e Aug. 20, '61, m o Sept. 20, '64, corpl.
Staff Peter, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Schweppe Fred. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Stakuhl Christian, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Sick Wm. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Schlid Henry, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
Sells Christian, e Aug. 20, 1861, died at Camp Schaf-
fer, June 18, 1863.
Subra Chas. e Aug. 20, '61, disd. Nov. 24, '62, disab.
Schaffer Henry, e Aug. 20, '61, m o Sept. 20, '64, corpl.

Schumacher Fred. e Aug. 20, '61, m o Sept. 20, 1864, corpl.
 Wiesmann Fred, e Aug. 20, '61, kld. at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Wohrman Henry, e Aug. 20, 1861, died at Nashville, July 24, 1862.
 Winkler Ignas, e Aug. 20, '61, died at Nashville, Oct. 24, 1862.
 Wury Frank, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 20, 1864.
 Wult Jacob, e Aug. 30, 1861, kld. at Kennesaw Mt., June 27, 1864.
 Werner Adolph, e Aug. 20, '61, disd. Feb. 26, '62, disab.
 Zipf Matthias, e Aug. 20, '61, died in prison, Macon, Ga., Sept. 26, 1862.

Recruits.

Dedeck Paul, e Aug. 18, '61, diad. May, 18, '63, disab.
 Evatt Granville M. e Jan. 9, 1862, detached service at m o Regt.
 Flacho Peter, e Aug. 18, 1861, trans. from 3d Mo. R. C., m o Sept. 20, 1864.
 Gelsaer Sam. e Aug. 18, 1861, trans. from 3d Mo. R. C., m o Sept. 20, 1864.
 Gerner, George, e Aug. 18, 1861, trans. from 3d Mo. R. C., kld. Dec. 3, 1862.
 Humel John, e Sept. 6, '61, diad. July 15, '62, disab.
 Hummel Martin, e Aug. 18, 1861, trans. from 3d Mo. R. C., m o Sept. 20, 1864.
 Klinge John H. e Sept. 6, '61, diad. June 5, '62, disab.
 Petrom Chas. e Sept. 6, 1861, kld. at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Robnrock Henry, e Sept. 6, '61, died. June 2, 1862.
 Supker Henry.
 Voeth Paul, e Sept. 6, '61, diad. Feb. 15, '62, disab.
 Vanderboom Henry, e Sept. 6, '61, m o Sept. 20, '64.
 Weibrock Henry, e Sept. 24, '61, trans. V. R. C.

28th Infantry (Consolidated).**Company K.**

Ellsworth Isaac, e March 6, '65, desrtd. July 20, '65.
 Harleou Jao. W. e March 2, '65, desrtd. July 20, '65.
 Boyd R. M. e Feb. 23, 1865, m o May 23, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Kelley Jno. e Feb. 4, 1864.
 Yates Jas. e Oct. 7, 1864.

29th Infantry.**Company D.***Drafted and Substituted Recruits.*

Brown Frances M. e Sept. 27, '64, m o Aug. 14, 1865.
 Stafford Isaac A. e Sept. 27, '64, m o Aug. 14, 1865.
 Snyder Phillip, e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Aug. 14, 1865.
 Scott Wiseman, e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Aug. 14, 1865.
 Vance And ew. e Sept. 27, 1864, m o June 23, 1865.
 Walker Andrew J. e Sept. 28, '64, desrtd. April 30, '65.

Company K.*Recruit.*

Bostick Chas. H. e March 6, 1865, m o Nov. 6, 1865.

Drafted and Substituted Recruits.

Allen Sylvester, e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Aug. 4, 1865.
 Austen Wm. A. e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Aug. 4, 1865.
 Brewer Stephen, e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Aug. 4, 1865.
 Field Jas. A. e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Aug. 4, 1865.
 Frost Worth, e Sept. 27, 1864, m o July 26, 1865.
 Foster Geo. W. e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Aug. 4, 1865.
 Hirds Jas. e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Aug. 4, 1865.
 Knight, Moses, e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Aug. 4, 1865.
 Lewis Wm. e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Aug. 4, 1865.
 Powell Jno. e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Aug. 4, 1865.
 Talcott, Asa W. e Sept. 27, 1864, m o Aug. 4, 1865.

30th Infantry.**Company A.***Recruit.*

Wilson Hngh. e Sept. 24, 1861.

Drafted and Substituted Recruit.

Baras George, e Sept. 26, 1864, m o June 4, 1865.

Company G.*Drafted and Substituted Recruits.*

Clark Aaron H. e Oct. 3, 1864, m o July 17, 1865.
 Campbell Thos. e Oct. 3, 1864, m o May 23, 1865.
 Hancock, Sam. R. e Oct. 3, 1864, m o July 17, 1865.
 Milner Andrew J. e Oct. 3, 1864, m o July 17, 1865.
 Worcester Matthew, e Oct. 3, 1864, m o June 9, 1865.

Company I.*Recruit.*

Arvin Wm. J. e March 25, 1862, desrtd. April 25, '62.

31st Infantry.**Company B.***Drafted and Substituted Recruits.*

Roots Jos. e Oct. 18, 1864, sub. m o July 19, 1865.
 Campbell Benj. e Dec. 11, 1864, sub. never reported
 Campbell Jas. e Oct. 21, 1864, sub; m o July 19, 1865.
 Wright Jno. e Oct. 21, 1864, m o July 19, 1865.

Company D.*Drafted and Substituted Recruits.*

Allen Garrett, e Oct. 13, 1864, sub. m o June 21, 1865.
 Duckett Fred, e Oct. 3, 1864, sub. Jan. 21, 1865.

Company K.*Sergeant.*

Jno. B. Ricker, e Aug. 10, 1861, kld.

32d Infantry.**Company F.***Recruits.*

Burley Fred. e June 27, 1864, died at Columbia, S. C. Feb. 17, 1865.
 Svenson, Jas. e June 26, 1864, desrtd. July 21, 1865

Company K.*Unassigned Recruit.*

Tamon Michael, e Aug. 17, 1864.

34th Infantry.**Company K.***Recruits (Transferred from 78th Ill).*

Ellington Wm. Z. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o July 12, 1865.
 Hickerson John, e Feb. 28, 1865, never reported.
 Jolly Jno. e March 3, 1865, m o July 12, 1865.
 Jolly Henry H. e March 1, 1865, m o July 12, 1865.
 Newson Jno. R. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o July 12, 1865.

37th Infantry.**Company K.***Unassigned Recruit.*

Black Wm. G. e Dec. 19, 1864.

42d Infantry.**Company D.***Recruits.*

Kimbler, Chris. e March 11, 1865, m o Dec. 16, 1865.
 Mahoney Jno. e Mar. 11, 1865, died Lavaca, Tex. Aug. 2, 1865.

Company F.*Drafted and Substituted Recruits.*

Barnes Wm. e Sept. 27, 1861, kld. Spring Hill, Tenn. Nov. 29, 1864.
 Harmon Marcus, e Sept. 30, 1864, m o May 13, 1865.
 Hurd Numan, e Sept. 30, 1864, m o June 10, 1865.

43d Infantry.**Company F.***Sergeant.*

Wm. Schelvelbal, e Sept. 2, 1861, pro. 2d Lieut.

Corporal.

Adam Wiedner, e Sept. 2, '61, vet. trans. Co. C. cons.

Company G.

Bentel Casper A. e Sept. 1, 1861, m o Dec. 16, 1864.

Cordes Louis, e Oct. 14, 1861, m o Dec. 16, 1864.

Gibbard Burckhard, desrtd. Oct. 15, 1861.

Company H.*1 Year Organization, Consolidated.**Sergeants.*

Wm. Bachebutte, 1st, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, '65.

Wm. Gille, e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Henry Schaffer, e Nov. 10, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

John Stickler, e Feb. 10, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

John Clemme, e Feb. 10, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Corporals.

Wm. Meller, e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Adolph Spelkes, e Feb. 9, 1865, m o June 16, 1865.

Herman Knuffman, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Jao. Heldbrider, e Feb. 10, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Jno. H. Horner, e Feb. 8, 1865, died Little Rock, 1865.

Henry Bornham, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Henry Korte, e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Renben, Doty, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Musician.

Henry C. Greeve, e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Nov. 30, '65.

Wagoner.

Wm. Aschenphol, e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Privates.

Altbeide Herman, e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Beckman Henry, e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Beckman Wm. e Feb. 10, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Benthop Henry, e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Brocksmidt Chas. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Buchshulte Chas. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Brinks Henry, e Feb. 15, '65, died Little Rock, Ark.

Aug. 27, 1865.

Bunte Henry, e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Bresser Jno. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Cashman Jas. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o June 10, 1865.

Chicker Henry, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Ellerorock Wm. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Echternack Herman, e Feb. 14, '65, m o Nov. 30, '65.

Eggert F. H. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Fießer Herman e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Fleer Peter, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Guelker Wm. e Feb. 10, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Guelker Henry, e Feb. 13, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Graber Chris. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Griggs Wm. D. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Geise Bernard, e Feb. 16, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Glass Jacob, e Feb. 17, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Huncker Louis, e Feb. 10, 1865, m o Sept. 6, 1865.

Hufendiek H. H. e Feb. 11, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Holtman Jos. e Feb. 13, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Hoerner Jos. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Hrichtemana C. V. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o May 28, 1865.

Huber Fritz, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Hinbrook Chas. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Hinbrook H. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Hagemann Gotl. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Isking Wm. e Feb. 10, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Kruse H. W. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Knuffman Barnes, e Feb. 13, 1865, m o June 16, '65.

Koch E. G. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Knlmann H. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Lepper Fred. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 1, 1865.

Lepper Lorenz, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Lampe H. e Feb. 13, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Lange H. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Leibring Barney, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Lock Jno. e Feb. 10, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Meier Fred, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Meier Rndolph, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Miller Jno e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Nilcamp Jno. e Feb. 16, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Ode John, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o May 22, 1865.

Reater Dave, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Rosenkutter Ang. e Feb. 11, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Rosenkutter H. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Rahmann H. e Feb. 12, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Richter Herman, e Feb. 16, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Stackelback Fritz, e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Speckman Gotlieb, e Feb. 10, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Steppen Louis, e Feb. 11, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Schachtsick Wm. e Feb. 11, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Schlupemann Fred, e Feb. 11, 1865, m o Nov. 30, '65.

Ste-khicie Herman, e Feb. 18, '65, m o Nov. 30, '65.

Sohn Anton, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Schalmburg H. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Shridge H. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o May 28, 1865.

Steinmeier Fred, e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Schneider Jos. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Stronghorner Wm. e Feb. 18, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Tiemann H. e Feb. 11, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Talken H. e Feb. 13, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Uhlenbrock H. e Feb. 18, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Vondam Wm. e Feb. 11, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Vondam Casper, e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Wernker Wm. e Feb. 10, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Wells Wm. e Feb. 17, 1865, desrtd. Sept. 20, 1865.

Wielage H. e Feb. 16, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

Waier H. e Oct. 14, 1865, m o Nov. 30, 1865.

44th Infantry.**Company G.***Drafted and Substituted Recruit.*

Mahoney Josiah, e Sept. 23, 1864, m o June 15, '65.

Company K*Recruit.*

Johnson Jno. corpl. died Dec. 31, 1862, of wds

46th Infantry.**Company C***Recruit.*

Frey J. e Jan 1, 1862, died at Vicksburg, July 5, 1862.

Company F.*Private.*

Menzie Robt. e Oct. 17, 1864, trans. from 11th Ill. Inf.
m o Oct. 16, 1865.

Company I.*Private.*

Warren Jas. e March 1, 1865, m o Jan 20, 1866, trans.
from 11th Ill. Inf.

47th Infantry.**Company G.***Privates.*

Canterbury W. e Aug. 16, 1861, disd June 10, 1863,
disab.

Jenkins Ed. e Aug. 16, 1861, m o Aug. 22, 1864

Company H.*Musicians.*

Grove Jno. e Sept. 1, 1861, m o Oct. 11, 1864.

Painter Louis, e Sept. 1, 1861, m o Oct. 11, 1864.

Willmot A. e Sept. 1, 1861, trans. Co. G. Nov. 1, '61.

Company I.*Sergeants.*

C. H. Robinson, 1st, e Sept. 4, 1861, pro. 1st Lieut.

J. Q. A. Arlen, e Sept. 4, 1861, disd. Oct. 12, '62, disab

Jno. Anderson, e Sept. 4, 1861, re-e as vet.

E. M. Davidson, e Sept 4, 1861, re-e as vet.

Recruit.

Hixtable W. A. died. June 2, 1862, disab.

47th Infantry (consolidated).**Company B.***Privates.*

Davie J. W. e Sept. 27, '64, drafted, died. April 18, '65.
Shupe S. e Nov. 11, 1864, drafted, m o Nov. 20, 1865.
Spangle H. e Nov. 11, 1864, drafted, sick, absent, supposed died.
Stafford Wm. e Nov. 11, '64, drafted, m o May 22, '65.

Company E.*Privates.*

Jackson Jno. H. e Feb. 25, '65, deatd. March 17, '65.
Johnson Chas. e Feb. 27, 1865, deatd. March 2, 1865.
O'Brien Dan. e Feb. 25, 1865, deatd. March 11, 1865.
Smith Pat. e Feb. 27, 1865, deatd. March 13, 1865.

48th Infantry.**Company A.***Private.*

Ingerson Aug. e Nov. 14, 1864, died Feb. 3, 1865.

49th Infantry.**Company E.***Recruit.*

Crow W. F. e Jan. 4, '64, died Quincy, Sept. 17, '64.

50th Infantry.

The 50th Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Quincy, Ill., in the month of August, 1861, by Col. Moses M. Bane, and mustered into United States service Sept. 12, 1861, by Capt. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A.

October 9th moved to Hannibal, Mo., from there to Chillicothe, and on November 27th reported to Col. R. F. Smith, commanding post at St. Joseph, Mo.

Jan. 21, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Cairo, Ill., and from thence to Smithland, Ky., where the regiment reported to Col. Lauman on January 28th.

February 6th marched to Fort Henry. On the 12th the regiment formed a part of Col. John Cook's third brigade of the second division and moved against Fort Donelson, and took an active part in the battles of the 13th, 14th and 15th.

March 25th ordered to Pittsburgh Landing, arriving on the 31st. Engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th. Engaged at the siege of Corinth, May, 1862, pursued the enemy as far as Ruckersville, Miss., and returned to Corinth, October 12th. December 18th went on a scout to Lexington, Tenn.

27th moved toward Town Creek and fought the enemy under Gen. Forrest on the 28th, next day returned to Tusculum, and on the 3d of May arrived at Corinth. October 11th Gen. Dodge, commanding left wing 16th army corps, ordered the brigade, Col. Bane commanding, to Lagrange, Tenn. November 6th moved to Eastport and crossed the Tennessee river at midnight. Passed through Waterloo on the 7th, Lauderdale and Lexington on the 10th, Putaski on the 12th and camped at Lynnvilla. November 17th the regiment was mounted by order of Maj. Gen. Dodge. Jan. 1, 1864, three-fourths of the men of the regiment re-enlisted and were mustered January 16th and went to Quincy, Ill., on the veteran's furlough. February 28th moved from Quincy, and March 5th arrived at Lynnvilla, taking part in all the battles. June 20th Col. Bane having resigned, Brig. Gen. Wm. Vandever took command of the brigade. October 4th took care for Altoona, arriving at midnight. At daylight skirmishing commenced and by 10 o'clock the whole force was fiercely engaged with Hood's army. The enemy

was repulsed. The regiment lost eighty-seven killed, wounded and missing. Lieut. Col. Hanna and Asst. Surgeon A. G. Pickett were wounded. October 13th Lieut. Col. Hurlbat, commanding brigade, and Capt. Horn, commanding regiment, moved out on Cave Spring road and met the enemy six miles out with two pieces of artillery. It drove them four miles and returned to Rome, Ga. Nov. 10, 1864, moved toward Atlanta, 15th left Atlanta, and on the 27th entered Savannah. Jan. 27, 1865, moved up the Savannah river, crossing at Sister's Ferry on February 4th. On the 20th and 21st fought the enemy at Bentonville, and on the 24th marched through Goldsboro. April 10th Col. Hanna, commanding brigade, moved to Raleigh, 16th moved to Morrisville, and on surrender of Johnson returned to Raleigh. Returned to the East, and on May 24th participated in the grand review at Washington, D. C. June 3d went to Louisville, Ky., arriving on the 8th. July 3d, in the prize drill between the 63d Illinois, 7th Iowa Infantry, and 50th Illinois, the regiment won the prize banner. July 13th were mustered out of the United States service by Capt. W. B. Guthrie, 51st Ohio Volunteers, A. C. M. Arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., July 14, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

Colonel.

M. M. Bane, com. Aug. 21, 1861.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Wm. Swarthout, com. Sept. 12, 1861.

Majors.

Geo. W. Randall, com. Sept. 12, '61, res. April 28, '62.
Samuel R. Glenn, com. April 28, '62, died. Oct. 9, '62.
Thos. W. Gaines, com. Oct. 9, 1862.

Adjutants.

Thos. I. Brown, com. Sept. 12, '61, res. April 28, 1862.
Theodore W. Letton, com. April 28, 1862.

Quartermaster.

Wm. Keal, com. Sept. 12, 1861.

Surgeon.

Henry W. Kendall, com. Sept. 12, 1861.
G. H. Bane, 1st Asst. com. Sept. 12, '61, res. Nov. 22, '62.

Sergeant Majors.

A. M. Hughes, e Aug. 20, 1861, kid. Shiloh, Apr. 6, '62.
James Henry, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e vet. 'O. B, prom.
Capt. U. S. C. T. Sept. 19, 1862.
Chas. F. Hubert, e Jan. 1, '64, prom. Adj. July 2, '65.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

S. E. Hews, e Oct. 30, '61, reduced, assigned 'O. K.

Commissary Sergeants.

John W. Fisher, e Aug. 20, 1861, died, for disability.
Geo. Walker, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e vet. 'O. C. m o July 13, 1865.

Hospital Stewards.

George Morris, e Aug. 20, 1861, died. June 15, 1862.
Charles C. Sprague, e Sept. 12, '61, m o Sept. 27, '61.
Wm. W. Poud, e Jan. 1, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Principal Musicians.

Clarence D. Palling, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e vet. 'O. H, m o July 13, 1865.
David H. Warman, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e vet. 'O. H, m o July 13, 1865.

Company A.*Captain.*

Edgar Pickett, e Sept. 12, 1861, res. Feb. 5, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Henry P. W. Cramer, 1st Lieut. e Sept. 12, 1861, pro. Capt. Feb. 5, 1862.
Sergt. Moody, e Sept. 12, '61, prom. 1st Lieut. Feb. 5, 1862.
Henry C. Bissell, e Feb. 5, 1862.

Sergeants.

Benj. F. Moody, 1st sergt. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 23, 1864, as private.

John S. Worman, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. pro. 2d Lieut.
 Henry C. Bissell, e Aug. 20, 1861, pro. to 2d Lieut.
 Jno. McLaughlin, e Aug. 20, 1861, died at Palmyra, Mo., Jan. 27, 1862.

Corporals.

Robert G. Dailey, e Aug. 20, 1861, reduced to ranks, died at Quincy, Ill., by poison, May 13, 1864.
 Wm. G. Moore, e Aug. 20, 1861, died. Sept. 27, 1864, as 1st sergt.
 Temple H. Davis, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, as musician.
 Andrew Robertson, e Aug. 20, '61, died at Chillicothe, Nov. 20, 1861.
 Levi Wright, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. [pro. to 1st Lieut.

Musicians.

Clarence D. Poling, e Aug. 20, 1861, pro. to principal musician.
 D. H. Worman, e Aug. 20, '61, pro. to prin. musician.

Wagoner.

John A. Lewis, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, as corpl.

Privates.

Allison Amos J. e Aug. 20, 1861, died Sept. 22, 1864.
 Allison Orlando M. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865.
 Burke Chas. e Aug. 20, 1861, died at St. Joe, Mo., Dec. 4, 1861.
 Ballard Silas, e Aug. 20, 1861.
 Brooks B. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o May 23, '65.
 Brook E. e Sept. 17, '61, died June 27, 1862, disab.
 Bowman Jacob, e Aug. 20, '61, died. Oct. 2, '62, disab.
 Cecil Henry C. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, as corpl.
 Cecil John W. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, as sergt.
 Clark J. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, as corpl.
 Cecil J. H. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65, as corpl.
 Cheney Jasper, e Aug. 20, '61, died. Aug. 3, '64, to enlist as hospital steward in U. S. army.
 Congar Wilson, e Aug. 20, '61, wounded, absent at m o Regt.
 Cander V. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Coffee L. e Aug. 20, '61, died at Quincy, Dec. 12, 1861.
 Cheney J. e Aug. 20, '61, desrtd. Dec. 23, 1861.
 Clark Franklin e Oct. 14, 1861, died. Oct. 30, 1861.
 Daily H. J. e Aug. 20, '61, kld. at Corinth, Oct. 3, '62.
 Donshan Francis, e Aug. 20, '61, died at Savannah, April 29, 1862, of wounds.
 Fossell Christian, e Aug. 20, 1861, died at St. Louis, Oct. 13, 1862, of wounds.
 Felgar Wm. H. e Oct. 14, 1861, desrtd. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Grahm Wm. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, of war dept.
 Gibbory Michael, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, as sergt.
 Halston Peter J. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865.
 Harding M. e Aug. 20, 1861, desrtd. Jan. 22, 1862.
 Hensley J. e Aug. 20, 1861, died. May 15, '62, disab.
 Hughes Carter V. e Aug. 20, 1861, died at Meudon, Ill., May 7, 1862.
 Haywarth Geo. W. e Aug. 20, 1861.
 Halston L. G. e Aug. 20, '61, died. Sept. 9, '62, disab.
 Halston J. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Hess Sam. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65, as corpl.
 Hess Jno. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Jacks Beaj. F. e Aug. 20, 1861, died. Sept. 22, 1864.
 Jordan Wm. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. died at Chattanooga in 1864.
 Jordan L. e Aug. 20, 61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65, as corpl.
 Jordan J. C. e Aug. 20, 1861, died. June 18, '62, disab.
 Jordan Jas. M. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865.
 Joy Rufus K. e Aug. 20, 1861, died. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Knox Chas. H. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 28, 1864.
 Krumy A. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Leach E. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Lumley Thos. B. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865.

Lindsey Sam. C. Aug. 20, 1861, died. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Leggati Wm. e Oct. 14, 1861, died. Oct. 22, 1864.
 Lunn Jas. H. e Oct. 14, 1861, re-e as vet. died. to take Lieut. in U. S. Cavalry troops.
 McGrew And. e Aug. 20, 1861, desrtd. April 3, 1862.
 Memor A. C. e Aug. 20, '61, died. June 27, '62, disab.
 McDonald J. M. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865.
 Owings E. W. e Aug. 20, 1861, died at Quincy, Ill., May 13, 1862.
 Owen E. P. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, as sergt.
 O'Donnely B. e Aug. 20, 1861, died at Shiloh, April 12, 1862.
 O Dell Wm. A. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, as sergt.
 Penick Wm. e Aug. 20, 1861, died. June 10, 1862.
 Poling Geo. W. e Aug. 20, 1861, died. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Puckett Wm. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 8, 1864.
 Purcell C. H. e Aug. 20, '61, died at St. Louis May 31, 1862.
 Roberts Geo. W. e Aug. 20, 1861, desrtd. Aug. 15, '62.
 Roberts P. e Aug. 20, 1861, died. April 30, '62, disab.
 Randolph J. P. e Aug. 20, '61, m o July 13, 1865, re-e as vet. 1st sergt.
 Richardson J. e Aug. 20, 1861, kld. at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
 Tont A. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. kld. at Bentonville, N. C. March 21, 1865.
 Wrenn Hugh W. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Jan. 6, 1865.
 Wood Wm. H. e Aug. 20, 1861, died. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Wilcox J. e Aug. 20, '61, died at Quincy, Ill., April 24, 1862.
 Wills Andrew, e Aug. 20, 1861, died. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Wills Sam'l e Aug. 20, '61, dishon. died. by sentence.

Recruits.

Adsir Alex. e Feb. 5, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Battell Edward S. e Feb. 5, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Burbridge Wm. H. e Feb. 6, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Bell Jno. A. e Feb. 5, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Beaver Jno. A. e Feb. 23, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Brook Robt. H. e Feb. 25, 1864, died. for disab.
 Crank Jno. W. e Feb. 5, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Doyle Jno. e Feb. 24, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Edwards Jesse M. e Jan. 27, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Glasby Emanuel, e Feb. 3, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Haworth Geo. W. e Feb. 24, 1864, m o July 13, 1865, vet. rec.
 Hatten Jas. B. e Feb. 24, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Hamilton T. W. e Jan. 30, '64, m o July 13, '65.
 Hedges Merrett J. e Feb. 3, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Hopson Wm. W. e Feb. 24, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
 Harris Jonathan B. e Nov. 5, 1863, kld. Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.
 Hawarth J. e Feb. 24, '64, died at Lynnville, Tenn., '64.
 Johnson Geo. D. e Feb. 27, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Kendall Ezkiel, e Nov. 9, 1863, m o July 13, 1865.
 Liebbee Chas. e Feb. 23, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Liebbee Alb. or Robt. e Feb. 23, '64, m o July 13, '65.
 Leach Austin, e Feb. 24, '64, died at Chattanooga, '64.
 Menton John H. H. e Jan. 28, 1864, m o July 13, '65.
 McClelland John, e Jan. 28, 1864, m o June 22, 1865.
 Mcgraves Thos. e Jan. 29, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Poling George, e Aug. 18, 1861.
 Parker Louis A. e Feb. 2, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Pickett Graviola D. e June 18, 1863, m o July 13, '65.
 Simmons Wm. C. e Nov. 2, 1861, died at St. Joe, Mo., Jan. 5, 1862.
 Shaul Gideon W. e Feb. 5, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Tont Wm. S. e Feb. 9, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Tont Thos. e Feb. 5, '64, kld. Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5, '64.
 Tuxford Geo. e Feb. 24, '64, died at Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.
 Van Dyke Jno. e Feb. 11, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Wearn Hugh W. e Aug. 18, 1861.
 White Jas. R. P. e Feb. 24, 1864, m o July 13, '65.
 Wills Andrew J. e Feb. 5, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Wright Smith, e Feb. 24, 1864, kld. Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.

Company B.

Captain.

Jno. W. Smith, e Sept. 12, 1861, res. June 1, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Henry E. Horn, 1st, e Sept. 1, '61, pro. capt. June 1, 1862.

Wm. H. Hulbison, e Sept. 12, 1861, pro. 1st Lieut.
June 1, 1862.
Jas. W. Anderson, e June 1, 1862.

Sergeants.

Jas. W. Anderson, 1st, e Aug. 20, '61, pro. 2d Lieut.
Jas. F. Wells, e Aug. 20, '61, disd. June 22, '62, disab.
John Dunlap, e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. pro. 1st Lieut.
Erastus P. Julian, e Aug. 20, '61, disd. May 24, '62,
disab.
James Henry, e Aug. 20, 1861, pro. Sergt. Maj.

Corporals.

George D. Melby, e Aug. 20, 1861, died at Clayton,
Ill., June 5, 1862.
John D. Ruddell, e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. pro. 1st
Lieut.
Alexander J. Scott, e Aug. 20, '61, kld. at Shiloh,
April 6, 1862.
Edmond O. Yeddell, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet., m o
July 13, 1865, sergt.
Leopold Purpus, e Aug. 20, 1861, died at Corinth,
May 31, 1862.
Wm. H. B. Hinson, e Aug. 22, 1861, re-e as vet. m o
July 13, 1865, 1st sergt.
Wm. T. Boyles, e Aug. 20, '61, disd. July 22, '62, disab.
Jacob F. Carter, e Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Sept. 6, 1862,
wounded.

Musicians.

George Thomas, e Aug. 20, '61, trans. 56, Ill. Inf. '62.
Elias Orton, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.

Wagoner.

Archibald S. e Aug. 20, '61, died. May 21, '62, disab.

Privates.

Anderson Cornelius S. e Aug. 20, '61, Sept. 27, 1864.
Bagley Silas H. e Aug. 20, 1861.
Bowermaster Jun. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July
13, 1865.
Bothram, Jas. W. e Aug. 20, '61, disd. Aug. 26, '62,
disab.
Burke J. C. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65.
Callings Wm. H. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July
13, 1865.
Cassell G. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65.
Cassell A. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65,
corpl.
Clark Jno. L. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13,
'65, on furlough.
Cannon M. W. e Aug. 20, '63, re-e as vet. m o July
13, 1865.
Cain Jos. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65.
Dunlap T. H. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13,
'65, as corpl.
Davis H. e Aug. 20, 1861, died at Hamburg, Tenn.
Davis Abraham, e Aug. 20, '61, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
Dean Wm. e Aug. 20, '61, died. June 13, '65, disab.
Durbia Jas. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
Davis W. J. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
Drew W. C. e Aug. 20, '61, disd. Aug. 25, '62, disab.
Ewing Rob. M. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13,
1865, corpl.
Fry Isaac S. e Aug. 20, '61, died Feb. 18, '62, wounded.
Fowler J. H. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65,
furlough.
Gill Fred. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865.
Glass J. D. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
Goddie Norman W. e Aug. 20, 1861, died at Corinth,
July 25, 1862.
Hicks L. J. e Aug. 20, '61, m o July 13, '65, corpl.
Huddleston W. e Aug. 20, '61, died June 16, '63, disab.
Huddleston Peter, e Aug. 20, '61, re-e as vet. m o July
13, 1865.
Julian R. B. e Aug. 20, '61, died Corinth, Dec. 10, '62.
Johnson David M. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
Kemp J. e Aug. 20, '61, died Clayton, Ill. May 18, '62.
Kemp D. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65, corpl.
Ketely L. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865.
Knudhart Conrad, e Aug. 20, 1861, disd. Jan. 4, 1864,
re-e 1st Mo. Art.
Laughlin D. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
Lathrop Preston, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o
July 13, 1865, as sergt.
McMurray Thos. C. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, '64.
Martin Wm. e Aug. 20, 1861.
Orton W. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65, sergt.
Remley Wm. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.

Smith L. D. e Aug. 20, 1861, died McKee, Ill. 1864.
Smith Isaac N. H. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o
July 13, 1865, as corpl.
Smith J. M. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
Thompson D. H. L. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. ab-
sent sick at m o Regt.
Tlague Wm. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
Walker Virgil A. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o July 13, 1865.
Walker M. D. e Aug. 20, 1861, disd. July 8, '62, disab.
Wadwell John E. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o
July 13, 1865, as corpl.
Yeddell John H. e Aug. 20, 1861, disd. May 4, 1862.

Recruits.

Bagley Alex. M. E. e Nov. 16, 1861, m o Dec. 6, 1864.
Balfour Wm. H. H. e Feb. 8, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
Beuett Wm. J. e Feb. 5, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
Burke Andrew B. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Bennett Sam. H. e Oct. 1, 1863, m o July 13, 1865.
Cheney J. e Nov. 1, '61, died Quincy, Ill. Dec. 16, '61.
Cram A. e Nov. 16, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65.
Casee Anderson M. e Feb. 5, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
Curry Simpson O. e March 1, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
Darsett David W. e July 31, 1862, died. May 26, 1865.
Degroot John B. e Feb. 24, 1864, m o July 2, 1865.
Dood Chas. B. e March 7, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Dood John H. e Jan. 1, 1863, m o July 13, 1865.
Gannings Chas. e Nov. 27, 1861, died Pittsburg,
Tenn. May 1, 1862.
Goge Hiram, e Aug. 20, 1861.
Gibbret Cicero, e July 30, 1862.
Hanna John D. e July 30, 1862.
Harbe Jas. S. e Aug. 10, 1862, died at Corinth, Miss.
Hackiday Sam. E. e Aug. 30, 1862.
Hackney J. M. e Feb. 24, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
Hamilton Wm. e Oct. 24, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
Hughes Wm. J. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o June 19, 1865.
Knight Wm. e Nov. 27, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
Noaks A. B. e Feb. 24, 1864, m o July 15, 1865, prior.
Norlon Wm. H. e Feb. 5, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
Orton Clark, e March 7, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Prutzmann J. B. e Feb. 5, '64, disd. May 17, '65, wds.
Rice Jacob H. e Jan. 20, '62, m o expiration of term.
Robbins Jas. L. e July 30, 1862, died Jefferson Bar-
racks, Mo.
Robbins Abraham, e July 30, 1862, disd. May 25, '65.
Reaghs John T. e Feb. 5, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
Robbins John B. e Feb. 24, '64, died Ga. Nov. 24, '64.
Scott Francis, e July 30, 1862, disd. May 26, 1865.
Sweed Edward, e Feb. 12, 1864, m o Jan. 24, '65, prior.
Walker Narcus D. e Feb. 24, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
Yeddell Robt. C. e Feb. 24, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Company C.

Captain.

Wm. H. Gooding, com. Sept. 11, '61, res. July 10, '62.

Lieutenants.

Theodore N. Litton, 1st, com. Sept. 12, '61, pro. Adjt.
George R. Naylor, 1st, com. July 10, 1862.
Horse N. Burham, 2d, com. Sept. 12, 1861, pro.
Capt. July 10, 1862.
Sam. W. Starrett, 2d, com. July 10, 1862.

Sergeants.

Geo. R. Naylor, 1st, e Aug. 20, 1861, pro. 1st Lieut.
Samuel W. Starrett, e Aug. 20, 1861, pro. 2d Lieut.
Chas. M. Farr, e Aug. 20, 1861, pro. 2d Lieut.
Geo. Berfield, e Aug. 20, '61, disd. Sept. 12, '62, disab.
George B. S. Johnson, e Aug. 20, 1861, disd. April 5,
1862, disab.

Corporals.

W. H. Roberts, e Aug. 20, '61, disd. April 5, '62, disab.
L. Scarborough, e Aug. 20, '61, disd. Sept. 22, '64, sergt.
J. H. Stanfield, e Aug. 20, '61, kld. Shiloh, April 6, '62.
H. W. Stewart, e Aug. 20, '61, disd. Oct. 22, '61, disab.
Robert H. Price, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
Edwin Tyler, e Aug. 28, '61, m o Sept. 27, '64, sergt.
Frank West, e Aug. 24, 1861.
Edwin A. Hard, e Sept. 14, 1861, died at Quincy, Ill.,
June 20, 1862.

Musicians.

Chas. W. Fee, e Aug. 20, 1861, trans. Regt. band,
Nov. 1, 1861.
Fred. Sharwood, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet.

Privates.

Adams Wm. W. e Aug. 20, 1861, died. June 16, 1862, disab.

Burnham Wm. W. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, trans. as Lieut. of U. S. C. T.

Birdsell Guy W. E. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, '64.

Bartella Geo. C. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.

Brougham, H. e Aug. 21, '61, died. Oct. 25, '62, disab.

Beard Chas. e Aug. 20, '61, kld. Shiloh, April 6, '62.

Byron W. S. e Aug. 27, '61, trans. regt. band Nov 1, '61.

Brown Thos. J. e Aug. 20, 1861, pro. Ajdt, on organization of regt.

Carter Wm. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.

Carter Geo. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.

Carrigan Reese, e Aug. 20, re-e vet. died. Feb. 27, 1865, disab.

Cleveland Ezra, e Aug. 20, '61, disd. Oct. 25, '62, wds.

Carter Eli D. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.

Delapp Russell, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.

Deer L. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.

Fisher Jno. W. e Aug. 20, 1861, prom. com. Sergt.

Frame Enos W. e Aug. 20, 1861, disd. June 16, 1862, disab.

Gunn Reuben, e Aug. 20, '61, m o Sept. 27, '64, sergt.

Gabriel Francis M. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865, corpl.

Gayhart Leo, e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.

Hughes Horatio J. e Aug. 20, '61, m o Sept. 27, '64.

Hinckley Thad. W. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e vet. died. and prom. U. S. C. T.

Hartsborn Oscar O. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865.

Hughes Adam M. e Aug. 20, 1861, prom. sergt. Maj. Jan. 1, 1862.

Jonas Ewd. e Aug. 20, '61, pro. 2d Lieut. Co. K.

Genner Jno. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. died Oct. 5, 1864, wounds.

Kelley Jas. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.

Knight Geo. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.

Kiser Martin, e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.

Lester Geo. W. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1861.

Lewis Slater, e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65, sergt.

Leach Matthew, e Sept. 9, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1861, absent sick.

Manoal Jno. L. e Sept. 9, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '61.

Manfies Wm. A. e Aug. 20, '61, died. June 18, '62, disab.

Morton Henry, e Sept. 2, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.

McCarthy F. e Oct. 13, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.

Nichols Jno. F. e Aug. 20, '61, died. June 18, '62, disab.

Nichols Moses, e Sept. 12, '61, died Quincy, Ill. Nov. 9, 1862.

Nicholsou Smith, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865, corp.

Older Geo. W. e Aug. 20, '61, trans. Co. F. 1862.

Pool Erasmus P. e Aug. 20, 1862, m o Sept. 27, 1864.

Roe Ewd. D. e Aug. 20, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.

Reed Wm. G. e Sept. 9, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65, sergt.

Smith Jos. C. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.

Starrett Jas. P. e Aug. 20, '65, disd. May 5, '62, disab.

Spizer Jas. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e vet. kld. Allatoona, Ga. Oct. 5, 1864.

Smith Enoch, e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e vet. died. July 13, 1865, on furlough.

Short Alex. J. e Aug. 20, '61, disd. May 18, '62, disab.

Sneller Geo. e Aug. 20, 1861, died. July 11, 1862.

Sleter Jacob, e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65, sergt.

Walker Geo. e Aug. 20, '61, pro. com. sergt.

Woodcock Jas. H. e Aug. 20, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865, on furlough.

Winchester Jas. e Aug. 20, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.

Young Arris, e Aug. 24, '61, died. Aug. 6, '62, disab.

Recruits.

Bodeall Chas. T. e Jan. 29, '64, m o July 13, '65, fur.

Browning Jer. e Oct. 2, '63, m o July 13, 1865.

Bocklin, Geo. A. e March 1, '65, m o July 13, 1865.

Burnham Hiram e Feb. 25, 1864, disd. to accept Lieut. in 44 U. S. C. T.

Chapman Jno. D. e Jan. 28, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Collins Souther, e Feb. 25, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Covert Robt. W. e Jan. 2, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.

Ellsworth Elijah, e Nov. 1, 1861, m o Nov. 1, 1864.

Emery Perry, e Jan. 1, 1862, deatd. Jan. 25, 1862.

Ellsworth Paschall J. e Jan. 23, 1862.

Eaton Edwd. T. e March 3, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.

Hewes Sam. E. e Oct. 30, '61, pro. Q. M. sergt.

Hickerson Absalom, e Jan. 23, 1862.

Hartsorn Wm. e Feb. 9, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Hinckley Theo. e Feb. 8, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Hadley Gideon, e Jan. 27, 1864, died wds. Oct. 5, '64.

Lile Jos. W. e Dec. 21, '61, died Louisville, Apr. 6, '62.

Lewis Ansel E. e Feb. 27, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Little Joho, m o July 13, 1865.

Looney Wm. e April 18, 1864, deatd. April 29, 1864.

Mitze Harvey J. e Dec. 16, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.

Martin Raymond, e Jan. 23, 1862, m o May 30, 1865.

Moore Enoch O. e March 3, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.

Proctor Terril B. e Jan. 28, 1864, kld. Allatoona, Ga. Oct. 5, 1864.

Riley Edwd. e Oct. 18, '61, trans. from Co. F. re-e vet.

Rollins Enoch, e Jan. 23, '62, died June 17, '62.

Roe Martin Luther, e Feb. 2, 1864, died. Aug. 8, '64.

Roe Louis F. e Feb. 10, 1864, m o July 13, 1865, corpl.

Robbins David P. e Jan. 23, '64 kld. Allatoona, Ga. Oct. 5, 1864.

Sprigg Chas. C. e Sept 13, '61, pro. hospital steward.

Stauffer, Carlton, e Dec. 7, '61, died. June 9, '62, disab.

Smith Robt. e Jan. 20, 1862, died Chillicothe, Mo. March 2, 1862.

Seiter Michael, e Oct. 11, 1862, m o May 20, 1865.

Short Alex. J. e Feb. 26, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Smith Jno. Palmer, e Feb. 4, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Starrett, Jas. P. e Feb. 26, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Stewart, France M. e Feb. 26, m o July 13, 1865.

Sprague Warren B. e Feb. 9, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.

Scarborough S. R. e March 1, '65, m o July 13, '65.

Taylor Jno. A. e Feb. 25, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Taylor Wm. F. e Oct. 27, '61, kld. Shiloh Apr. 6, '62.

Vorth Geo. F. e Jan. 6, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.

Wells Wm. A. e Feb. 3, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Wells Wm. e Feb. 2, 1864, died.

Whitcomb Joel, e Jan. 19, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Wimmer Jefferson, e Feb. 4, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Ward Francis C. e Oct. 1, 1863, m o July 13, 1865.

Company D.*Captain.*

Thos. W. Gainee, com. Sept. 12, 1861, prom. Maj.

First Lieutenants.

Henry Cussick, com. Sept. 12, 1861, res. April 1, '62.

Wm. K. Hazelwood, com. April 1, 1862, prom. Capt. Oct. 9, 1862, res. Nov. 14, 1862.

Jno. W. Rickart, com. Oct. 9, 1862.

Second Lieutenants.

Wm. K. Hazelwood, com. Sept. 12, 1871, prom.

Jesse C. Rodgers, com. Apr. 1, 1862, res. Oct. 22, '62.

Chas. H. Floyd, com. Oct. 22, 1862.

Sergeants.

Jesse C. Rogers, 1st, e Aug. 19, '61, prom. 2d Lieut.

David Whitcomb, e Aug. 19, 1861, reduced, trans. Co. K, 1862.

Jas. S. Grayer, e Aug. 19, '61, re-e vet. com. 2d Lieut.

Levi Shinn, e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865, 1st sergt.

Jas. Corbin, e Aug. 19, 1861, trans. Co. K. 1862.

Corporals.

Chas. H. Floyd, e Aug. 19, 1861, prom. 2d Lieut.

Augustus Traver, e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865.

Jos. W. Evans, e Aug. 19, 1861, died. Dec. 1, 1862.

Wm. A. Pond, e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. prom. Hospital Steward.

John W. Rickart, e Aug. 19, 1861, prom. 1st Lieut.

Wm. F. Bacon, e Aug. 19, 1861, died. June 20, 1862.

L. Mason Hibbard, e Aug. 19, 1861.

A. C. Cooper, e Aug. 19, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.

Musicians.

Barton Ruby, e Aug. 19, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.

Geo. W. Faba, e Aug. 19, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.

Wagoner.

Jas. M. Collins, e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865, corpl.

Privates.

Alexander Haneom, e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865.

Allen Isaac, e Aug. 19, '61, m o Sept. 27, '64, corpl.
 Allen Nathan W. e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865.
 Buck Jas. M. e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. kld. Allatoona, Ga. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Blanser Alex. e Aug. 19, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Bradshaw Jno. H. e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865, sergt.
 Brennan Geo. e Aug. 19, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Buskirk Perry, e Aug. 19, 1861, disd. June 29, 1862.
 Blevins Benj. B. e Aug. 19, 1861, disd. April 29, 1862.
 Behymer Francis M. e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865.
 Butler Geo. H. e Aug. 19, 1861, prom. Lieut. 1st Alabama Inf.
 Colwell Jno. e Aug. 19, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
 Culp Jasper, e Aug. 19, 1861, died St. Joe, Mo. Jan. 16, 1867.
 Cole Jno. A. e Aug. 19, 1862, died St. Joe, Mo. Dec. 23, 1861.
 Culp Geo. W. e Aug. 19, 1861, trans. Co. K.
 Culp Francis M. e Aug. 19, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
 Colwell Robt, e Aug. 19, '61, died Apr. 14, '62, wds.
 Corbin, Wash. e Aug. 19, 1861, disd. July 11, 1862.
 Childers Jno. J. e Aug. 19, '61, trans. Co. K. Feb. 10, 1862.
 Colwell, Wm. e Aug. 19, '62, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Chapman Wm. H. e Aug. 19, 1861, disd. Nov. 28, '62.
 Connor Henry, e Aug. 19, 1861, disd. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Culp Chestey W. e Oct. 23, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865, corpl.
 Foster Lewis, e Aug. 19, 1861, disd. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Frey Reuben, e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865, corpl.
 Foster Lorenzo S. e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865.
 Gurdy Jno. e Aug. 19, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
 Gallaber Jno. H. e Oct. 23, 1861, m o Oct. 22, 1864.
 Hardisty Rich. e Sept. 21, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Hubert Chas. T. e Sept. 25, '61, re-e vet. prom. sergt. maj.
 Hayden Geo. W. e Sept. 28, '61, trans. Co. K. Feb. 10, 1862.
 House Thos. e Sept. 17, '61, died St. Joe, Mo. Feb. 10, 1862.
 Howelm Nicholas, e Aug. 19, 1861.
 Hall Taylor T. e Aug. 19, 1861, died. June 23, 1862.
 Hardisty Jno. e Aug. 19, 1861, disd. April 29, 1862.
 Hess Jno. B. e Aug. 19, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Harris Jas. W. e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865, corpl.
 Jamison Jas. e Aug. 19, '61, re-e vet. July 13, 1865.
 Larrimore Wm. e Aug. 19, '61, died April 14, '62, wds.
 Lyon Jos. H. e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865, corpl.
 Lyntheum Sylvester, e Aug. 19, '61, died. June 22, '62.
 Leaden John A. e Aug. 19, 1861, disd. June 22, '62.
 Leaton Marquis e Aug. 19, 1861, disd. July 8, 1862.
 McLaughlin Jno. W. e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, sergt.
 Morris Richard e Aug. 19, 1861, disd. Oct. 15, 1862.
 McLeanard L. W. e Aug. 19, 1861, m o Sept. 27, '64.
 Mitts W. J. e Aug. 19, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Mitts J. A. e Aug. 19, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Manifold Jno. H. e Aug. 19, '61, died at Clarksville, Tenn. 1862.
 McManigle W. R. e Aug. 19, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864, sergt.
 Mercer Robt. W. e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e as vet. kld. at Allatoona, Oct. 5, 1864.
 Northrop Wm. A. e Aug. 19, 1861, m o July 13, 1865.
 Nelson M. J. e Aug. 19, '61, died Corinth, May 21, '62.
 Ogile J. J. e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865, sergt.
 Robinson Geo. L. e Aug. 19, '61, disd. June 18, 1862.
 Rutter Jos. e Aug. 19, 1861, desrd. May 28, 1862.
 Reed Jas. M. e Aug. 19, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
 Robb J. M. e Aug. 19, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Renicker N. e Aug. 19, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Shinn M. R. e Aug. 19, 1861, died April 17, 1862.
 Shinn Oliver, e Aug. 19, 1861, disd. Oct. 2, 1862.
 Sparks Wm. L. e Aug. 19, 1861, disd. April 29, 1862.
 Summers A. e Aug. 19, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Stybold J. e Aug. 19, '61, disd. Aug. 9, '62, old age.
 Stauffer G. W. e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, corpl.
 Summers J. e Aug. 19, 1861, kld. Corinth, Oct. 4, '62.
 Traver G-o. T. e Oct. 23, 1861, disd. April 29, 1862.
 Thomas J. e Aug. 19, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865.

Warner Chas. e Aug. 19, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, corpl.
 Wheeler H. C. e Sept. 2, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, on furlough.

Recruits.

Adams J. D. e Nov. 1, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65, sergt.
 Borch J. e Feb. 10, 1864, disd. Sept. 30, 1864, disab.
 Bain Geo. H. e No. 27, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, corpl.
 Blanser D. G. e Nov. 27, 1861, m o Nov. 5, 1861.
 Behymer J. M. e Feb. 26, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Beckman Adolph e Feb. 24, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Belts Chas. e Feb. 10, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Bower Wm. e March 29, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
 Beebe Jerome B. e March 29, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
 Chaudler J. e Nov. 27, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Campbell J. W. e Nov. 1, 1861, left sick at Corinth. Nov. 28, 1863.
 Crook J. A. e Jan. 13, 1864, died Nov. 1, 1864, wds.
 Deal Jno. e Nov. 27, 1861, died May 25, 1862.
 Delington Richard, e Dec. 13, 1861, m o Dec. 12, 1864.
 Davis Wm. S. e Feb. 25, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Fulton Jno. e Jan. 24, 1862, died. June 18, 1862.
 Frame Peter, e Feb. 3, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Grigaby Reuben, e Nov. 29, 1861, kld. at Shiloh. April 6, 1862.
 Gallagher Gaines M. e Feb. 11, 1862, died at Paducah, Ky. April 6, 1862.
 Huglius Robt. L. e Nov. 27, 1861, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865.
 Ham Wm. T. e Jan. 24, 1862, disd.
 Hall Thos. T. e Feb. 11, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Ham Juo. C. Jan. 28, 1864, m o July 13, 1865, wd.
 Hawerton W. E. e Jan. 28, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Hulse A. e March 6, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
 Hughes Jas. e March 29, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
 Kendall Chas. A. e Feb. 27, 1864, m o July 13, 1865, vet. rec.
 Lightle Jas. e Oct. 1, 1863, disd. March 29, '65, disab.
 Love Geo. W. e Jan. 29, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Lykes Wm. e Feb. 3, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Lyghtle Jno. e Nov. 16, '63, m o July 13, '65, on fur.
 Long Jos. W. e March 16, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
 Long Jas. H. e Nov. 16, '63, disd. Feb. 25, '65, disab.
 Mewmaw Jas. A. e Feb. 11, 1862, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865.
 Mitts Chas. W. e Jan. 19, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Ogile Geo. W. e Feb. 25, 1864, died at Rome, Ga. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Parker Jos. e Jan. 20, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Porter Albert B. e Feb. 25, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Robb Geo. W. e Jan. 20, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Stauffer Wm. F. e Feb. 26, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Shinn Montreville, e Feb. 26, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Stratton Scipio, e Feb. 25, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Startevant Chas. W. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o July 13, '65.
 Thompson Jas. W. e Jan. 26, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Thomass Seth, e Feb. 3, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Vest Benj. F. e Jan. 26, 1864, m o June 28, 1865.
 Watkins Stephen N. e Feb. 3, 1864, m o June 22, '65.
 Warner Fred D. e Feb. 27, 1864, died at Nashville. Tenn. Dec. 1, 1864.
 Walter Alex. e Dec. 14, 1861, kld. Shiloh, April 6, '62.

Company E.

Captain.

Wm. Hanna, e Sept. 12, 1861

Lieutenants.

Albert Pickett, 1st, e Sept. 12, '61, res. March 15, '62.
 Jno. M. Cyrus, e Oct. 12, 1862.
 Wm. W. Burchard, e Sept. 12, 1861, pro. 1st Lieut. March 15, 1862.
 Wm. C. Ross, e Oct. 12, 1862.

Sergeants.

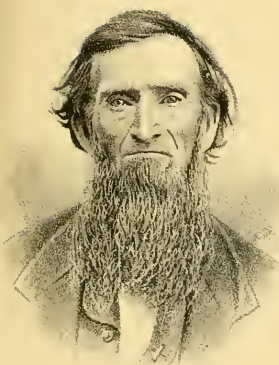
Jno. M. Cyrus, 1st, e Aug. 22, 1861, pro. 2d Lieut.
 Wm. C. Ross, e Aug. 22, 1861, pro. 1st sergt., then 2d Lieut.
 Wm. R. Keyte, e Aug. 22, 1861, pro. 1st sergt. re-e as vet. pro. 1st Lieut.

Corporals.

Pembroke Butts, e Aug. 22, 1861, disd. May 26, 1862, disab.



Perry Perry
GILMER TOWNSHIP



Woleman Bowles
(DECEASED)
FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP



George Morris
(DECEASED)
FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP



George Butforth
MCKEE TOWNSHIP

Whitney Castle, e Aug. 22, 1861, died at Evansville, Ind., March 26, 1862.
 Jno. Easum, e Aug. 22, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, sergt.
 Albert Straub, e Aug. 24, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, s-trgt.
 Wm. S. Crafton, e Aug. 22, '61, kld. at Corinth, May 28, 1862.
 Milo H. Riley, e Aug. 22, '61, re-e vet. m o July 13, 1865, sergt.

Musicians.

Jos. Brome, e Sept. 12, '61, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
 Geo. A. Robinson, e Aug. 22, '61, disd. Nov. 8, '62, disab.

Wagoner.

Wm. McCormack, e Aug. 22, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865.

Privates.

Acklam G. e Aug. 22, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Beer Arnauld, e Aug. 22, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865.
 Booth Marquis L. e Aug. 22, '61, re-e as vet., died at Athens, Ala., March 11, 1864.
 Browning Jacob, e Aug. 22, 1861, re-e as vet., died at Rome, Ga., Oct. 29, 1864.
 Burns Salomon J. e Sept. 8, '61, died at Quincy, Ill., June 3, 1862.
 Carson H. W. e Aug. 22, '61, disd. June 30, '62, disab.
 Crawford A. e Oct. 2, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Castle Wm. H. e Aug. 22, '61, disd. Oct. 22, '62, disab.
 Clitter H. T. e Aug. 22, '61, kld. at Shiloh April 6, '62.
 Curry Jas. T. e Aug. 22, '61, died at Camp Point, July 29, 1862.
 Denny Jno. W. e Aug. 24, '61, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
 Densmore Mathew, e Sept. 12, '61, disd. Oct. 22, 1862, disab.
 Hanscomh C. e Aug. 22, '61, disd. May 31, '62, disab.
 Johnson Henry C. e Oct. 1, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, 1st sergt.
 Kerwin Pat. e Sept. 12, '61, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
 Kimball Geo. e Sept. 15, '61, died at Paducah, Ky., April 4, 1862.
 Lane A. e Aug. 22, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865.
 Lavelle Thos. e Oct. 1, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Livingston R. e Aug. 22, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865.
 Lane Geo. N. e Aug. 22, 1861.
 Moore Jno. W. e Oct. 1, 1861.
 Moore T. W. e Oct. 31, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65.
 Morgan Jas. e Aug. 23, '61, disd. June 14, '62, disab.
 Nichols Geo. N. e Oct. 7, re-e as vet. m o July 13, '65, corpl.
 Nick Jno. e Sept. 11, 1861, deserted.
 Owings Sam. e Sept. 11, '61, desrtd. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Pierce Barker, e Aug. 22, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
 Spillers J. e Aug. 22, '61, died at Quincy, Ill., Sept. 3, 1862.
 Sheppard, W. H. e Oct. 6, '61, died Oct. 7, '62, wds.
 Thomas Lake, e Aug. 22, '61, kld. by fall Dec. 4, 1861.
 Warner Jos. e Aug. 22, '61, disd. Aug. 3, 1862.
 Wells E. G. e Sept. 17, '61, disd. May 31, '62, disab.
 Willis Nathan P. e Sept. 24, 1861, re-e as vet. trans. Signal corpl. June 10, 1864.

Recruits.

Acklam B. e Jan. 25, '62, re-e as vet. m o July 24, '65.
 Adams Calvia J. e Jan. 25, '64, m o July 13, 1865.
 Brown I. W. e Nov. 17, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865.
 Bryant L. F. e Jan. 26, '64, m o July 13, 1864, on fur.
 Baggs Chas. H. e Jan. 19, '64, m o July 13, 1865.
 Bradshaw Wm. e March 6, 1865, m o July 3, 1865.
 Burns Benj. e Jan. 20, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
 Covert Calvin, e Feb. 4, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Canaday Jno R. e Jan. 26, 1864, m o July 13, '65, fur.
 Carr Dan, e Jan. 30, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Childs Jno. H. e Oct. 23, 1863, m o July 13, 1865.
 Curtis Chas. W. e Feb. 25, 1864, m o June 21, 1865.
 Earl Jas. J. e Feb. 17, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Earl Isaac W. e Feb. 4, '64, died at Rome, Ga., June 16, 1864.
 Fisher Wm. B. e Feb. 5, '62, re-e as vet. pro. 1st Lieut.
 Flowers Andrew J. e Feb. 26, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 French Chas. M. e Feb. 25, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
 Groom Wm. H. e Feb. 25, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Goodnight Wm. E. e Feb. 10, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Haffam Jno. e Jan. 28, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Jeffrey Adam R. e Jan. 24, '62, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, corpl.
 Job. sou Joel, e Feb. 20, '64, died at Pulaski, Tenn., March 28, 1864.
 Johnson Jeremiah, e Feb. 20, 1864, died at Pulaski, Tenn., March 26, 1864.
 Kirkpatrick Jno. M. e Jan. 26, 1864, m o July 13, '65.
 Lasley Jos. e Feb. 5, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Lake Jno. e Jan. 26, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Lewis Ebenezer, e Feb. 26, 1864, July 13, 1865.
 Lott Peter, e Jan. 30, '64, died at Louisville, July, '65.
 Lake Ruben, e March 6, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
 Long Wm. e April 11, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
 Nutz Anton, e Nov. 17, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 13, 1865, absent sick.
 Moore Edward, e Jan. 23, 1862, desrtd. Feb. 16, 1862.
 McDowell Sam. e Feb. 5, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Morrison Jas. P. e Feb. 26, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 McGrew Albert, e April 10, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
 Nichols Henry C. e Feb. 28, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Parker Jediah L. e Feb. 26, 1864, died at Pulaski, Tenn. March 21, 1864.
 Randall Geo. W. pro Maj. at organization of Regt.
 Riley Mordcai T. e Jan. 29, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Savin Geo. W. e Jan. 23, 1862, desrtd. Feb. 16, 1862.
 Sanders Heden, e Feb. 27, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Simmons Jas. W. e Jan. 29, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Thomas John W. e Jan. 29, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Trogdon Chas. W. e Jan. 26, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 White Richard U. e Feb. 16, 1862, m o March 25, 1865.
 Warner Jao. e Jan. 19, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Wallace Richard A. e Feb. 26, 1864, m o July 13, '65

Drafted and Substituted Recruits.

Couch Freeman, e Nov. 11, 1864, never reported, m o July 19, 1865.
 Denny John W. e Nov. 24, 1864, sub. m o July 13, '65.

Company F.*Privates.*

Clark Thaddens T. e Oct. 1, 1861, disd. April 24, 1862.
 Hagbes Wm. T. e Aug. 18, 1861, disd. May 5, 1862.
 O'Dell Allison G. e Aug. 18, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
 Parks David, e Oct. 1, 1861, m o Oct. 1, 1864.
 White John R. e Aug. 18, 1861, desrtd.

Recruits.

Cromelin Chapman, e March 20, '62, m o March 29, '65.
 Deball J. M. pro. Commissary sergt.
 Kley Andrew, e Aug. 1, '62, m o June 22, '65, corpl.
 Olden Geo. W. e Aug. 20, 1861, trans. from Co. C. m o Sept. 27, 1864.

Company G.*Private.*

Coxe Jas. e Sept. 15, 1861, m o Oct. 19, 1864.

Recruits.

Perky Geo. W. e Sept. 20, '62, disd. March 3, '65, disab.
 Webster John, e Feb. 26, '64, disd. Feb. 26, '65, disab.

Company H.*Sergeant.*

Walter S. Wait, e Sept. 30, 1861, pro. Capt.

Private.

Hawks Jas. B. e Sept. 30, 1861, re-e as vet. kld. Bentonville, N. C. March 21, 1865.

Recruits.

Clark Jeremiah, e Aug. 2, 1862, m o July 13, 1865, absent sick.
 Culp Benj. F. e March 28, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Gay John W. e Jan. 30, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Hurd Riley, e Feb. 27, 1864, m o July 13, 1865, corpl.
 Hobbs Campbell, e March 28, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Spencer Edwin, e Aug. 1, 1862, m o July 13, 1865, absent sick.
 Sebastian Wm. L. e Aug. 1, 1862, m o June 2, 1865.

Company I.*Recruits.*

Claybaugh Matthew S. e Feb. 25, '64, m o July 13, '65.
 Hanghry R. e Feb. 25, '64, died Rome, Ga. Aug. 11, '64.
 Hoffman A. e Feb. 24, 1864, disd. May 17, '65, disab.
 Wilson Thos. G. e Feb. 25, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.

Company K.*Recruits.*

Clingingsmith Arthur e Jan. 29, '64, m o July 13, '65.
 Childers John J. e Aug. 19, 1861, died Payson, Ill.
 July 19, 1862.
 Corbin Jas. e Aug. 19, '61, re-e as vet. pro. 1st Lieut.
 Culp Geo. W. e Aug. 19, 1861, m o Sept. 27, 1864.
 Corbin Wash. W. e Jan. 29, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Gossage Jas. e Jan. 1, 1862, re-e as vet.
 Graham Wm. H. e Jan. 1, 1862, re-e as vet. m o July
 13, 1865, as eergt.
 Greer Carlos F. e July 4, '64, m o July 13, '65.
 Hayden Geo. W. e Sept. 28, 1861, died June 19, 1862.
 Hughes Michael, e March 1, 1862, m o March 24, '65.
 Hendrick G. B. e Jan. 29, '64, m o July 13, '65, corpl.
 Hoffman Newtoo, e Jan 22, 1864, m o July 13, 1865.
 Hews Sam. E. e Oct. 30, 1861, m o Oct. 29, 1864.
 Manning Pat. e March 1, 1862, m o March 24, 1865.
 Montgomery Geo. e Feb. 27, 1864, m o July 13, 1865,
 as musician.
 Ross Albert, e Feb. 25, 1864, died at Nashville, Tenn.
 Dec. 30, 1864.
 Stillhouse Andrew, e Jan. 23, 1864, m o July 13, 1865,
 furlough.
 Walker Wm. O. e Dec. 1, 1864.
 Whitcomb David, e Aug. 19, '61, trans. Co. D, m o
 Sept. 27, 1864.
 Watson Horatio N. e Feb. 1, '64, died Nashville,
 Tenn. Aug. 4, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits.

Beck David J. e Jan. 26, 1864.
 Cookson Andrew, e Jan. 26, 1864.
 Croswell Dan e Jan. 5, 1865.
 Cochrane Chas. e Oct. 12, 1864.
 Chalmers Jas. H. m o July 6, 1865.
 Fahr Jno. W. e Feb. 10, 1864.
 Hulse Jonathan, e March 6, 1865.
 Haynes Sam A. e Feb. 6, 1864.
 Liddala Wm. e March 22, 1864.
 Leaton Geo. e March 29, 1865, m o July 12, 1865.
 Martin Jno. J. e Jan. 23, 1864.
 Miller Jas. o Feb. 8, 1864.
 McNeal Jas. e Feb. 23, 1864.
 McKenzie Thos. A. e Feb. 9, 1864.
 Stark W. H. S. e Feb. 17, 1864.

52d Infantry.**Company G.***Recruits.*

Wells Jno. T. e Feb. 12, 1863, m o July 6, 1865.
 Wells Stephen H. re-e vet. m o July 6, 1865.

53d Infantry.**Company B***Drafted and Substituted Recruits.*

Leonard Pat, e Dec. 6, 1864, sub. m o July 22, 1865.

Company H.*Drafted and Substituted Recruits.*

MaGee Chas. e Dec. 30, 1864, sub. never joined Co.
 Phillips Louis, m o July 22, 1865.
 Quinn Jno. e Dec. 3, 1864, sub. never joined Co.
 Switzer Francis, e Dec. 3, '64, sub. never joined Co.

Company K.*Unassigned and Drafted Recruits.*

Browner Wm. e Nov. 10, 1864.
 Crystal Jno. e March 28, 1865, m o May 8, 1865.
 Clark Geo. R. e April 11, 1865, enb. m o May 8, 1865.
 Coogers Major D. e Mch. 29, '65, sub. m o May 8, '65.
 Carney Geo. e April 7, 1865, sub. m o May 8, 1865.
 Hodges Dan, e March 31, 1865, sub. m o May 8, 1865.
 Hoffman Wm. e Feb. 28, 1865, sub. m o May 8, 1865.
 Kelley Thos. e April 11, 1865, sub. m o May 8, 1865.
 Lewis (or Linee) G. e April 6, '65, sub. m o May 8, '65.
 Miller I. J. e Sept. 20, 1864.
 McGregor Jas. e April 11, 1865, sub. m o May 8, '65

Potter, Elijah, e March 28, 1865, m o May 8, '65.
 Shultz Jos. W. e April 11, 1865, sub. m o May 8, '65.
 Thomas Chas. e April 11, 1865, sub. m o May 8, '65.
 Whitney Jno. W. e March 28, 1865, m o May 8, 1865.
 Wendall Jas. e April 11, 1865, sub. m o May 8, 1865.

58th Infantry.**Company F.***Privates.*

Guthbrod L. e Nov. 26, '61, trans. Jan. 2, '64, 1st Mo. Art.
 Haugh Jno. e Nov. 26, 1861, deertd. Nov. 27, 1862.

58th Infantry (consolidated).**Company G.***Sergeants.*

Sam'l J. Brown, e March 29, 1865, m o March 19, '66
 Jno. Ross, e March 23, 1865, deertd. April 7, 1865.

Privates.

Broughan Rob't e March 20, 1865, m o March 29, '66.
 Darfee Cyrus R. e March 17, 1865, m o May 29, 1865.
 Hempstead Henry, e Mch. 4, '65, deertd. Mch. 28, '65.
 Herndon Edward, e March 17, '65, m o March 16, '66.
 Hedrick Sol. C. e March 15, 1865, m o Feb. 7, 1866.
 Hill Richard, e March 23, 1865, deertd. April 7, 1865.
 Weissenberger Valentine, e Mch. 9, '65, m o Mch. 8, '66.
 Williams Newell, e March 9, 1865, m o March 8, '66.

59th Infantry.**Company A***Private.*

Davis Frank, e July 17, 1861, deertd. Oct. 18, 1861.

Recruits.

Cospland F. M. e Feb. 29, 1864, m o Dec. 8, 1865.
 Long Andrew, e Feb. 22, 1864, m o Dec. 8, 1865.
 Vandyke Rich. e Feb. 22, 1864, m o Dec. 8, 1865.

Drafted and Substituted Recruits.

Elshop Geo. W. e Sept. 22, 1864, m o Jan. 14, 1865.
 Bruce Thos. L. e Sept. 22, 1864, m o July 8, 1865.
 Berman Montlicen, m o July 20, 1865.
 Brady B. F. e Oct. 4, '64, sub. diad. Aug. 4, '65, disab.
 Brooks Jno. e Oct. 13, 1864, m o Oct. 16, 1865.
 Barnes Hyder, left Feb. 26, 1865, with leave.
 Ball Allen, e Jan. 2, 1865, sub. deertd. Feb. 1, 1865.
 Brown Wm. deertd. Feb. 1, 1865.
 Cook Riley, e Oct. 5, 1864, sub. m o Oct. 16, 1865.

Company C.*Privates.*

Stilson Nicodemus, e July 10, 1861, re-e vet. trans
 1st U. S. engineers, Aug. 24, 1864.
 Sullivan Joshua H. e July 10, 1861, re-e vet. m o Dec.
 8, 1865, corpl.
 Twehaue Henry, e July 10, 1861, re-e vet. died at
 Franklin, Tenn. Dec. 16, 1864, of wds.
 Murphy Jas. e July 10, 1861, died March 18, '62, wds.

Drafted and Substituted Recruits.

Garrett Henry, e Sept. 21, 1864, m o June 14, 1865.
 Gardner John, deertd. June 19, 1865.

60th Infantry.**Company D.***Privates.*

Keith Fred. e Nov. 20, 1861, as vet. diad. Jan. 24, '65.
 Senteny Francis, M. e Nov. 20, 1861, re-e vet. July
 31, 1865, 1st. sergt.

Veteran.

Boyd Jno. T. e Feb. 18, 1864, died of wds. received
 July 16, 1864.

64th Infantry.**Company A.***Recruits.*

Ferguson Wm. E. e Feb. 17, 1864, m o July 11, 1865.
Ferguson Wm e Feb. 17, 1864.

Company E.*Veteran.*

Smith Jno. F. e Jan. 1, 1861, died at Ruff's Mill, Ga.
July 4, 1864, of wds.

Recruits.

Bussie Antonio, e Feb. 7, '62, disd. July 6, '62, disab.
Stochler Jno. e Feb. 7, 1862.

Company D.*Private.*

Unger Jno. e Jan. 17, 1862, re-e vet. m o Jan. 17, '65.

Recruits.

Asher Chas. e Feb. 17, 1862, m o March 1865.
Wood Henry P. disd. June. 23, 1862, disab.
Zimmerman G. e Feb. 1, 1862, desrtd. May 14, 1862.

Company E.*Recruits.*

Knox George, e Feb. 11, '62, disd. Oct. 18, '62, disab.
Roseman Peter, e Feb. 1, 1862.
Schultz Chas. desrtd.
Thayer David W. e Feb. 1, 1862, died at Anderson-
ville, Jan. 12, 1865, No. of grave 12,437.
Voerge Jno. e Feb. 1, 1862.
Witte H. e Feb. 1, 1862.

Company F.*Recruit.*

Seaman J. e Jan. 12, 1862, disd. Oct. 12, 1862, disab.

65th Infantry (consolidated).*Sergeant Majors.*

E. F. Durks e April 8, 1865, pro. 2d Lieut. Co. D.
Cyrus B. Bristol m o July 13, 1865.

Hospital Steward.

Frank H. Bostock m o July 13, 1865.

Company A*Captain.*

Jno. Wood, com March 17, 1862, pro. Maj.

Lieutenants.

Jas. Duguid, 1st. com. March 17, '62, pro. Capt. '62.
George Klandine, 2d. com. March 17, 1862, pro. 1st.
Lieut. May 1, 1862.
Jas. Miller, 2d. com. May 1, 1862, pro. Co. H.
Jas. L. Kee, 2d. com. Aug. 1, 1862.

Sergeants.

Wm. N. Holt, e April 8, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Chris. Werly e April 5, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.

Cornorats.

Wm. Molter, e March 31, '65, m o July 13, '65, sergt.
Amos R. Cab. on, e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Jno. H. O. Dor, e March 31, 1865, sick, absent at m o.
Geo. W. Burch, e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Jno. Welsh, e March 4, 1865, m o July 13, 1865, priv.

Musician.

Benj. F. Triplett, e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.

Privates.

Allison Hans, e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Allison Joo. e March 31, 1865, m o May 23, 1865.
Allison Rich. e May 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Anderson H. e April 6, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Baker Jas. H. or W. e March 31, '65 m o July 13, 1865.
Berry Jas. e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Bringer Fred. H. e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.

Bredinstien Wm. e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Burgees Wm. T. e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Chruch Jno. H. e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Conger Wm. G. e April 7, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Craig Jos. F. e March 31, 1861, m o July 13, 1865.
Faulkner R. S. e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Freeman Wm. e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Hotten Nich. e April 6, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Jackson Benj. e April 4, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Jones Paul W. e April 6, 1865, m o Aug. 13, 1865.
Ling Sim. P. e April 3, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Loudermilk Stwd. e March 31, '65, m o July 13, 1865.
Menke Herman, e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Miller Louis, e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Neal Jas. e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Rash F. W. e March 31, '65, m o July 13, '65, as corpl.
Rash Wm. E. e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Schliard Fred. e March 31, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Sisk Jno. W. e April 6, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Slight Chas. e April 5, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
Wheeler Adam W. e April 4, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.
White Frank, e April 8, 1865, m o July 13, 1865.

66th Infantry.**Company F.***Private.*

Cannell Wm. T. e Feb. 12, 1864, m o July 7, 1865.

72d Infantry.**Company K.***Unassigned Recruit.*

Brooks Wm. e Sept. 23, 1864, m o May 23, 1865.

73d Infantry.*Sergeant Major.*

Henry A. Castle, disd. April 18, 1863, disab.

Company H.*Sergeant.*

Jno. W. Sherick, e July 25, 1862, pro. to 2d Lieut.

Corporal.

Jno. Prather, e Aug. 6, 1862, m o June 12, 1865.

Musician.

Willie G. Jaques, e Aug. 1, 1862, m o June 12, 1865.

Privates.

Bennett Geo. E. e Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to V. R. C., '64.
Bishop Louis, e Aug. 6, 1862, died. Jan. 23, 1863, to
enlist in Miss. Brigade.

Culler Geo. e Aug. 6, 1862, m o June 12, 1865.

Culler Michael, e Aug. 6, 1862, died at Nashville,
Dec. 28, 1864, of wounds.

Culler Martin, e Aug. 6, '62, m o June 12, '65, as sergt.

Culler S. e Aug. 6, 1862, disd. Oct. 6, '63, of wounds.

Fierstone Joe, e Aug. 6, '62, m o May 24, 1865.

Hobson Jno. e Aug. 6, '62, disd. Jan. 1, '63, to enlist
in Miss. Brigade.

Langester Jas. e Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. April
18, 1864.

Launcester D. e Aug. 6, 1862, kid. at Stone River,
Dec. 31, 1862.

Harden Geo. e Aug. 6, 1862, kid. at Stone River,
Dec. 31, 1862.

McKnight Jas. e Aug. 6, '62, disd. May 12, '63, of wds.

Robbins E. A. e Aug. 6, '62, m o July 22, '65, prison.

Thayer A. e July 25, '62, trans. to U. S. Eng. July
29, 1864.

Thayer E. e July 25, '62, trans. to U. S. Eng. July
29, 1864.

Recruit.

Anderson Oliver H. m o June 12, 1865.

Company I.*Corporal.*

Ed. G. Tarver, e July 20, 1862, m o June 12, 1865.

Privates.

Bartlett L. S. e Aug. 11, '62, disd. Jan. 15, '63, disab.

Castle C. H. e Aug. 8, '62, trans. to V. R. C. Jan. '64

Duncan F. N. e Aug. 11, '62, disd. Dec. 11, '62, wnds.
 Remington Jas. B. e Aug. 21, 1862, m o June 12, '65.
 Rea Alex. C. e Aug. 21, 1862, m o June 12, 1865.
 Winget W. C. e July 19, '62, disd. Jan. 24, '63, disab.
 Winget Calvin R. e July 19, 1862, pro. to 2d Lieut.

78th Infantry.

The Seventy Eighth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized in Shawneetown, Ill., on the 26th of August, 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at the same place, on the 22d of Sept. 1862. While stationed at Shawneetown the 78th made a number of scouts into Kentucky, which State was then infested by guerrilla bands, and Adam Johnson's rebel cavalry. Feb. 2, 1863, the Regiment moved to Memphis, Tenn., arriving on the 14th, and went immediately into camp three miles southeast of the city, where the regiment performed picket duty. April 22d, moved out with an expedition to Hernando, Miss., returning the 24th. While stationed at Memphis the Regiment was engaged in several scouts. May 10th, embarked on board transports for Vicksburg, Miss., and reached Young's Point on the 11th. On the 21st crossed the river at Warrenton, Miss., arriving in the rear of Vicksburg on the morning of the 22d, occupying (that day and the next) a position on the left of our line. On the 24th, part of the Regiment was ordered back to Warrenton, which post was guarded by them until the 24th of June, when the Regiment was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 4th Division, 13th Army Corps. Remained in the rear of Vicksburg until after the surrender. On the 5th of July marched toward Jackson, Miss., and was engaged in the siege and operations around that city until its surrender, and returned to Vicksburg, arriving July 25, 1863. Aug. 10th, proceeded to Natchez, Miss., arriving on the 12th. Aug. 13th, marched towards Big Black River; camped near Kingston. Returned to Natchez, embarked for New Orleans, and debarked at Carrollton, La., and remained until the 13th of Sept., during which time was reviewed by Gen. Grant. Sept. 13th, crossed river to Algiers, and moved to Brashear City, on Herwick Bay, where it remained until it moved to Opelousa, on 23d of Oct. Counter marched and returned to New Iberia, La., on 1st of Nov., where it halted, having been detached from the Brigade. Was mounted by order of Gen. Banks and placed under command of Gen. A. L. Lee, commanding the Cavalry of the Gulf. On the 8th, marched to Vermillion Bayou, and was here assigned for duty in the 3d Cavalry Brig. Department of the Gulf. On the 16th returned to New Iberia, where the Regiment remained until Jan. 2, 1864, when it fell back to Franklin, La., where it went into winter quarters. Took part in the Red River expedition. April 7th, was engaged in the battle of Wilson's Plantation; April 8th, the battle of Mansfield, on Sabine Cross Roads. Returned to Grand Ecore, La., on the 10th. Was engaged in the battles of Cane River, Chaneyville, Alexandria, Marksville, Yellow Bayou, and the Blockade of Red River. Arrived at Simmsport May 16. Marched to the Mississippi river. Remained during the Summer, doing picket duty. Sept. 3, 1864, part of the Regiment went to mouth of White river, Arkansas, the remnant being left for want of transportation. On the 16th, thirty-three of those remaining at Morgauzia were killed or missing, while on a scout near Williamsport, La., after a gallant resistance to superior force of enemy. On the 7th of Nov. the remnant joined the Regiment. In January, 1865, embarked for Helena, Ark., where it remained until Feb. 7th, when, with three days' rations, it started on a march of three hundred miles, to Jacksonport, Ark., thence north and east to Madison, on St. Francis river, thence down that stream and Mississippi, to camp, at Helena. Remained at Helena until 16th June, 1865, when mustered out of service, by Capt. Newcomb. Arrived at Cairo June 23d, thence to Springfield, when the men were paid off and discharged July 3, 1865.

Colonel.

W. H. Bennesson, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Carter Van Vleck, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Major

Wm. L. Broddus, com. Sept. 15, 1862.

Adjutant

George Green, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Quartermaster.

Abner V. Humphrey, com. Aug. 6, 1862.

Surgeons.

Thomas M. Jordsu, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Elijah S. McIntyre, 1st Asst. com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Sam. C. Moss, 2d Asst. com. Nov. 28, 1862.

Chaplain.

Robert F. Taylor, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Sergeant Majors.

Jos. R. Strickler, e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

C. V. Chandler, e Aug. 11, '62, pro. 2d Lieut. Co. I.

Harmon Veatch, e Aug. 15, '62, pro. 2d Lieut. Co. I.

Wm. S. Hendricks, disd. Jan. 17, 1865, wounds.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Edward P. Burne, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Commissary Sergeant.

Seth W. Grammar, e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Hospital Steward.

Durham Creel, e Aug. 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Company B.

Captain.

John C. Anderson, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Wm. D. Raddell, 1st, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

David W. Taylor, 2d, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Sergeants.

Freeman Woodruff, 1st, e Aug. 4, 1862, pro. 2d Lieut.

Wm. E. Miller, e Aug. 5, '62, m o June 7, '65, 1st sergt.

Adam Walters, e Aug. 5, 1862, died Aug. 8, 1864.

Jos. W. Nichols, e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

John D. Anderson, e Aug. 9, 1862, pro. 2d Lieut.

Privates.

Adair Wm. T. e Aug. 9, '62, absent sick at m o Regt.

Adair Richard, e Aug. 9, '62, absent sick at m o Regt.

Arterburn Sam. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o Jan. 7, 1865.

Beatty Wm. e Aug. 12, 1862, kld. Jonesborough, Ga.

Sept. 1, 1864.

Baldwin Michael, e Aug. 9, '62, m o June 7, '65, corpl.

Bryant David, e Aug. 9, '62, trans. V.R.C. Feb. 11, '64.

Bryant Geo. W. e Aug. 9, 1862, deestr. Jan. 1863.

Brengman Sam. M. e Aug. 9, 1862, deestr. Dec. 1862.

Burke John A. e Aug. 9, 1862, died Nov. 2, 1862.

Brenneman Wm. H. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o Jan. 7, 1865.

Brenneman John W. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o Jan. 17, '65.

Baldwin W. S. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Burke Leander, e Aug. 7, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Bessel Levi P. e Aug. 9, 1862, disd. July 16, 1863.

Cecil Reason Van e Aug. 12, 1862, died Sept. 15, 1864.

Condiff John B. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Condiff Jesse E. e Aug. 9, '62, kld. Annisboro, Ga.

March 16, 1865.

Cormack S. B. e Aug. 9, '62, m o June 7, '65, corpl.

Cawley Jas. G. e Aug. 9, '62, disd. Feb. 24, '61, disab.

Carter Wm. E. e Aug. 9, 1862, trans. V. R. C.

Cawley Wm. e Aug. 11, 1862, deestr. Dec. 1862.

Colvin Joshua, e Aug. 5, 1862, absent, sick at m o.

Crawford Orville B. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Dickson Wm. C. e Aug. 9, 1862, died Aug. '61, wds.

Dobbs Elias M. e Aug. 9, 1862, deestr. Jan. 1863.

Dillon Thos. L. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Duncan Jas. W. e Aug. 9, '62, disd. Oct. 25, '62, disab.

Elston Wm. L. e Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Nov. 17, '63, disab.

Edmondson Jno. A. e Aug. 15, '62, died July 24, '61, wds.

Frazier Theophilus L. e Aug. 9, '62, m o June 7, '65.

Grimes Jno. S. e Aug. 7, '62, m o June 7, '65, sergt.

Guesman Wm. A. e Aug. 15, '62, m o Nov. 3, '63, disab.

Groves Dan, e Aug. 9, 1862, died Jan. 18, 1865.

Hentz Jno. R. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Hedgus Thaddeus S. e Aug. 9, '62, m o June 7, '65, corpl.

Hearn Jasper A. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Johnson Wm. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Jordon Cartes W. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Jenkins Wm. A. Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Jordan Jas. T. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 16, 1865.
 Klukade Thos. e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Klukade David, e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Lee Chas. H. e Aug. 22, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Lapp Wm. D. e Aug. 12, 1862, desrtd. Jan. 1863.
 Leachman Jno. F. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Mayfield Jas. W. e Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Oct. '63, disab.
 Miller Uriah K. e Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Jan. 12, '63, wds.
 Miller Jas. A. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 7, '65, corpl.
 Miller Jno. L. e Aug. 9, 1862, died Oct. 26, '63, wds.
 Mayfield Henry C. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Mangie Christ. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

McNamare Francis M. e Aug. 5, '62, m o June 7, '65.
 McKensie W. A. e Aug. 22, '62, m o June 7, '65, music.
 McMullen Jno. e Aug. 22, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Newcomer Dan. e Aug. 9, '62, died May 3, '65, disab.
 Parson Lafayette, e Aug. 12, '62, absent, sick at m o.
 Parson Jas. D. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 22, 1865.
 Parsons Jno. H. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o Jan. 7, 1865.
 Patterson Wm. T. e Aug. 11, '62, disd. Feb. 25, '65, wds.
 Patterson Clifton, e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Painter Jas. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Pitt Chas. W. e Aug. 9, 1862, absent, sick at m o.
 Ralph Jas. H. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Russell Geo. H. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, '65, sergt.
 Rice J. e Aug. 9, '62, kld. Kennesaw Mt. June 27, '64.
 Strickler Jas. R. e Aug. 9, 1862, prom. sergt. Maj.
 Simons Benj. e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Stickney Jas. P. e Aug. 9, 1862, died Jan. 31, 1864.

Spizer Chas. R. e Aug. 9, 1862, died June 5, 1865.
 Spizer Jas. A. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 9, 1865.
 Sowell Wm. C. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 St. Clair David, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Thompson Jno. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Thompson L. e Aug. 9, 1862, absent, sick at m o, wds.
 Talley Alex. S. e Aug. 11, '62, kld. Bentonville, N. C. March 19, 1865.

Tittle Eos B. e Aug. 22, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Taylor Jno. T. e Aug. 22, 1862, desrtd. June, 1863.
 Thornton Louis L. e Aug. 22, '62, absent, sick at m o.
 Thripton Henry, e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Weister J. W. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Wilson Wm. H. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Wade Jas. A. e Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Oct. '63, disab.
 Ward Jno. H. e Aug. 9, 1862, died April 26, '65, wds.

Recruits.

Adair Dan W. e April 8, '64, trans. Co. G. 34th Ill. Inf.
 Austin Tim W. e Jan 5, 1864.
 Barnett Commodore, e Aug. 9, 1862, died June, 1863.
 Gerard Beoj. F. e Aug. 9, 1862.
 McWilliams Wm. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 McWilliams Jns. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 McWilliams E. e Aug. 22, '62, kld. Kennesaw Mt. June 3, '64.

Company D.

Privates.

Allison David, e Aug. 11, 1862, died at Atlanta, Ga. Sept. 8, 1864.
 Cabbage Jno. H. e July 26, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Craig David B. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Cecil Wm. e Aug. 1, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Cabbage Wilford, e Aug. 1, 1862, pro. 1st. Lieut.
 Craig Jas. e Aug. 1, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Crotta Geo. W. e Aug. 4, 1862, kld. at Jonesboro, Ga. Sept. 1864.
 Cunningham Thos. e July 26, 1862, kld. at Bentonville, N. C. March 19, 1865.

Crum Theo. P. e July 26, 1862, trans. I. C. 1864.
 Drum Jas. P. e Aug. 14, 1862, sergt. died April 12, '63.
 Fry Jas. M. e Aug. 14, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Lempen Ed. F. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Lancy Peter, e Aug. 14, 1862, desrtd. Feb. 1, 1863.
 Lancy Chas. e Aug. 14, 1862, desrtd. Feb. 1, 1863.
 Lantry Jacob, e Aug. 14, 1862, died Oct. 2, '62, wds.
 Manlove Wm. e July 19, 1862, kld. at Kennesaw Mt. June 27, 1864.
 Manlove W. e Aug. 1, 1862, m o June 18, 1865.
 Ormbee E. e Aug. 14, 1862, m o June 7, 1863.
 Stuart A. H. e Aug. 14, 1862, desrtd. Nov. 1, 1862.
 Thompson Wm. H. e Aug. 11, 1862, died March 11, 1865, wds.

Recruits.

Crum Sam. e July 26, 1862, m o March 11, 1865.
 Cecil T. J. e Feb. 15, 1864, trans. Co. E. 34th Ill. Inf.
 Fry J. J. e Aug. 26, 1862, m o July 5, 1865.

Stump Ed. T. e Feb. 15, 1864.
 Thompson Jno. M. e Feb. 15, 1864.

Company E.

Captain.

George Pollock, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Henry Mathew, 1st, com. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Jno. J. Mercer, 2d, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Privates.

Allen David, e Aug. 9, 1862, died. Sept. 14, 1863.
 Akers Chas. F. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Askew Wm. P. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 9, 1865.
 Askew Geo. W. e Aug. 9, 1862, died Nashville, Tenn. June 3, 1863.

Allen Wilson, e Aug. 11, 1862, died. June 8, 1863.
 Bartlett Jas. e Aug. 7, 1862, m o June 7, 1865, sergt.
 Benfield Sam. e Aug. 7, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Bliven W. H. e Aug. 11, 1862, kld. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Buffington Peter B. e Aug. 9, 1862, died. June 13, '63.
 Barnard F. M. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, '65, corpl.
 Beard David, e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Bergett A. G. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, '65, corpl.
 Birdsell Isaac, e Aug. 21, 1862, trans. to Eng. Corp. July 29, 1864.

Covert Wm. e Aug. 8, 1862, died. May 7, 1863.
 Chandler Jno. W. e Aug. 8, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Cambell Geo. W. e Aug. 9, '62, corpl. Chickamauga, Sept. 1863.

Casterline Jno. F. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Casterline G. W. e Aug. 9, '62, trans. I. C. Feb. 15, '64.
 Cunningham Jesse, e Aug. 9, 1862, died Chattanooga, Nov. 30, 1864.

Corbin Parker e Aug. 9, 1862, died. Oct. 29, 1863.
 Craig Milton, e Aug. 11, 1862, m o Jan. 7, 1865.
 Chandler Wm. K. e Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to I. C. April 10, 1864.

Cole C. W. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865, corpl.
 Deal Henry, e Aug. 8, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Deiser S. e Aug. 9, 1862, died Franklin, Tenn. May 17, 1863.

Deiser Alex. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Duglhor Sam. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o July 14, 1865.
 Fry L. vi. e Aug. 7, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn. March 23, 1863.

Flora Jno. e Aug. 7, 1862, died. Sept. 14, 1863.
 Fulmer Bernard, e Aug. 8, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Fulmer Valentine, e Aug. 8, 1862, kld. Chickamauga, Sept. 23, 1863.

Fordyce Thos. W. e Aug. 9, 1862, died. May 27, 1864.
 Frizzell A. S. e Aug. 9, 1862, died Louisville, Ky. March 4, 1863.

Fry T. K. e Aug. 11, 1862, died. March 11, 1863.
 Fessenden Chas. B. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Grubb B. e Aug. 7, '62, died Chattanooga, July 1, '64.
 Gott Thos. e Aug. 7, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Gates Wm. H. e Aug. 7, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Garduer Robt. e Aug. 7, 1862, died at Louisville, Ky. April 22, 1863.

Gallaher Russel, e Aug. 8, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Grubb P. D. e Aug. 21, '62, m o June 7, '65, privt.
 Grammar Seth W. e Aug. 9, 1862, pro. co. a. sergt.
 Hendricks Israel, e Aug. 7, 1862, kld. Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Hoffmaster Peter, e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Hendricks David C. e Aug. 11, '62, died. July 26, '63.
 Hastings John e Aug. 21, 1862, kld. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Hareless S. e Aug. 21, 1862, kld. at Bentonville, N. C. March 19, 1865.
 Hoffman Ju. Ins. e Aug. 7, 1862, m o June 22, 1865.

Hendricks Jno. W. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Heraldson Jacob V. e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 7, '65.
 Hill Philip, e Aug. 9, '62, desrtd. Oct. 4, 1862.

Hedrick Geo. W. e Aug. 21, 1862, died at Franklin, Tenn. April 7, 1863.
 Hendrick Wm. F. e Aug. 21, '62, m o June 7, 1865.

Huff Aaron, e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Keely Jno. S. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Kuntz Chas. e Aug. 11, '62, missing at Chickamauga.

Kuntz Jno. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Kuntz Henry, e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Lansing Wm. e Aug. 9, '62, m o June 7, '65, 1st sergt.

Mathews Jns. e Aug. 9, 1862, died at Chattanooga, Oct. 17, 1863.

McRae Jas. e Aug. 11, '62, died at Liberty, Ill., April 27, 1864, sergt.
 Mercer Phil. H. e Aug. 11, 1862, pro. 2d Lieut.
 McKae Wm. F. e Aug. 11, '62, absent, sick at m o.
 McLane Sam. e Aug. 8, '62, m o June 7, 1865.
 Naylor Sam. e Aug. 7, '62, d. May 2, 1865.
 Nations Jno. e Aug. 7, 1862, kld at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Nations Jno. B. e Aug. 7, 1862, died. March 28, 1864.
 Pate Noah. e Aug. 8, 1862, died. Feb. 3, 1864.
 Pottor Jno. A. e Aug. 9, '62, m o June 7, '65, corpl.
 Pierce Wm. e Aug. 11, '62, 1st sergt. kld. at Kennesaw Mt., June 27, 1864.
 Prichard Wm. H. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Pettit Jas. H. e Aug. 8, '62, m o June 7, 1865, corpl.
 Rose A. R. e Aug. 11, '62, sergt. absent, sick at m o.
 Robertson N. e Aug. 11, '62, died. June 16, '61, sergt.
 Slack Hen. F. e Aug. 7, '62, m o June 7, 1865.
 Steele John. H. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Shehawny Louis C. e Aug. 8, '62, sergt. died at Savannah, June 17, 1865.
 Stauffer Jacob. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Starks Andrew. e Aug. 9, '62, absent, sick at m o.
 Simpson Robt. B. e Aug. 11, '62, m o June 7, '65.
 Smith Feilding R. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, '65.
 Slipper Jas. T. e Aug. 21, '62, trans. Eng. corp. July 29, 1864.
 Starnes J. e Aug. 21, '62, kld. at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
 Thomas Wm. e Aug. 7, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Thomlin Wm. e Aug. 8, '62, m o June 22, '65, sergt.
 Vaocib Tichnor. e Aug. 7, '62, m o June 7, '65, corpl.
 Wyatt T. e Aug. 11, '62, trans. V. R. C. June 15, '65.
 Whittaker Nich. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Williams Ed. e Aug. 11, '62, m o June 7, '65, corpl.
 Winner Jos. N. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Wioner Ephraim. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Younghein Julius. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 22, 1865.

Recruits.

Blake C. H. e Aug. 9, '62, kld at Kennesaw Mt., June 27, 1864.
 Gay Jas. H. e Aug. 10, 1862, kld at Beetonville, March 19, 1865.
 Glenn Wm. e Aug. 9, '62, sergt. died at Chattanooga, Oct. 16, 1863.
 Gallaher Jas. e Aug. 9, '62, absent, sick m o.
 Gallisher Sam. e Aug. 9, 1862, died. May 17, 1863.
 Scott G. e Aug. 10, '62, died at Nashville, June 11, '63.

*Company F.**Captain.*

Henry E. Hawkins, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Clinton B. Cannon, 1st. com. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Selden G. Earel, com. Sept. 1, 1862, res. Dec. 4, 1862.

Privates.

Akers Jno. W. e July 28, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Arterburn Brannen. e Aug. 12, '62, m o June 7, 1865.
 Akers Chas. W. e July 31, 1862, died at Richmond, Feb. 17, 1864, pri-r.
 Akers Clarkson. e Aug. 9, 1862, corpl. died at Andersonville, Aug. 16, 1864, No. of grave 5876.
 Akers Stephens. e Aug. 11, '62, claimed Sept. 9, 1863, by 3d m o cav. as deserter.
 Asker Hardin. e Aug. 11, '62, m o June 17, '65, pri-r.
 Bird G. N. e Aug. 11, '62, trans. Eng. corp. July 29, '61.
 Burry Thos. e Aug. 11, '62, m o June 7, 1865.
 Buckner Jno. W. e Aug. 12, '62, desrtd. Aug. 1862.
 Burns Wm. e Aug. 20, '62, desrtd. Feb. 1, 1863.
 Beard Wm. J. e Aug. 2, '62, died at Nashville, May 20, 1863.
 Butz L. e Aug. 11, '62, died at Nashville, Feb. 22, '63.
 Beal Jno. e Aug. 11, '62, died at Andersonville, June 12, 1864, pri-r., No. of grave 1870.
 Camery Peter. e Aug. 11, 1862, trans. Co. G.
 Chaudler Theo. e Aug. 11, '62, m o July 14, '65, wd.
 Chaudler Chas. e Aug. 13, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Cummings Chas. e Aug. 11, 1862, died at Richmond, Feb. 16, 1864, pri-r.
 Cummings Jas. W. e Aug. 11, '62, died. April 21, '63, disab.
 Coovert David. e Aug. 11, '62, died at Andersonville, July 5, 1864, No. of grave 2043.
 Carson A. e Aug. 28, '62, died. Aug. 27, '63, disab.
 Carson Jas. e Aug. 12, 1862, desrtd. May 1, 1863.

Demoss Benj. F. e Aug. 9, '62, died at Andersonville, Aug. 29, 1864, No. of grave 7150.
 Davis Jas. S. e July 26, 1862, corpl. died at Atlanta, Sept. 7, 1864.
 Ebben Hy. or Hen. e Aug. 2, '62, desrtd. Feb. 11, '63.
 Eymen Geo. e Aug. 11, '62, died Franklin, Tenn. May 17, 1863.
 Felt P. F. e July 31, '62, died. March 22, '63, corp. disab.
 French Jas. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Frost Geo. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865, pri-r.
 Glenn Wm. e Aug. 10, 1862, trans. Co. E.
 Gordon Scott. e Aug. 10, 1862, trans. Co. E.
 Gnyman Jno. A. e Aug. 15, 1862, died Andersonville, Sept. 15, 1864, No. grave 11,449.
 Gilkey Edwin. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Gay Jas. e Aug. 10, 1862, trans. Co. E.
 Gallaher Jas. e Aug. 9, 1862, trans. Co. E.
 Gallaher Sam. e Aug. 9, 1862, trans. Co. E.
 Hendricks Jas. e Aug. 15, '62, died. Apr. 21, '63, disab.
 Hogan Jno. e Aug. 9, '62, died Savannah, Ga. Oct. 1, 1864, pri-r.
 Henderson Benj. C. e Aug. 11, 1862, corp. deserted Jan. 22, 1864.
 Henderson Wm. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 7, 1865, 1st sergt. pri-r.
 Howell Jas. W. e Aug. 12, 1862, died Andersonville, July 12, 1864, No. grave 3,311.
 Howell Anthony W. e Aug. 12, '62, m o June 7, 1865, sergt. pri-r.
 Hayes Jno. A. e Aug. 15, '62, died. March 11, '63, disab.
 He Geo. W. e Aug. 11, 1862, trans. Co. G.
 Irwin Leander. e July 26, 1862, pro. 2d Lieut.
 Jacobs Sam. e July 26, 1862, m o June 7, '65, pri-r.
 Jamison Thos. e July 3, 1862, trans. V. R. C. Apr. '65.
 Jones Ellis D. Aug. 12, '62, died. Feb. 26, '63, disab.
 Johnson Milton. e Aug. 2, 1862, m o June 7, 1865, corpl. pri-r.
 King David G. e Aug. 9, 1862, trans. Co. G.
 Kitchen Jno. e July 31, '62, died. Feb. 9, 1864, disab.
 Kishner Jno. e Aug. 12, 1862, deserted Oct. 1, 1862.
 Kinsald Pat. e Aug. 9, 1862, died. July 6, '64, disab.
 Kelly Jno. S. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o July 26, '65, pri-r.
 Lester Emerson. e Aug. 3, 1862, trans. Co. G.
 Long Wm. e Aug. 11, 1862, trans. Co. G.
 Lawler Thos. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 1, '65, pri-r.
 Lonker Geo. e Aug. 9, 1862, trans. Co. G.
 Miller Jas. S. e Aug. 14, 1862, trans. Co. G.
 Mannard Wm. G. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o July 11, 1865, corpl. pri-r.
 McCaffrey Ed. B. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Moor Wm. e Aug. 11, 1862, desrtd. Feb. 1, 1863.
 Moor Jas. P. e Aug. 2, '62, died. Apr. 18, '64, disab.
 Morse Sarc. S. e Aug. 2, 1862, trans. Eng. Corp. July 26, 1864.
 Myers Wm. e Aug. 2, 1862, absent sick at m o.
 McNeal Jno. A. e Aug. 11, '62, m o June 7, '65, pri-r.
 McLaughlin E. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 7, 1865, corpl. pri-r.
 Moore Jas. T. e Aug. 13, 1862, died at Chattanooga, April 7, 1863.
 O'Dear Thos. e Aug. 15, 1862, died Andersonville, June 14, 1864, No. grave 1921.
 O'Dear Jno. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, '65, pri-r.
 Plowman Chas. e Aug. 6, '62, m o June 7, '65, pri-r.
 Reed Sam. e Aug. 11, 1862.
 Richardson Jno. A. e Aug. 11, '62, desrtd. Jan. 2, '63.
 Robinson J. e Aug. 3, '62, m o June 7, '65, corpl. pri-r.
 Smith Wm. L. e Aug. 6, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Smith Geo. e Aug. 3, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Sammons H.erry. e Aug. 11, 1862, died Florence, S. C. Oct. 18, 1864, pri-r.
 Sweet Wm. e Aug. 11, 1862, died. May 20, '63, disab.
 Smith Andrew e Aug. 11, '62, sergt. absent sick m o.
 Skirvin Wm. e Aug. 12, '62, trans. Eng. Corps. July 29, '64.
 Tatman Ezra. e Aug. 11, 1862, died Franklin, Tenn. May 25, 1863.
 Taylor Jas. e Aug. 12, 1862, died Richmond, Va. Jan. 9, 1864, pri-r.
 Trout David. e Aug. 15, 1862, died Florence, S. C. Oct. 28, 1864, pri-r.
 Thomas Jas. H. e Aug. 10, '62, disab. Aug. 27, '63, disab.
 Trout Sam. J. e July 28, '62, m o Jan. 17, '65, pri-r.
 Vlar's Thos. J. e Aug. 13, 1862, desrtd. Jan. 26, 1863.
 White Hugh L. e Aug. 11, 1862, died Roseville, Ga. March 7, 1864.
 White Thos. C. e Aug. 11, 1862, died. March 22, 1863.
 Williams Steph. A. Aug. 11, '62, desrtd. Jan. 26, '63.
 Wilburn Robt. e Aug. 9, 1862, kld. Jonesboro, Ga. Sept. 1, 1864.

Recruits.

Bernett Henry T. e Aug. 8, '63, trans. Co. G. 34 Ill. Inf.
 Brewer Henry, e Aug. 22, 1863, died Andersonville,
 Aug. 22, 1864, No. of grave 6.421.
 Campbell Jno. e Aug. 22, 1862, absent sick at m o.
 Felsman Henry, e Aug. 20, '62, m o June 17, '65, prisr.
 Garrig Jno. e Aug. 23, '62, died Andersonville Aug. '64.
 Malone Francis, e Aug. 15, '62, deserted May 24, '64.
 Pierce Cornelius, e Aug. 20, 1862, died Nashville,
 Aug. 10, 1863.
 Viars Chas. e Aug. 11, '62, died Nashville, July 11, '63.

Undercooks.

Gordon Green, e July 20, '63, desertd. Dec. 17, '64.
 Philip Berry, e Aug. 10, '63, trans. Co. G. 34 Ill. Inf.

*Company G.**Captain.*

Jacob F. Joseph, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Thos. L. Howden, 1st, com. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Pleasant N. Herndon, 2d, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Sergeants.

C. Thompson, e 1st sergt. Aug. 2, 1862, pro. 2d Lieut.
 Harlow E. Selby e Aug. 1, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Dan W. Long, e Aug. 5, 1862, pro. 1st Lieut.
 Jas. H. Seaton, e Aug. 7, 1862, private as a private.
 Wm. Beckett, e Aug. 15, 1862, private, trans. to V. R. C.
 April 16, 1864.

Corporals.

M. L. Stewart, e Aug. 6, '62, m o June 7, '65, sergt.
 Jas. T. Dellaven, e Aug. 4, 1862, pro. 1st Lieut.
 Thos. Dickinson, e Aug. 9, '62, trans. to V. R. C.
 Jan. 27, 1864.
 Jesse Haley, e Aug. 4, 1862, sergt. abst. sick at m o.
 J. C. Maetkner, e Aug. 9, '62, m o June 7, '65, sergt.
 Geo. W. Thompson, e Aug. 5, '62, trans. to V. R. C.
 April 30, 1864.
 Presly Riley, e Aug. 5, '62, m o June 7, '65, as private.

Musicians.

David Prettoan, e Aug. 9, '62, died. May 1, '63, disab.
 Sebastian A. E. e Aug. 9, '62, died. Feb. 22, '63, disab.

Privates.

Albert J. W. e Aug. 11, '62, trans. to V. R. C. Jan.
 15, 1864.
 Albert L. C. e Aug. 11, 1862, died. Aug. 1, '63, disab.
 Asher Jas. e Aug. 15, '62, died. April 27, '63, wounds.
 Booker S. J. e Aug. 11, '62, di-d. April 18, '63, disab.
 Barry Wm. B. Y. e Aug. 11, '62, died. Feb. 12, '63,
 disab.
 Butler Tobias E. e Aug. 11, 1862, pro. 1st Lieut.
 Beckett Jas. A. e Aug. 15, '62, m o June 7, '65, corpl.
 Beckett J. M. e Aug. 15, '62, died at Goldsboro, Mar.
 27, 1865, of wounds.
 Bottorf T. F. e Aug. 15, '62, m o June 7, '65, as corpl.
 Beckett J. S. e Aug. 15, '62, kld. at Jonesboro, Ga.,
 Sept. 1, 1864.
 Battorf I. A. e Aug. 15, '62, trans. to V. R. C. March
 15, 1865.
 Blickson Geo. e Aug. 11, 1862, desertd. Feb. 5, 1863.
 Beckett Wm. T. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Castle H. e Aug. 11, '62, m o June 7, '65, as corpl.
 Curl J. B. e Aug. 11, '62, died at Shelbyville, Tenn.,
 Aug. 21, 1863.
 Cannon Wm. E. e Aug. 8, '62, absent, sick at m o.
 Dilley V. e Aug. 13, '62, kld. at Chickamauga, Sept.
 20, 1863.
 DeMose John e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Dewitt Delany M. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Downing Wm. N. Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Eusminger Frank e Aug. 4, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Edward Asse T. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Farlow Joo. M. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Ferguson Henry, e Aug. 4, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Fry J. e Aug. 11, '62, trans. to V. R. C. Mar. 15, 1864.
 Flack R. e Aug. 11, '62, m o June 7, 1865.
 Flack Sam. e Aug. 11, '62, trans. to V. R. C. 1865.
 Gibbons Jas. e Aug. 11, '62, trans. to V. R. C. '64,
 Jan. 15.
 Henley Madison, e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Haley Wm. e Aug. 7, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Hamrick Wm. W. e Aug. 11, '62, disd. May 16, '63,
 disab.

Hedreck Jas. e Aug. 4, '62, trans. to Co. A. 34 Ill. Inf.
 Hampshire D. e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 13, 1865.
 Hand T. D. e Aug. 15, '62, trans. to V. R. C. Nov. 13, '63.
 Methingham Wm. e Aug. 7, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Methingham Jno. e Aug. 6, '62, died. Mar. 26, '63, disab.
 Miller Dan. S. e Aug. 12, '62, disd. Nov. 14, '63, disab.
 McGill C. W. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Miller Franklin, e Aug. 5, '62, disd. Oct. 18, '62, disab.
 Miller Jas. e Aug. 6, 1862, m o June 7, '65, 1st sergt.
 McFarland H. M. e Aug. 5, '62, m o June 7, '65, corpl.
 Majors Arch. C. e Aug. 14, 1862.
 McClenhand H. M. e Aug. 30, '62, disd. March 22, '65,
 disab.

Newland D. R. e Aug. 11, '62, absent, sick at m o.
 Oldson J. e Aug. 11, '62, absent, sick at m o.
 Ourey Abner, e Aug. 6, 1862, desertd. March 17, 1863.
 O'Dell Redem, e Aug. 11, 1865, m o June 7, 1865.
 O'Dell T. G. e Aug. 5, '62, disd. Jan. 23, 1865, corpl.
 wds.

Peckler Jos. D. e Aug. 13, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Pollock Al. e Aug. 9, 1862, disd. May 18, 1865.
 Payne Bennet A. e Aug. 2, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Pilcher Wm. e Aug. 10, '62, trans. to V. R. C. April
 6, 1864.

Ried R. C. e Aug. 4, '62, kld. at Chickamauga, Sept.
 20, 1863.

Roe B. F. e Aug. 1, '62, died at Shelbyville, Tenn.,
 Sept. 3, 1863.

Rose B. F. e Aug. 5, '62, died at Quincy, Ill., Oct. 29, '62.
 Rosenberry L. B. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Simons Alex. e Aug. 9, '62, disd. April 7, '65, wds.
 Smith Wm. M. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Sanborn Mouzo, e Aug. 6, 1862, m o June 31, 1865.
 Taylor Chris. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Taylor T. S. e Aug. 5, '62, trans. to U. S. Eng. July 27, '64.
 Taylor David P. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o July 22, 1865.
 White Wm. J. e July 4, '62, m o June 7, '65, as corpl.
 Wisehart J. H. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Wisehart Jas. R. e Aug. 11, '62, died at Chattanooga,
 Oct. 8, 1863, of wds.

Wilson C. e July 31, '62, trans. to 1st U. S. Eng. July
 21, 1864.

Wisehart G. e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 7, 1865, corpl.
 Wisehart Phil C. e Aug. 11, '62, m o June 7, '65, corpl.
 Welch Geo. W. e Aug. 7, 1862, detached at m o.
 Whitford Jas. T. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Recruits.

Camery P. S. e Aug. 11, 1861, corpl. died Atlanta,
 Aug. 12, 1864, wounds.
 Heldreth Benj. O. e Jan. 26, '64, disd. Mch. 17, '65, wds.
 Her Geo. W. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865, corpl.
 King David J. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Lester Emerson, e Aug. 3, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Longcor Geo. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 22, 1865.
 Long Wm. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Long Harvey, e Jan. 26, '64, trans. Co. K. 34th Ill. Inf.
 Mursh Elijah W. e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Miller Jas. S. e Aug. 14, 1862, disd. May 30, '63, disab.
 Reed Sam G. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

*Company H.**Sergeants.*

Edward McKinn, e Aug. 9, 1862, kld. Bentonville,
 N. C. March 19, 1865.
 Etten Isaac, e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Recruits.

Tull Jacob or Jno. B. e Feb. 28, '65, trans. Co. G.
 34th Ill. Inf.

*Company K.**Captain.*

Morris R. Vernon, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Jesse Parsons, 1st, com. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Wm. B. Atkins, 2d, com. Sept. 1, 1863.

Sergeants.

Wm. E. Sommers, 1st, e Aug. 15, '62, prom. 1st Lieut.
 Nat. Holland, e Aug. 13, '62, died. May 30, '63, disab.
 Jon. Butler, e Aug. 11, died Feb. 10, '65, 1st sergt. wds.
 John Reed, e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 25, '65, private.

Privates.

Adkins Thos. S. e Aug. 15, '62, m o June 7, '65, sergt.
 Adkins Isaac W. e Aug. 15, 1862, kld. Kencsaw Mt.
 June 27, 1864.
 Alps Jno. F. e Aug. 15, '62, m o June 7, 1865.
 Bailey Al. K. e Aug. 11, 1862, prom. 2d Lieut.
 Barger Christian, e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Barrow H. B. e Aug. 15, '62, died Nashville, May 1, '63.
 Butler Norman R. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Bucklew Jno. e Aug. 13, 1862, m o May 13, '65, surg.
 Burns E. P. e Aug. 15, '62, prom. quartermaster sergt.
 Brown B. B. e Aug. 15, '62, died New Haven, Ky.
 Nov. 7, 1862.
 Beers Jno. P. e Aug. 15, 1862, died Feb. 21, '65, wds.
 Buskirk Jno. P. e Aug. 22, m o June 7, 1865.
 Buskirk Geo. W. e Aug. 22, 1862, m o July 5, 1865.
 Cray Wm. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 22, 1865.
 Cookson Andrew J. e Aug. 13, 1862, m o June 7, '65.
 Coulter Dan M. e Aug. 13, 1862, m o May 12, 1865.
 Curtis A. e Aug. 13, '62, disd. March 28, '63, for pro
 U. S. C. T.
 Chism Caleb A. e Aug. 15, '62, disd. Dec. 9, '62, disab.
 Chedell Geo. C. e Aug. 15, '62, m o June 17, '65, pris.
 Drury Jas. E. e July 29, 1862, kld. Bentonville, N. C.
 March 19, 1865.
 Donovan Thos. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o June 22, 1865.
 Dool Jno. H. e Aug. 8, 1862, absent, sick at m o
 Davis Wm. e Aug. 11, 1862, trans. I. C.
 Dyer Jacob E. e Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 12, 1863.
 French S. A. e Aug. 15, 1862, died New Haven, Ky.
 Dec. 26, 1862.
 Felt Peter L. e Aug. 15, 1862, died Chattanooga, Oct.
 9, 1863, wounds.
 Fry Frances, e Aug. 15, 1862, died Chattanooga, July
 12, 1864, wounds.
 Fry Andrew, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, 1865, sergt.
 Gunn Chas. e July 25, 1862, m o June 7, 1865, corpl.
 Gard J. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865, corpl.
 Gunn H. B. e Aug. 13, '62, died Quincy, Sept. 25, '62.
 Hains Thos. B. e July 26, '62, m o June 17, '65, pris.
 Hubbell M. B. e Aug. 11, '62, m o June 7, '65, corpl.
 Hickerson Paschal, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Hyman Jno. A. e Aug. 15, 1862, prom. 1st Lieut.
 Jolly Thos. L. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Jolly Dan T. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Johnson Geo. B. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Kirkada Jas. e Aug. 15, 1862, died Chattanooga, Oct.
 22, 1863, wounds.
 Lesure P. e July 29, 1862, kld. Jonesboro, Ga Sept. '64.
 Lamber Uriah, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, '65, corpl.
 Landon Isaac W. e Aug. 15, '62, m o June 7, '65, corpl.
 Lambert Jesse, e Aug. 30, '62, m o June 7, '65, music.
 Moore Frances M. e July 28, 1862, kld. Chickamauga,
 Sept. 20, 1863.
 Moore A. G. e Aug. 11, '62, trans. Pion. Corps. July 29, '61.
 Moore P. M. e Aug. 11, '62, disd. May 2, '63, disab.
 Mewman J. W. e Aug. 15, '62, kld. Kencsaw June 27, '64.
 Nichols Thos. H. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Phillips David E. e Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Dec. 15, 1862.
 Phipps Jos. M. e Aug. 11, 1862, kld. Chickamauga,
 Sept. 20, 1863.
 Phipps E. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 7, 1865, sergt.
 Prescher Chas. e Aug. 15, 1865, absent at m o sick.
 Robbins J. B. e July 20, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Reed Jno. e Aug. 15, 1862, died at Franklin, Tenn.
 Feb. 21, 1863.
 Riley Jno. H. e Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 8, '63, wds.
 Roberts T. C. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, 1865, 1st.
 sergt.
 Robertson Jno. W. e Aug. 11, 1862, died at Nashville,
 Dec. 10, 1863, of wds.
 Shannon Wm. W. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Stahl Wm. B. e Aug. 11, 1862, kld. at Kencsaw Mt.
 June 27, 1864.
 Shaunor Jos. B. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Swan Geo. W. e Aug. 15, 1862, died at Nashville,
 March 30, 1863.
 Smith Chas. A. e Aug. 11, 1862, died at Nashville,
 March 30, 1863, sergt.
 Smith Geo. W. e Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Nov. 4, 1862,
 corpl. disab.
 Shris B. e Aug. 15, 1862, died Nashville, July 15, '61.
 Tatnam Hiram, e July 28, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Tramlitt Thos. J. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Tilton David A. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Thompson Wm. H. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 22, 1865.
 Underwood Wm. O. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o May 13, 1865.
 Weldon S. M. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Wood L. e Aug. 15, 1862, d'ed at Rolling Fork Bridge,
 Jan. 27, 1863.
 Windell Thos. H. e Aug. 15, 1862, died at Atlanta,
 Sept. 17, 1864, wds.
 Zenmas Jno. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.

Recruits.

Ellington W. T. e Feb. 28, '65, trans. Co. E 34 Ill. Inf.
 Harkness Oscar L. e Aug. 30, 1862, m o June 7, 1865.
 Hickerson J. P. e Feb. 28, '65, trans. Co. E 34 Ill. Inf.
 Jolly H. B. e Feb. 28, 1865, trans. Co. E 34 Ill. Inf.
 Jolly Jos. e March 3, 1865, trans. Co. E 34 Ill. Inf.
 New-on J. R. e Feb. 28, '65, trans. Co. E 34 Ill. Inf.
 Porter Josh. D. e Oct. 27, 1863, died at Chattanooga,
 April 23, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits.

Brady Robt. H. e March 30, 1865.
 Henricks Wm. S. pro. Sergt. Maj.

80th Infantry.*Company A.**Sergeants.*

Harvey Clendenen, 1st, e July 28, '62, pro. 2d Lieut.
 Jos. D. Mansker, e July 28, 1862, reduced to rank at
 New Albany.
 Ellis Thurston, e July 28, 1862, reduced to rank, m o
 June 10, 1865, wd.
 Jno. Criley, e July 28, 1862, m o June 10, 1865, wd.

Corporal.

Jas. McKinna, e July 28, 1862, died Murfreesboro,
 Tenn. April 6, 1863.

Privates.

Eaton Dan. e July 28, 1862, died at Murfreesboro,
 Tenn. Feb. 16, 1863.
 Paites Vincent, e July 28, 1862, m o June 10, 1865.

84th Infantry.

The 84th Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Quincy, Ill., to August, 1862, by Col. Louis H. Waters, and mustered into the United States service Sept. 1, 1862, with 951 men and officers. Ordered to Louisville, Ky., Sept. 23, 1862, and was assigned to the 10th Brigade, Col. Grove commanding, Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. Wm. Savy Smith, commanding, and marched in pursuit of Bragg. The 84th Illinois Infantry was engaged in the following battles: Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 12th and 13th, 1863, lost 225 men; Woodbury, Jan. 17, 1863; Chickamauga, Sept. 19th and 20th, 1863, loss, 172 men; Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, Nov. 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1862; Dalton, Feb. 22, 1864.

In the Atlanta campaign at Buzzard's Roost, May 10, 1864; Resaca, May 11th, Burnt Hickory, May 26th to 31st, and June 1st, 2d, and 3d; Kencsaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville. Mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1865.

Colonel.

Louis H. Waters, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Thos. Hamer, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Major.

Chas. H. Morton, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Adjutant.

Chas. E. Waters, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Quartermaster.

Sam. L. Itoc, com. Aug. 9, 1862, res. Nov. 18, 1862.
 Jas. A. Russell, com. Nov. 19, 1862.

Surgeons.

Jas. B. Kyle, com. Sept. 1, 1862.
 David McCall, 1st Asst. com. Sept. 3, 1862.
 Elijah L. Marshall, 2d Asst. com. Sept. 12, 1862.



C. F. A. Behrensmyer
QUINCY

Chaplain.

Ralph Harris, com. Sept. 3, 1862.

Sergeant Major.

Jno. R. Frierson, wd. Sept. 19, 1863, reduced and returned to Co. F. Nov. 30, 1863.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Andrew I. McDowell, pro. 2d Lieut. Co. I

Commissary Sergeant.

Monroe Edwards, reduced, re-trans. to Co. I.

Company A*Captain.*

Jno. P. Higgins, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Thos. J. Wisdom, 1st, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Wm. F. Stearns, 2d com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Privates.

Bartlett H. F. e Aug. 11, 1862, desrtd. Sept. 23, 1862.

Preuties H. " Tip. " e Aug. 30, 1862, trans. Brig. band.

May 19, 1863.

Ransom A. e Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to Brig. band, May

19, 1863.

Company C.*Privates.*

Fee Chas. W. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Harbut Thos. W. e Aug. 8, 1862, wd. capt'd. and kld.

at Andersonville, May 15, 1864, No. grave, 1,136.

Whiting Wm. W. e Aug. 6, 1862, kld. Chickamauga,

Sept. 19, 1863.

Company D.*Privates.*

Bowers J. L. e Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Brigade band,

May 19, 1863.

Gamble Dav. M. e Aug. 5, 1862, missing at Chicka-

manga, Sept. 30, 1863, supposed kld.

Miller J. T. e July 14, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Roach Stephen, e Aug. 12, 1862, died at Clayton, Ill.,

Jan. 17, 1864.

Salisbury J. e Aug. 12, '62, disd. Dec. 17, '62, disab.

West Joe. e Aug. 12, 1862, died. Feb. 13, 1863, disab.

Company E.*Captain.*

Myron G. Tousey, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Hiram P. Roberts, 1st, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Henry V. Lewis, 2d, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Sergeants.

Seymour S. Slater, e July 25, '62, died Jan. 21, '63, wd.

P. Kinehart, e Aug. 7, '62, m o June 8, '63, 1st sergt

Crayton Slate, e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 8, 1863.

Joas M. Wall, e Aug. 13, '62, died. April 25, '63, wd.

Robt. S. Roeschlaub, e Aug. 1, 1862, pro. 2d Lieut.

Corporals.

Gen. W. Kimbley, e Aug. 9, 1862, died at Bowling

Green, Ky., Feb. 10, 1864.

J. Malone, e July 28, '62, died Nashville, Tenn., Dec.

24, 1862.

Oscar M. Ray, e Aug. 7, '62, m o June 8, '65, private.

David Morris, e Aug. 7, '62, died. June, '63, disab.

Lyman D. Hancock, e Aug. 7, 1862, died at Murfrees-

boro, Tenn., April 18, 1863.

Wm. M. Powers, e Aug. 1, '62, died. 1863, disab.

Benj. Lightle, e Aug. 9, '62, m o June 8, '65, private

Musician.

Jas. E. Groat, e Aug. 29, '62, m o June 8, '65, private

Privates.

Abbott Thos. M. e July 31, '62, m o June 8, '65, sergt.

Abbott Wm. F. e July 31, '62, died at Somerset, Ky.,

Nov. 4, 1862

Bagby Thos. M. e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Baltzer F. e Aug. 8, '62, died. Nov. 27, '63, disab.

Baker Thos. W. e Aug. 8, '62, died at Glasgow, Ky.,

Nov. 9, 1863

Blivens Sam. J. e Aug. 4, '62, died at Louisville, Ky.,

Oct. 9, 1862.

Browning Asa M. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Birdall Aba. H. e July 25, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Blivens G. A. e July 26, '62, died. March 3, '63, disab.

Bartholomew Jus. T. e Aug. 11, 1862, trans. Miss

Marine Brig. March 7, 1863.

Carter Jno. J. e Aug. 18, 1862, died at Danville, Ky.,

Nov. 5, 1862.

Crawford S. M. Aug. 7, '62, trans. V. R. C. Jan. 1, '64.

Chowning Jno. P. e Aug. 7, 1862, wd. Chickamauga,

m o June 8, 1865, corpl.

Corney Alb. e Aug. 8, 1862, deserted Nov. 10, 1862.

Cheesbir J. W. e Aug. 1, '62, died Nov. 4, '63, disab.

Conaway J. E. Aug. 11, '62, trans. V. R. C. March 18, '64.

Davis D. A. e Aug. 14, '62, died at Murfreesboro, Jan.

2, 1863.

Davis Hiram, e July 30, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Decker Wm. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Dort Levi M. e July 25, 1862, m o June 8, 1865, corpl.

Ella S. e July 25, '62, died at Chattanooga, Oct. 3, '63, wd.

Fox David, e Aug. 27, '62, missing at Chickamauga,

Geiz Sam. e Aug. 6, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Hedges Robt. W. e Aug. 13, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Hoffman W. H. e Aug. 4, '62, died April 29, '63, disab.

Henderson Chas. e July 29, 1862, died at Nashville,

Nov. 28, 1862.

Hoffman D. V. e Aug. 11, '62, died. April 16, '63, disab.

Hoffman D. S. e July 30, 1862, died Oct. 30, 1864, wds

Hunter Jno. e Aug. 14, '62, died. Feb. 15, '63, disab.

Hutchins. E. e July 31, '62, m o June 8, 1865, wd.

Hughes Jas. F. Aug. 9, '62, died. 1862.

Hughes W. L. Aug. 9, '62, died at Nashville, Dec. 27, '62.

Karr Jas. C. e Aug. 9, '62, died. May 4, '63, disab.

Keller Phil. e July 25, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Kimbley B. F. e Aug. 9, '62, m o June 8, '65, sergt.

Lewton Hen. R. e Aug. 4, '62, desrtd. May 26, 1864.

Lewton Dan. e Aug. 8, 1862.

Leightle E. e Aug. 1, '62, trans. V. R. C. Aug. 23, '63.

Long J. E. e Aug. 9, '62, died at Nashville, April 27, '63.

Lock H. A. e Aug. 8, 1862, died. March 4, 1863, disab.

Lock Hewlon B. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Lyons Chris. e Aug. 1, '62, m o June 8, '65, as corpl.

Lewis W. Loren, e July 25, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

McRay Martin V. B. e July 29, 1862, m o June 8, '65.

Merritt Martin, e Aug. 6, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

McDermott T. A. e Aug. 11, '62, m o June 8, '65, corpl.

Miller D. C. e Aug. 7, '62, m o June 8, 1865, as corpl.

Monde Fred. e Aug. 15, '62, m o June 8, 1865.

Norton B. e July 27, '63, m o trans eng. corps. July

29, 1864.

Orien L. H. e Aug. 9, '62, died at Nashville, Jan. 22, '64.

Penny Gader, e July 26, '62, m o June 8, '65.

Porter A. B. e Aug. 1, '62, died. March 22, '63, disab.

Pond Jos. S. Aug. 9, '62, m o June 8, 1865, wd.

Poston W. B. M. e Aug. 1, '62, m o June 8, '65, corpl.

Flowman James, e Aug. 5, '62, m o June 8, '65, wd.

Flowman Joshua, m o June 8, 1865.

Robb Newton J. e Aug. 4, 1862, desrtd. Dec. 25, '64.

Stabler Geo. N. e Aug. 5, '62, m o May 15, '65.

Stabler Jarrett W. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 13, '65.

Sparks Henry H. e July 28, '62, m o June 8, 1865.

Scheder or Schecter L. e July 28, '62, June 8, '65, wd.

Shepherd John A. e Aug. 8, 1862, died Nashville,

Dec. 19, 1862.

Shepherd Warren N. e Aug. 8, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Simpson Geo. W. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Smith John H. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o June 8, 1865, wd.

Spitler E. S. '62, died Nashville, Jan. 25, '63.

Stone Philander O. e Aug. 18, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Sherman Alfred, e Aug. 14, 1862, died at Murfree-

boro, Jan. 8, 1863, wounds.

Taylor Benj. T. e Aug. 14, 1862, m o Jan. 8, '65, corpl

Tilmon Wm. H. e Aug. 12, 1862, died. April 26, '64, wd.

Thompson G. W. e Aug. 5, '62, died. Feb. 24, '63, disab

Wagy Phil. e Aug. 11, '62, died. April 8, 1863, disab

Wells Wm. H. e July 25, 1862, missing at Chicka-

manga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Willson G. W. e Aug. 5, 1862, died Quincy, Oct. 8, '62

Wirth Jacob, e Aug. 17, 1862, died at Murfreesboro,

Jan. 17, 1863, wounds.

Whitcomb Martin P. e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. eng. corps.

July 26, 1864.

Young Robt. C. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Recruit.

Maloon Wm. e Jan. 28, 1864, kld. New Oak Church,

June 4, 1864.

Company F.*Private.*

Fraser J. R. e Aug. 30, '62, supposed trans. V. R. C.

Company G.*Privates.*

Hopkinson Alb. e July 20, 1862, died at Murfreesboro, Jan. 10, 1863, wounds.
 Keys G. W. e July 18, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 McPheters J. E. or H. e Aug. 17, '62, died, March 10, '63.
 Ransom H. e Aug. 11, '62, trans. Brig. band, May 30, '63.
 Wycuff Perry, e July 19, 1862, died, Jan. 9, 1864, wd.

Company I.*Captain.*

Albert J. Griffith, com. Sept. 2, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Wm. Scott, 1st, com. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Thos. F. Kendrick, 2d, com. Sept. 1, 1862.

Sergeants.

M. P. Edwards, 1st, e July 23, 1862, died, Dec. 26, private, disab.
 J. W. Whiteside, e Aug. 5, '62, m o June 8, '65, private.
 John Dougherty, e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Wm. Mills, e Aug. 5, 1862, died Nashville, Dec. 3, '62.

Corporals.

J. C. Logae, e Aug. 5, 1862, pro. 2d Lieut.
 D. A. Alexander, e Aug. 5, 1862, died at Nashville, Jan. 20, 1863, wd.
 J. B. Morris, e Aug. 5, 1862, died, Nov. 15, '64, disab.
 Jas. B. Manlove, e Aug. 5, '62, m o June 8, '65, sergt.
 Sam. Cain, e Aug. 5, '62, m o June 8, 1865, 1st sergt.
 Jas. Stephens, e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Henry Cromwell, e Aug. 5, '62, m o June 8, '65, sergt.
 Ed. Davis, e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Privates.

Alexander D. e Aug. 5, 1862, pro. 2d Lieut.
 Alexander A. L. e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 8, '65, corpl.
 Backman A. C. e Aug. 1, '62, died Quincy, Oct. 22, '64.
 Bates F. H. e Aug. 5, 1862, died, Jan. 14, 1863, disab.
 Brown J. M. e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Brady Hugh, e July 26, trans. V. R. C. Oct. 29, '64, wd.
 Brothers Wilson, e July 30, 1862, drowned May 5, '63.
 Brothers Sam. e July 30, 1862, died at Liberty, Ill. March 27, 1864.
 Brown Thos. M. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 8, '65, corpl.
 Baroart C. e Aug. 8, '62, died Murfreesboro, March, '63.
 Butler W. J. e Aug. 3, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Cain N. e Aug. 5, '62, died Nashville, Feb. 7, '63, wd.
 Cain Lohen, e Aug. 4, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Crawford W. D. e Aug. 3, 1862, died at Murfreesboro, Jan. 10, 1863, wounds.
 Carter John D. e Aug. 14, 1862, m o June 8, '65, corpl.
 Clark A. e Aug. 5, 1862, kld. Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
 Daugherty Thos. e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Doyle Sam. e July 15, '65, dropped as desertr. Oct. 1, '64.
 Groves Sam. W. e Aug. 3, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Galloway T. G. or J. e Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Henlon W. B. e Aug. 8, '62, trans. inv. corps, Aug. 31, '63.
 Henry Wm. E. e Aug. 3, 1862, died, Dec. 24, '62, disab.
 Hall Atlatk, e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Harney A. S. e Aug. 5, 1862, died at Murfreesboro, Jan. 24, '63, wounds.
 Heigley H. e Aug. 22, 1862, died at Nashville, Jan. 29, 1863, wounds.
 Handley, Wm. H. e Aug. 3, 1862, m o June 8, '65.
 Hinman Aaron, e Aug. 8, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Laughlin A. T. e Aug. 6, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Long R. D. e Aug. 5, 1862, died, March 17, '64, disab.
 Lathrop J. W. e Aug. 8, '62, died Nashville, Dec. 24, '62.
 Miller D. e Aug. 5, '62, kld. Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
 Marshall Elijah, e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Manlove David R. e Aug. 8, 1862, died at Nashville, March 29, 1863, wound.
 Martin D. N. e Aug. 5, '62, died Nashville, Dec. 14, '62.
 Martin Thos. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Mason Peter, e Aug. 5, 1862, died, Dec. 1862, wd.
 McDowdy Dan, e July 13, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 McDowell A. S. e July 9, 1862, pro. Q. M. sergt.
 McDowan J. D. e July 9, 1862, m o June 8, 1865, wd.
 Pevehouse W. W. e Aug. 22, '62, m o June 8, '65, sergt.
 Pevehouse J. B. e July 5, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.

Stevens G. N. e Aug. 5, '62, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1863, wds.
 Sheehon Wm. W. e Aug. 8, 1862, died at Louisville, Dec. 9, 1862.
 Scott C. e Aug. 3, '62, kld. at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
 Stevens R. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 8, 1865, wd.
 Slayle D. N. e Aug. 5, 1862, m o June 8, '65, as corpl.
 Shehons D. e Aug. 5, 1862, died at Murfreesboro, April 23, 1863.
 Slayle Jno. T. e Aug. 3, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Tatman Chas. L. e Aug. 8, 1862, m o June 8, 1865.
 Taylor Ithamar S. e Aug. 5, '62, trans. to Brig. band, May 30, 1863.
 Worley E. e Aug. 5, '62, died at Louisville, July 18, '63.
 Wear Dave C. e Aug. 11, '62, m o June 8, '65, as corpl.
 Webb Wm. H. Aug. 11, '62, died, Jan. 6, '64, wds.

Recruits.

Thomas C. E. e March 6, '65, trans. to Co. F. 21 Ill. Inf.
 Turner Abe, e died at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62, wds.
 Whitlock I. e Aug. 15, '62, trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 30, '63.

89th Infantry.**Company A.***Corporal.*

G. W. Price, e Aug. 13, '62, m o June 10, '65, sergt.

Privates.

Aldrich Jasp. D. e Aug. 13, 1862, died, April 4, '63, to enlist in Ellett's Marine Brig.
 Hudson T. J. e Aug. 11, '62, m o June 10, '65, 1st sergt.
 Robichand F. A. e Aug. 7, '62, died, June 30, '63, to enlist in Ellett's Marine Brig.
 Sabers R. e Aug. 12, '62, corpl. kld. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Wilkinson G. e Aug. 12, '62, died, April 19, '65, disab.

Recruits.

Alf Henry, e Nov. 21, 1863, died at Andersonville, Oct. 12, 1864, No. grave, 10,762.
 Sampson David, e Nov. 21, '63, trans. to 59 Ill. Inf.

Company E.*Corporals.*

J. Browning, e Aug. 10, '62, died at Nashville, March 16, 1864.
 T. W. Dyas, e Aug. 10, 1862, m o June 16, 1865.

Privates.

Anderson C. G. e Aug. 10, '62, m o June 10, '65, corpl.
 Brown R. e Aug. 10, '62, died, April 1, '63, disab.
 Browning Thos. e Aug. 10, 1862, m o June 10, 1865.
 Cralt H. H. e Aug. 10, '62, disd. June 12, 1864, wds.
 Crawford Geo. B. e Aug. 10, '62, desertr. Nov. 12, '62.
 Miller J. N. e Aug. 10, '62, died at New Albany, Ind., Nov. 21, 1862.
 Porter D. e Aug. 6, '62, trans. to V. R. C. Sept. 16, '63.
 Sadler W. e Aug. 7, '62, trans. to Eng. corps, July 30, '64.
 Sadler S. e Aug. 7, 1862, m o June 10, 1865.

Recruit.

Colten S. e Dec. 16, 1863, trans. to 59 Ill. Inf.

99th Infantry.**Company F.***Privates.*

Cooper W. H. e Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to Co. A. cons.
 Miller J. E. e Aug. 6, '62, kld. at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
 Henderson W. H. e Aug. 6, '62, trans. to Co. A. cons.
 Ogle S. e July 26, '62, died at Houston, Mo., Jan. 28, '63.
 Robert A. e July 26, '62, died at New Orleans, Sept. 10, 1863.
 Stevens H. e July 26, '62, trans. to Co. A. cons.
 Williams Jno. J. e Aug. 13, 1862, died at Memphis, Sept. 3, 1863.

Company K.*Private.*

Starks Thos. e Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Co. E. cons.

118th Infantry.

This regiment came into the service under the call of July 2, 1862, and was organized in Aug., 1862. Companies D, F, and K were organized in Adams county.

Rendezvoused at Camp Butler from the 1st to the 8th of Sept., 1862, and was placed at once guarding the prisoners of war. Was mustered into the U. S. service Nov. 7, 1862, by Capt. Washington. Embarked for Memphis, Tenn., where it arrived on the 11th of Dec. 1862. On the 30th left with Sherman for Vicksburg, Miss.; participated in the engagement at Chickasaw Bluffs from the 20th to the 30th of Dec. Re-embarked and arrived at Arkansas Fort Jan. 9, 1863, and engaged in the capture of the Fort on the 10th and 11th. Engaged in the following battles: Thompson's Hill (Fort Gibson) May 1st, 1863; Siege of Vicksburg until after the assaults on the 19th and 22d of May, 1863; Jackson, from the 10th to the 17th of July.

By the order of Gen. Grant the regiment was mounted June 10th, 1863. On the 4th of August was transferred as part of the 13th Army Corps to the Department of the Gulf. The horses of the regiment were turned over to the Q. M. Aug. 8. On the 4th of Oct. was ordered to Algiers, La., to report to Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, Chief of Cavalry Department of the Gulf. Drew horses and re-mounted Oct. 10th. Participated in the engagement near Washington, La., Oct. 24. Was in a severe engagement Nov. 3, known as the battle of Grand Coteau, Vermillionville, and Nov. 11 Vermillion Bayou. Remained at New Iberia, La., participating in the daily scouts and skirmishes until Dec. 18, when it embarked for Port Hudson, where it arrived Jan. 7, 1864. March 30 a portion of the regiment was in a severe fight at Bayou Grose-e-Tete, La., in which a determined sabre charge and hand-to-hand fight against superior numbers saved them from defeat and capture. Moved to Baton Rouge, La., July 3, and remained until Sept. 4; participating in Gen. Lee's raids and in engagements at Redwood, Comite Bridge and Clinton, Aug. 25. Marched to Hermitage Plantation, opposite Donaldsonville, La., and from this point went with Gen. Lee on his raid to Liberty and Brookhaven, Miss. During the months of January, February, March, April and to the 22d of May, 1865, the regiment was engaged in scouting, picketing, &c. May 23d the horses were turned over to the Q. M., and from that time the regiment was doing provost duty in the city of Baton Rouge up to Oct. 1, 1865, when it was mustered out of service.

Colonel.

Jno. J. Fonda, com. Nov. 29, 1862

Lieutenant Colonel.

Jno. J. Fonda, com. Nov. 22, 1862, pro

Major.

Rob't M. McClaughry, com. Nov. 8, 1862.

Adjutant.

Jno. B. Barnes, com. Oct. 17, 1862

Quartermaster.

W. K. Davidson, com. Oct. 13, 1862

Surgeons.

Madison Reese, com. Dec. 15, 1862.

Jno. K. Bonds, 1st Asst. com. Nov. 27, 1862.

Elmer Nichols, 2d Asst. com. Dec. 19, 1862.

Chaplain.

Thos. M. Walker, com. Dec. 19, 1862.

Company B

Private.

Edgington Jesse, e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Co. K

Recruit.

Wo d Wm.

Company C.

Recruits.

Griffey Chas. M.

Newcomb Jno. T. e Feb. 25, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Simpson Jno. C. e Feb. 25, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
Schrim Granville, e Feb. 25, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Company D

Captain.

Jno. H. Hutton, com. Nov. 7, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Wm. J. Brown, Jr. 1st, com. Nov. 29, 1862.

W. J. Starr, 2d, com. Nov. 7, 1862

Sergeants.

Thos. W. Lindsey, 1st, e Aug. 15, '62, m o Oct. 11, '65, private.

Louis W. Menn, e Aug. 15, 1862, pro. 1st Lieut.

J. W. Clark, e Aug. 15, '62, m o Oct. 1, '65, com. 1st Lieut.

Jas. Delamater, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Jas. V. Maya, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Corporals.

Jno. Finkle, e Aug. 15, 1862, private, trans. Invalid Corps, March 15, 1864.

Jas. Cunningham, e Aug. 15, '62, desrtd. April 24, '63.

Benj. J. Kinkaid, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

1st sergt, com. 2d Lieut.

J. Y. Young, e Aug. 15, 1862, private died Sept. 26, '63.

Jas. Darnell, e Aug. 15, 1862, died. Sept. 6, '63, disab.

Josiah O'Neal, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Sept. 21, 1865.

Wm. S. S-vier, e Aug. 15, '62, m o Oct. 1, '65, sergt.

Jos. Fairfield, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Musicians.

Jas. Minicaire, e Aug. 15, 1862, died Feb. 10, 1863.

Jas. Stobie, e Aug. 15, '62, died March 31, '63, disab.

C. Womelsdorf, e Aug. 15, '62, disd. Sept. 2, '63, disab.

Wagoner.

Martin Nephry, e Aug. 15, '62, died Cairo, Dec. 4, '64.

Privates.

Alexander Geo. N e Aug. 15, '62, disd. Aug. 23, '65, corpl. disab.

Arning Jno. A. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Apeley Wm. N. e Aug. 15, '62, died. July 31, '63, disab.

Brinager Amos, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Bayles Geo. W. e Aug. 15, '62, m o May 27, '65, prier.

Beckgerd Jno. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Coyle Jno. e Aug. 15, 1862, desrtd. Nov. 27, 1862.

Carroll Richard, e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Co. K

Cunningham VanBuren e Aug. 15, '62, died Jan. 9, '63.

Chow Jno. F. e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Co. K

Cooley Thos. e Aug. 15, 1862, died Jan. 5, 1863.

Cunningham T. e Aug. 15, '62, died. Mch. 31, '63, disab.

Coyle Jas. e Aug. 15, 1863, desrtd. Nov. 27, 1862.

Craig Wm. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Dorman Wm. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Darr Wm. e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Co. K.

Elfas Jno. H. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, '65, corpl.

Edwards Jno. e Aug. 16, '62, disd. Sept. 22, '65, disab.

Elfers Jacob, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o May 20, 1865.

Fisher Chas. e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Invalid Corps.

Jan. 15, 1865.

Funk Jacob, Aug. 15, '62, died. June 10, '65, disab.

Franks Isaac, e Aug. 15, 1862, died July 23, 1863.

Finkle Gideon G. e Aug. 15, 1862, desrtd. Aug. 3, '63.

Goldsmith Jos. B. e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Co. K.

Graves Jos. e Aug. 15, 1862, died April 25, 1863.

Graham Abe, e Aug. 15, 1862, died. Mch. 31, '63, disab.

Hanley Chas. W. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Hughes Wm. T. e Aug. 15, 1862, died Feb. 11, '63, disab.

Hutton Theo. J. Aug. 15, '62, m o Oct. 1, '65, corpl.

Kouetiener Henry, e Aug. 15, '62, died Aug. 18, 1863.

Kinkle Phil. e Aug. 15, 1862, died May 5, 1865.

King Thos. e Aug. 15, 1862, desrtd. Aug. 10, 1865.

Kealan Wiley W. e Aug. 15, '62, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Landrum Jesse, e Aug. 15, '62, died July 31, '63, disab.

Lock H. e Aug. 15, '63, trans. Invalid corps. Feb. 15, '64.

Lee J. J. e Aug. 16, '62, died New Orleans, Sept. 13, '64.

Meun T. e Aug. 15, '62, trans. Inv. Corps. May 31, '64.

Mayer Chas. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Mulican Wm. e Aug. 15, '62, died. March 31, '63, disab.

McIntyre Wm. e Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 23, 1865.

Norris Andrew J. e Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 25, 1863.

O'Neal Cyrus, e Aug. 15, 1862, d ed Cairo Jan. 1, '63.

O'Farrel M. e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. K.

Poole Sam. e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. K.

Perkins A. e Aug. 15, 1862, died Jan. 10, 1865, disab.

Reading Dan. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Roberts Jas. e Aug. 15, 1862, absent, sick at m o.
 Sohn Jno. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Sanders Ebb. e Aug. 15, 1862, prisr. July 9, 1863.
 Snyder H. J. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Stein Geo. e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. K.
 Snyder John. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Taylor Noble D. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Tucker Jno. e Aug. 15, '62, disd. Aug. 11, '63, disab.
 Tucker Geo. D. e Aug. 15, 1862, died Milliken's Bend,
 June 6, 1863.
 Turnbaugh J. W. e Aug. 15, 1862, died March 11, '63.
 Tieman Fred. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Valen Jos. A. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Woodcock Jos. e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. Invalid Corps.
 Aug. 1, 1863.
 Watson B. T. e Aug. 15, 1862, died. March 31, 1863,
 disab.
 West Austin, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865, corpl.
 Welch Michael, e Aug. 15, 1862, died New Orleans.
 Sept. 1, 1863.
 Williams Jos. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Womelsdorf Ludwig, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, '65.
 Wilcox J. R. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865, corpl.
 Wilcox E. e Aug. 15, 1862, died. March 11, '63, disab.
 Watson J. B. e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Co. K.

Recruits.

Miller Jno. A. e Jan. 30, 1861, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Slater Geo. L. e March 1, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Wilcox Stephen T. e Oct. 26, 1863, died Oct. 26, 1864.

Company E.

Recruits.

Brent Augustus Wm. m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Kimball Horace M. e Feb. 23, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Kimball Hiram L. e Feb. 23, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Sauther Jno. A. e Aug. 15, '61, disd. pro. Feb. 27, '65.
 Philr A. J. e Feb. 23, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865, corpl.
 Ualer Wm. H. e Feb. 22, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Company F.

Captain.

Wm. J. Evans, com. Nov. 2, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Ham Young, 1st, com. Nov. 7, 1862.
 Ira Taylor, 2d, com. Nov. 7, 1862.

Sergeants.

Albert G. Bliven, 1st, e Aug. 4, 1862, pro. 1st Lieut.
 Turner Lock, e Aug. 11, '62, disd. Sept. 5, '61, disab.
 Benj. Hall, e Aug. 4, 1862, pro. 1st Lieut.
 Louis Wilcox, e Aug. 4, '62, disd. Feb. 29, '63, disab.
 Charles W. Campbell, e Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Feb. 29,
 1863, disab.

Corporals.

Wm. Holcomb, e Aug. 14, 1862, m o Oct. 1, '65, priv.
 Louis Boyer e Aug. 14, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865, 1st
 sergt. com. 1st Lieut.
 Thos. Willis, e Aug. 14, 1862, disd. July 6, 1863.
 J. S. Gayer, e Aug. 14, 1862, m o March 31, '63, disab.
 Hiram K. Reynolds, e Aug. 4, 1862, died at Carroll-
 ton, La. Sept. 5, 1863.
 Geo. W. Campbell, e Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 29, '63.
 T. Tracy, e Aug. 4, 1862, died. April 11, 1863, disab.

Musicians.

Thos. T. Linthecum, e Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 1,
 1863, disab.
 S. R. Hull, e Aug. 4, 1862, died. April 11, '63, disab

Wagoner.

John Betts, e Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 1, 1864.

Privates.

Anderson I. S. e Aug. 14, '62, disd. April 19, '64, disab.
 Boulvar S. G. e Aug. 1, '62, trans. V. R. C. Feb. 19, '64.
 Bellick Josh. e Aug. 4, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.
 March 1, 1863.
 Bell's J. e Aug. 14, 1862, died Cairo, Jan. 22, '63, wds.
 Belts Dan. e Aug. 14, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Cord Jno. J. e Aug. 14, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865, corpl.
 Cherry Jas. e Aug. 4, 1862, died Carrollton, La. Sept.
 14, 1863.
 Calvin David, e Aug. 14, 1862, deat'd. Aug. 20, 1863.
 Cockerel P. e Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 1, '64, disab.

Campbell J. E. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, '65, sergt.
 Chamberlain W. G. e Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Jan. 30,
 1863, disab.
 Chamberlain Jas. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Cartright A. J. e Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 13, 1863,
 disab.
 Dean Wm. e Aug. 4, 1862, disd. April 11, 1863, disab.
 Dempsey Jas. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Elliot C. R. e Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Jan. 3, 1864, disab.
 Flick Andreas, e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Fruit Theo. C. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865, sergt.
 Gray Lafayette, e Aug. 14, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Gilkey Thos. F. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Holdman Geo. W. e Aug. 14, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Hoolmbrook Wm. H. e Aug. 4, 1862, died. April 11,
 1863, disab.

Hammond Franklin, e Aug. 4, 1862, died at Arkansas
 Post, Jan. 11, 1863.

Hinckley R. W. e Aug. 14, 1862, died. Aug. 8, 1863,
 disab.

Holcomb John O. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Ham Frances M. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, '65, sergt.

Heine Fred. e Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Sept. 4, 1864, disab.

Jones Sam. e Aug. 14, '62, disd. March 24, '63, disab.

Kirk Jas. W. e Aug. 14, '62, died St. Louis, Feb. 24, '63.

Likes Phil. e Aug. 4, 1862, died. June 25, 1863, disab.

Linthicum J. D. e Aug. 4, '62, died. June 6, '63, disab.

Linthicum Sam. A. e Aug. 4, 1862, trans. Co. K.

Likes Edward, e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Layman J. e Aug. 14, '62, trans. inv. corps. June 15, '63.

Layman J. H. e Aug. 14, '62, trans. inv. corps. June 15, '63.

Manker J. H. e Aug. 4, '62, died Memphis, March 9, '63.

McDale Anderson, e Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863.

Manker Bryon, e Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 4, 1863.

Morgan B. T. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865, corpl.

McClary Dan, e Aug. 4, 1862, died on steamer "D. A.

January, "July 1, 1863.

Meed Greenville, e Aug. 4, '62, died June 25, '63, disab.

Neal Phil. e Aug. 14, '62, died Memphis, Dec. 26, '62.

Pulliam Harrison H. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Parker John I. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Reever C. W. e Aug. 4, '62, died Memphis, Jan. 26, '63.

Reed H. G. e Aug. 14, '62, died Memphis, Jan. 7, '63.

Sherwood C. T. e Aug. 4, 1862, died. Jan. 5, '61, disab.

Stevens J. W. e Aug. 14, '62, m o Oct. 1, 1865, sergt.

Sheets Phil. e Aug. 14, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Smiley D. T. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865, corpl.

Stockton Lem W. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Spencer Arthur W. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Sturtevant Chas. W. e Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Co. K.

Tyler Uriah, e Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Dec. 8, 1863.

Thirsting Roht. T. e Aug. 4, 1862, died Yazoo River,
 Jan. 1, 1863.

Tungate Wm. H. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Thompson Jas. e Aug. 4, 1862, died Jan. 25, 1865.

Winnor Sam. e Aug. 4, 1862, died. June 25, '63, disab.

Willis Jas. e Aug. 4, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.

Wisdom A. S. e Aug. 14, 1862, died Jan. 12, '63, wds.

Recruits.

Anderson John, e Aug. 14, 1864, m o June 3, 1865.

Belts Wm. m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Campbell Wm. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Davis John, e Sept. 12, 1864, m o June 23, 1865.

Morgan Geo. W. e Feb. 22, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Meriam Jas. m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Moore Andrew J. e March 15, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Nations Albert, e Feb. 25, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Ulery Lewis C. e March 16, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Willis Thos. e Feb. 25, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Wilson Wright H. e March 15, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Company H.

Private.

Martin Jas. e Aug. 15, 1862, died. Aug. 25, '63, disab.

Recruits.

Carver Thos. L. e Feb. 22, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Dickhut Chas. W. e Feb. 27, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Dickhut Wm. C. e Feb. 27, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Dickhut Chris. G. e Feb. 24, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Galts Thos. e Feb. 24, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

May Phil. e Feb. 24, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Company I.

Recruits.

Bennett John R. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Barker Jas. S. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Buraipp Albert, e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Fish Chas. G. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Gurl Jas. e Feb. 28, 1865, died at Baton Rouge, La.
 May 3, 1865.
 Hart John F. died. June 6, 1865.
 Hendricks Wm. R. m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Jackson Calvin R. e Fe. 1. 22, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Parrack Jas. T. m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Wilson Robt. m o Oct. 1, 1865

Company K.*Captain.*

John D. Rosenbrook, com. Nov. 29, 1862.

Lieutenants.

John S. Spangler, 1st, com. Nov. 29, 1862.

Edmond Higbie, 2d, com. Nov. 29, 1862.

Sergeant.

Jas. W. Hewitt, 1st, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865, com. 1st Lieut.

Privates.

Austin C. e Aug. 15, 1862, died. Jan. 27, 1863, disab.
 Allison Henry, e Aug. 15, '62, died. March 24, '63, disab.
 Austin D. W. e Aug. 15, '62, m o Oct. 1, '65, as corpl.
 Battell Richard, e Aug. 15, '62, died. March 6, '63, disab.
 Browle John, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Brown Wm. J. e Aug. 15, 1862, pro. 1st Lieut. Co. D.
 Barclay E. H., e Aug. 15, 1862, corp. died at Smith's
 Plantation, May 1, 1863.
 Barclay W. e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to signal corps,
 Nov. 27, 1863.
 Buslow Wm. e Aug. 15, '62, died. July 12, '63, disab.
 Bustow T. J. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Crank T. J. e Aug. 15, '62, died at Milliken's Bend,
 May 4, 1863.
 Curtiss Harkless, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Cozier Eder B. e Aug. 15, '62, died. April 25, '62, disab.
 Dunbar J. H. e Aug. 15, '62, died. March 26, '63, disab.
 Drake Andrew B. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Dunbald J. W. e Aug. 15, '62, died at Young's Point,
 March 2, 1863.
 Ellis Benj. F. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Hewitt Elijah C. e Aug. 15, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Holliday A. e Aug. 15, '62, died. March 14, '64, corpl.
 disab.
 Holton J. W. e Aug. 15, '62, died at Woodville, Ill.,
 Sept. 23, 1863.
 Hignite Edmond, e Aug. 15, 1862, pro. to 2d Lieut.
 Houghton Chas. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Harris C. e Aug. 15, '62, died. March 24, '63, disab.
 Ketchum Jno. e Aug. 15, '62, corpl., died at Vicks-
 burg, Dec. 10, 1863.
 McGrew Andrew, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Mercer Eli, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 McCall M. D. e Aug. 15, '62, died. Feb. 13, '63, disab.
 Poling Chas. E. e Aug. 15, '62, died at New Orleans,
 Oct. 10, 1863.
 Poling A. W. e Aug. 15, '62, died. July 12, '64, disab.
 Poling G. W. e Aug. 15, '62, died April 17, '63, disab.
 Poling E. e Aug. 15, '62, died at Milliken's Bend,
 La., March 26, 1863.
 Poling Jno. E. e Aug. 15, '62, died. Mar. 29, '65, disab.
 Poling W. P. e sergt. trans. to Sig. corps. Oct. 7, '63.
 (quig) Chauncey T. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Rosenbrook Wm. E. e Aug. 15, 1862, sergt. died at
 Black River Bridge, Miss., July 28, 1863.
 Rust Chas. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Reese Wm. H. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865,
 sergt. com. 2d Lieut.
 Rice W. P. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865, as corpl.
 Raley J. e Aug. 15, 1862, died at Hospital boat, June
 12, 1863.
 Raley J. D. e Aug. 15, '62, trans. to Invalid corps,
 Dec. 16, 1863.
 Shupe D. W. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, '65, as corpl.
 Scott Sam. e Aug. 15, '62, trans. to Invalid corps,
 Sept. 30, 1863.
 Sculler Jos. e Aug. 15, 1862, died. Aug. 17, '65, disab.
 Shepherd Jacob, e died at Vicksburg, Aug. 21, 1863.
 Taylor Thos. M. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Wray Sam. W. e Aug. 15, 1862, wagoner, died at
 Carrollton, La., Aug. 23, 1863.
 Welling, Theo. e Aug. 15, '62, died. April 9, '64, disab.

Recruits.

Carroll Richard, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Darr Wm. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.

Edgerton Jesse, e Aug. 15, '62, died at Mound City,
 Ill., Jan. 12, 1863.
 Fessenden H. J. e Aug. 15, '62, died. Aug. 3, '63, disab.
 Foutch J. L. e Aug. 15, '62, m o Oct. 1, 1865, sergt.
 Gorman Hugh, deatrd. Dec. 18, 1862.
 Goldsmith J. B. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Graham A. e Aug. 15, '62, died. Mar. 31, 1863, disab.
 McDole Anderson, e Aug. 4, '62, deatrd. Nov. 27, '62.
 O'Farrel Mike, e Aug. 15, 1862, died. July 7, 1865.
 Poole Sam. e Aug. 15, 1862, deatrd. Dec. 1, 1862.
 Stein Geo. e Aug. 15, 1862, deatrd. Dec. 1, 1862.
 Startevant Chas. W. e Aug. 14, '62, died. April 12,
 1863, disab.
 Watson J. R. e Aug. 15, 1862, deatrd. April 2, 1863.
 Wright Geo. e March 30, 1865, m o Oct. 1, 1865.
 Weaver Alvin, e March 30, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Wineel Aaron, e Jan. 30, 1864.

119th Infantry.

The 119th Infantry was organized at Quincy, Ill.,
 Sept. 18, 1862, by Col. Thos. J. Kinney; was mus-
 tered in Oct. 10, by Lieut. K. Knox, U. S. A., moved
 Nov. 2, to Columbus, Ky., and thence to Jackson,
 Tenn.; on Dec. 3, moved to post of Kenton. On Dec.
 21, Companies G and K were captured at Ruther-
 ford's Station. On 6th of February, 1863, moved to
 Humboldt; May 30, moved to Memphis, and was
 assigned to Fourth Brigade, Col. D. Moore com-
 manding, Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. C. Veach
 commanding, 16th army corps. Maj. Gen. S. A.
 Harburt commanding. On 27th of January 1864,
 moved to Vicksburg, Miss., and was engaged in the
 campaign under Gen. Sherman, returning to Vicks-
 burg, March 4. On 10th, embarked on Red River ex-
 pedition, engaged in battles of Fort De Russey,
 Pleasant Hill, Bayou Lamoore, and Yellow Bayou.
 Moved to Vicksburg, May 25, and Memphis, June 24.
 Moved by rail to La Grange. July 5, commenced
 march through Mississippi. Engaged Forrest's
 force at Tupelo. 14th—returned to Memphis on 27th.
 September 5, moved to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Oct.
 2, started after Cree's, and returned November 18,
 having marched over 700 miles. Dec. 1, arrived at
 Nashville; was engaged in battle of Dec. 15th and
 16th; pursued the enemy to Eastport. On February
 8, embarked for New Orleans. March 5, moved to
 Dauphine Island. On 19th to Spanish Fort and
 Blakely. Was engaged at both points, being in
 skirmish line. Moved to Montgomery and Mobile.
 Mustered out August 26, 1865, by Capt. S. C.
 Howell, A. C. M., and arrived at Camp Butler, Illi-
 nois, September 4, 1865, where it received final pay-
 ment and discharge.

Colonel.

Thos. J. Kinney, com. Oct. 7, 1862

Lieutenant Colonel.

Sam. E. Taylor, com. Sept. 12, 1862.

Major.

Wm. H. Watson, com. Sept. 19, 1862.

Adjutant.

Harvey S. Buck, com. Sept. 19, 1862.

Quartermaster.

Delos Allen, com. Aug. 25, 1862.

Surgeons.

Thos. Monroe.
 Reuben Woods, 1st Asst. com. O. 1, 10, 1862
 George A. Byrns, 2d. Asst. com. Nov. 14, 1862.

Chaplain.

Chas. S. Callihan, com. Oct. 10, 1862.

Company A.*Captain.*

Hugo Hollan, com. Oct. 7, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Sylvester T. Worley, 1st, com. Oct. 7, 1862.
 Harmon B. Hubbard, 2d, com. Oct. 7, 1862.

Sergeants.

Geo. Weddenhammer, 1st, e Aug. 1, 1862, sergt. wd.
Charles R. Watt, e Aug. 1, 1862, pro. 1st Sergt. then
1st Lieut.

Jno. Ware, e Aug. 9, 1862, pro. 2nd Lieut.
A. Madison, e Aug. 13, 1862, diad. April 15, '63, disab.

Corporals.

Jno. H. Cook e Aug. 14, '62, m o June 7, '65, sergt.
Henry R. Wilson, e Aug. 9, '62, m o Aug. 26, '65, sergt.
Daniel H. Darby, m o July 8, 1865, priva e.
Thos. Watson, e Aug. 9, '62, died Apr 130, '65, wds.
Chas. Bimpton e Aug. 13, 1862, m o May 18, 1865.
Norman Gay, e Aug. 14, '62, died at Quincy, Oct. 6, '63.
Wm. Davis, e Aug. 13, 1862, reduced to rank, trans.
V. R. C., Feb. 11, 1864.
Edward Evans, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1863.

Privates.

Austin Moses, e Aug. 11, 1862, wd. m o Aug. 26, 1865,
sergt. com. 2d Lieut.
Anderson Jno. T. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Assabrok Louie, e Aug. 20, 1862 detached at m o.
Abern Jno. e Aug. 1, 1862, absent, sick at m o.
Bamberg A. H. e Aug. 3, 1862, trans. V. R. C. April
1, 1865.
Been A. G. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865, sergt.
Berle Jas. A. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o Aug. 19, 1865.
Benevitz Fred. A. e Aug. 4, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Boat Ira, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Bohel Phil, e Aug. 4, '62, trans. V. R. C. Feb. 11, '64.
Burligh Jno. Q. e Aug. 9, '62, m o May 25, 1865, wd.
Burke Josiah, e Aug. 9, 1862, m o Aug. 18, 1865,
corpl. wd.
Chas. Chas. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865, sergt.
Crose Henry, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, '65, corpl.
Dorman Henry D. e Aug. 2, 1862.
Dalton Jas. e Aug. 10, 1862, m o May 10, 1865.
Darby Nathan N. e Aug. 7, 1862, desrtd. Nov. 2, '62.
Deadrigh C. e Aug. 14, 1862, m o May 27, 1865, disab.
Froel L. e Aug. 8, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Frost O. e Aug. 8, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865, corpl.
Graham Wm. e Aug. 8, 1862, died St. Louis, March
25, 1865.
Gibbs Jno. C. e Aug. 11, '62, died. May 30, '61, disab.
Grieser Chrl., e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 19, 1865.
Gelsel J. e Aug. 8, 1862, trans. V. R. C. April 2, 1864.
Haskins R. e Aug. 22, 1862, died at Jackson, Tenn.
Dec. 6, 1862.
Heaney Ed. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Heine Fred. e Aug. 13, 1862, died. Jan. 6, '65, disab.
Hendrickson A. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o July 29, 1865, wd.
Herons Sam. e Aug. 13, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Hubbard Ed. e Aug. 9, 1862, died at New Orleans,
April 24, 1865, wds.
Huston J. D. e Aug. 14, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Knight Robt. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 19, 1865.
Leslie Jno. N. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Mast A. e Aug. 21, 1862, disd. March 30, 1863, disab.
McGilbons G. e Aug. 11, '62, died. Dec. 22, '61, disab.
McGilbons Jacob, e Aug. 9, 1862, died at Anderson-
ville, Oct. 2, 1861, No. of grave, 11 623.
McIntyre Jno. W. e Aug. 19, 1862, detached at m o.
McIntyre, Jno. e Aug. 13, 1862, kld. at Pleasant Hill,
La. April 9, 1864.
Mittmeyer Henry, e Aug. 1, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Myand Phil. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Mendler S. R. e Aug. 13, '62, died. April 5, '64, disab.
Mitchell J. W. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Mitchell Jno. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Myar Jno. e Aug. 15, 1862, kld. at Fort Blakely, Ala.
April 9, 1865.
McClennan R. e Aug. 11, '62, m o Aug. 10, 1865, sergt.
Neal Jno. J. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o Aug. 19, 1865.
Pester Thos. e Aug. 21, 1862, m o Aug. 18, 1865.
Polling Jno. e Aug. 14, 1861, m o Aug. 19, 1865.
Shrohe Jno. H. e Aug. 22, 1862, died Jefferson Bar-
racks, Mo. Aug. 22, 1864, wds.
Seranton Geo. T. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 10, 1865.
Shaffer Robt. M. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o Aug. 10, 1865.
Shrohe Wm. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Stork Fred. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Streram Jno. e Aug. 1, 1862
Taylor Thos. e Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Nov.
28, 1863.
Thompson D. e Aug. 11, 1862, died at Mendon, Oct.
25, 1864
Turner E. B. e Aug. 13, 1862, m o Aug. 26, '65, sergt.
Tropp Antone, e Aug. 14, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

Watson A. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 10, 1865.
Weed Nelson B. e Aug. 12, 1865, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Widenhammer Chas. e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Aug. 10,
1865, corpl.
Widenhammer D. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 19, 1865.
Wilson Dan. H. e Aug. 9, '62, m o Aug. 26, '65, corpl.
Williamson C. e Aug. 9, 1862, tra. s. to Co. D.

Recruits.

Cochran Alex. e Jan. 13, 1864, m o Aug. 26, '65 corpl.
Cartman Barney, e Jan. 4, 1864, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Nagle Adam W. e Dec. 14, 1863, m o June 22, 1865.
Rockwell Chas. H. e Jan. 4, 1864, died at Vicksburg,
May 28, 1864.
Slater Isaac, e Oct. 20, 1862.
Winn Jno. B. e Jan. 2, 1864, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

*Company G.**Captain.*

Payton C. Smith, com. Oct. 7, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Edward Corey, 1st, com. Oct. 7, 1862.
Livingston S. Denn s. 21, com. Oct. 7, 1862.

Sergeants.

Amos Ferrel, 1st, e Aug. 9, 1862, com. 2d Lieut.
died at Cairo, Oct. 9, 1863.
Jno. P. Smith, e Aug. 12, 1862, 1st. sergt. trans. to
V. R. C. May 31, 1864.
Leonid s. P. Conover, e Aug. 15, '62, reduced to rank,
returned to 21st Mo. Inf. s. desrtd. 1863.
Wm. Denny, e Aug. 17, 1862, desrtd. Oct. 30, 1862.
Phillip P. Ensmingler, e Aug. 15, 1862, pro. 1st. sergt.
1st. Lieut. and Capt.

Corporals.

Wm. H. Mills, e Aug. 12, 1862, desrtd. Oct. 20, 1862.
Nicholas J. Moss, e Aug. 9, 1862, pro. sergt. then 1st.
Lieut.
Geo. W. Adams, e Aug. 12, 1862, prisr. desrtd. Jan.
15, 1863.
Robt. Pinick, e Aug. 11, 1862, died Alexandria, La.
March 20, 1864.
Chas. Stone, e Aug. 13, '62, died Simmsport, La. May
19, 1864, wounds.
Jesse R. York, e Aug. 11, '62, m o Aug. 26, '65, private.
Bennett Bolt, e Aug. 12, '62, m o May 18, '65, private.
C. Atkinson, e Aug. 15, '62, died. May 22, '63, disab.

Musicians.

Henry Weaver, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Thsd. Conores, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

Privates.

Arnold Aaron, e Aug. 9, 1862, desrtd. Oct. 26, 1862.
Adams W. A. e Aug. 12, '62, prisr. desrtd. Jan. 15, '63.
Abney L. I. e Aug. 15, '62, diad. Dec. 5, '62, disab.
Bolt C. Aug. 12, 62, died Memphis, Feb. 28, '64.
Bustow Wm. W. e Aug. 12, '62, died. Nov. 1, '64, disab.
Brazz M. e Aug. 12, 1862, desrtd. Oct. 30, 1862.
Bustow Geo. I. e Aug. 11, '62, m o Aug. 26, '65, corp.
Boice W. e Aug. 20, 1862, prisr. desrtd. April 2, '63.
Boice A. e Aug. 20, '62, died Memphis, July 10, 1864.
Hryant J. e Aug. 20, 1862, desrtd. Sept. 10, 1861.
Crane Jno. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o Aug. 21, 1865.
Clark Wm. e Aug. 12, '62, sergt. died Lima, Ill. Oct.
27, 1864.
Clark H. D. e Aug. 13, '62, died Lima, Ill. July 24, '61.
Clapper N. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Crame E. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o July 31, 1865, corpl.
Clapper Jas. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o Aug. 26, '65, corpl.
Dunn Chas. e Aug. 13, 1862, desrtd. 1863.
Dearwester Jas. e Aug. 11, 1862, prisr. desrtd. Jan.
15, 1864.
Dale Jno. e Aug. 9, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Ehler Frank, e Aug. 11, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Garrett Thos. e Aug. 6, 1862, die i Quincy, Dec. 8,
1864, wounds.
Hess Jacob, e Aug. 12, '62, trans. V. R. C. Dec. '64.
Hopper Jas. G. e Aug. 11, '62, drowned May 19, '63.
Helgole Jno. G. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Ireland Jno. e Aug. 14, 1862, died. Feb. 2, '65, disab.
Jackson Jno. e Aug. 15, '62, trans. V. R. C. May 31, '64.
Kelth Adam, e Aug. 7, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
Mohley Thos. e Aug. 15, 1862, desrtd. Nov. 3, 1862.

McCreary Jas. e Aug. 12, '62, died May 21, '63, disab. prisoner.
 Polite Jno. M. e Aug. 13, 1863, desrtd. Oct. 26, 1863.
 Proctor J. M. e Aug. 12, '62, died Memphis Jan. 2, '64.
 Penick D. e Aug. 12, 1862, died. Jan. 21, 1865, disab.
 Penick F. M. e Aug. 20, '62, died Memphis July 16, '64.
 Penick Wm. L. e Aug. 13, disd. May 10, 1863, disab. prisoner.

Rust Henry, e Aug. 12, desrtd. Dec. 1862.
 Stranbury Ed. e Aug. 12, '62, disd. Feb. 7, '65, disab.
 Schneider T. J. e Aug. 12, 1862, corpl. died hospital boat, April, 1864.

Stearns J. A. e Aug. 13, '62, disd. Jan. 30, '63, disab. prisoner.

Stewart Abihu, e Aug. 13, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

Simon Aug. e Aug. 11, 1862, m o Aug. 21, 1865.

Shipe Isaac, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865, 1st sergt. com. 2d Lieut.

Wilson M. L. e Aug. 20, '62, m o Aug. 26, '65, corpl.
 Wright Wm. R. e Aug. 11, '62, m o Aug. 26, '65, sergt.
 Workman Jesse, e Aug. 11, '62, m o Aug. 26, '65, corpl.
 Wright Jno. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, '65, sergt.

Recruits.

Bristow J. A. e March 3, 1865, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
 Bristow Valentine, e March 3, '65, m o Aug. 26, '65.
 Fletcher Joel, e Feb. 3, 1865, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
 Penick Wm. L. e Feb. 14, 1864, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
 Vance Wm. e March 10, 1865, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

Company H.

Recruits.

Morehead Wm. e Oct. 12, 1862, died. March 1, 1862.

Company I.

Captain.

Jno. T. May, com. Oct. 7, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Irwin W. Anderson, 1st, com. Oct. 7, 1862.

Rob't A. Ellis, 2d, com. Oct. 7, 1862.

Sergeants.

Jesse D. Wood, 1st, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865, com. 2d Lieut.

Jno. L. Hopper, e Aug. 12, '62, died May 26, '63, disab.
 Jas. M. Reagh, e Aug. 12, '62, trans. Invalid Corps, May 31, 1864.

Zachariah Bennett, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o July 3, 1865.
 Jas. C. Long, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

Corporals.

John Lyle, Aug. 12, '62, disd. June 19, 1863, private, disab.

McHenry Long, e Aug. 12, '62, private to I. C., Jan. 15, 1864.

Walter Sergeant, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 10, 1865.

Jno. S. Huddleston, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865, private.

Privates.

Altus Libby, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

Ansmus C. A. e Aug. 12, '62, died Memphis July 2, '64.

Ansmus Wm. H. e Aug. 12, 1862, priar. May 18, 1864.

Burke Jas. F. e Aug. 12, '62, m o Aug. 26, '65, corpl.

Blower Elijah, e Aug. 12, '62, m o Aug. 21, 1865.

Emmen Jno. e Aug. 11, 1862, Quincy, Nov. 12, 1864.

Fans Jno. e Aug. 12, 1862, desrtd. April 12, 1863.

Groves Jno. e Aug. 13, 1862, m o Aug. 21, 1865.

Gill Wm. W. e Aug. 12, 1862, trans. Invalid Corps, Feb. 15, 1864.

Groves Jas. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

Graham Fleming M. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, '65.

Griffith Robt. E. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 21, 1865.

Hopper Pichney, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o June 22, 1865.

Hopper G. e Aug. 12, '62, trans. inv. corps, Feb. 16, '64.

Huddleston R. S. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, '65.

Huddleston R. S. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

Huddleston R. e Aug. 12, '62, died Cairo, Sept. 12, '64.

Huckey Wm. e Aug. 12, '62, absent since June 23, '64.

Jefferson Jos. e Aug. 12, 1862, corpl. sick at m o.

Jefferson Jos. T. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 27, 1865.

Kludred H. e Aug. 12, '62, trans. inv. corps, July 1, '64.

Lawler Jas. R. e Aug. 12, 1862, died at Jackson, Tenn. March 19, 1864.

Millen Chas. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865, corpl.

McGibbens F. e Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Co. A.

Ruarch Irvin S. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.
 Raynor S. e Aug. 12, '62, trans. inv. corps, Jan. 15, '64.
 Ranshaw Wm. M. e Aug. 12, 1862, trans. inv. corps, Feb. 15, 1864.

Renshaw Miles J. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

Stevens Johnson, e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

Wilson Geo. e Aug. 1, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

Wallace C. I. e Aug. 12, 1862, died April 7, '63, disab.

Wilson J. G. e Aug. 12, '62, absent since June 23, '64.

Wells John E. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 21, 1865.

Wallace Salem, e Aug. 12, 1862, corpl. died at Clayton, May 4, 1865.

Webster Jas. e Aug. 12, 1862, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

Recruits.

Kneff H. Adrison, e Oct. 22, 1862, died at Quincy, Jan. 12, 1865.

Winscott Jas. e Oct. 31, 1862, died. Dec. 1, 1862.

Company K.

Privates.

Leslie Wm. e Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to Co. A.

Most John, e Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to Co. A.

McCord Sterling, e Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to Co. G.

Morley Hiram, e Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to Co. G.

Rust Sam. e Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to Co. G.

Thunhaus Chas. e Aug. 20, 1862, trans. Co. A.

Veith Chas. E. e Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to Co. E.

Recruits.

Allison John J. e Jan. 5, 1864, m o Aug. 26, 1865.

Eastwood Jas. H. e Jan. 5, 1865, representative recruit, absent sick at m o.

Unassigned Recruit.

Chapman Jas. M. e Jan. 13, 1864, died at Camp Butler, Ill. Feb. 1, 1864.

123d Infantry.

Company G.

Privates.

Chapman A. e Aug. 14, '62, died April 11, '63, disab.

Elmer W. G. e Aug. 14, '62, died Jan. 23, '63, disab.

Swope Jas. e Aug. 14, 1862, corpl. kld. Farmington, Tenn. Oct. 7, 1863.

Company H.

Privates.

Campbell John O. e Aug. 1, 1862, missing in action at Chasplain Hills, Oct. 8, 1862.

Kelm John, e Aug. 1, 1862, missing in action at Chasplain Hills, Oct. 8, 1862.

Wilkins J. A. or E. e Aug. 1, 1862, m o June 25, 1865.

124th Infantry.

Company C.

Private.

Downes H. H. e Aug. 1, 1862, died at Vicksburg, Sept. 26, 1864.

Company I.

Captain.

Thos. K. Roach, com. Sept. 10, 1862.

Lieutenants.

Richard L. Howard, 1st, com. Sept. 10, 1862.

Benj. A. Griffith 2d, com. Sept. 10, 1862.

Sergeants.

Jos. Lyon, 1st, e Aug. 15, 1862, trans. V. R. C. Feb. 11, 1864, m o June 25, 1865.

Elijah Borton, e Aug. 12, 1864, pro. 1st Lieut.

Adol. bus B. Kelly, e Aug. 15, 1862, reduced ranks, disd. for pro. July 17, 1863.

Corporals.

T. H. Beasley, e Aug. 15, 1862, m o Aug. 15, '65, sergt.

Dexter Milloy, e Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 25, 1864, private, disab.

Privates.

Butz Alb. G. e Aug. 22, 1862, died at Vicksburg. June 29, 1863.
 Carlyle Wm. e Aug. 13, 1862, m o Aug. 15, 1865.
 Colwell G. Miles, e Aug. 14, 1862, m o Aug. 15, 1865.
 Edwards Jabez, e Aug. 14, 1862, m o June 15, 1865.
 Furguson Henry C. e Aug. 22, kid, Champion Hills May 16, 1863.
 Harris Jas. F. e Aug. 23, 1862, m o Aug. 15, 1865.
 Hagues Isaac R. e Aug. 14, 1862, m o July 5, '65, sergt.
 Lyon E. G. e Aug. 22, 1862, died. Nov. 16, 1862, disab.
 McMuller Pat. e Aug. 14, 1862, deser'd. Feb. 11, 1863.
 Paleck S. e Aug. 12, 1862, trans. V. R. C. March 15, '64.
 Peterson Geo. H. e Aug. 14, 1862, m o Aug. 15, 1865.
 Snow Luke, e Aug. 22, 1862, m o Aug. 15, 1865.
 Thomas Thompson, e Aug. 23, 1862, died at St. Louis. July 30, 1863, wounds.

Recruits.

Gilbert Jas. R. e Feb. 15, 1865, trans. 33 Ill. Inf.
 Gilbert Geo. G. e Jan. 4, 1864, trans. 33 Ill. Inf.

Company K.*Unassigned Recruit.*

Sill Andrew, e Dec. 4, 1861.

125th Infantry.**Company I.***Recruit.*

Taney V. G. e Feb. 23, '64, died. Feb. 20, '65, disab.

133d Infantry (100 day service).**Company A.**

Brooker O. W. e May 9, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Brougham Henry, e May 24, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

134th Infantry (100 day service).**Company K.***Sergeants.*

Geo. A. Dills e May 2, 1864, m o Oct. 25, 1864.

137th Infantry.

The 137th Infantry Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, Ills., by Col. John Wood, and was mustered in June 5th, 1864, for 100 days. On June 9, 1864, it left Quincy, and proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., when it was assigned to Fourth Brigade, District of Memphis. Col. E. L. Baltwick, 39th Wisconsin, commanding. On July 9, assigned to Third Brigade, Col. John Wood commanding, and was stationed on the Hernando Road on picket duty. The Regiment was mustered out of U. S. service at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 4, 1864.

137th Infantry (100 day service).*Colonel.*

Jno. Wood, com. June 5, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Thos. K. Roach, com. June 5, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Major.

Hendrick E. Paine, com. June 5, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64.

Adjutant.

E. W. Baker, com. June 5, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Surgeon.

W. A. Huston, com. June 5, '64, died June 25, 1864.

Chaplain.

Hiram P. Roberts, com. June 5, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64.

Sergeant Major.

Palmer H. Hughson, m o Sept. 24, 1864

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Henry C. Williams, m o Sept. 24, 1864, privr.

Hospital Steward.

Peter F. Felt, m o June 3, 1864, privr.

Musician.

Jas. W. Stobie, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Captain.

Henry A. Castle, com. June 5, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64.

Lieutenants.

Geo. M. Roberts, 1st, com. June 5, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64.
 Ed. S. Francis, 2d, com. June 5, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Company A.*Sergeants.*

Sam. H. Bradley, 1st, e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Edward M. Wooters, e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64

Corporals.

P. L. Schmidd, e May 10, '64, m o Sept. '64, 24, private.
 Wm. H. Johnson, e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Dudy B. Cooke, e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, '64.
 Geo. Bond. Jr. e May 10, '64, sergt. Aug. 23, '64, died wds.

Musicians.

Rankin W. Castle, e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, '64.
 Jas. W. Stobie, e May 10 '64, pro. prin. music.

Privates

Adams Jas. E. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Anderson Merab T. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Brown Chas. N. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Bert Chas. F. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Baker D. B. ron, e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Bancroft H. L. e May 10, '64, m o May 21, '65, corpl. privr.
 Brown Thos. J. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Brown Ed. S. e May 10, '64 Sept. 24, 1864.
 Chapman N. e May 10, '64, died at Cairo, Sept. 13, '64.
 Easterday C. B. e May 10, '64, m o June 7, '65, privr.
 Furguson Wm. H. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Griswold Eugene, e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Hess Apollas, e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Homan Wm. A. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Johnson Wm. T. C. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Jamison Paul H. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Keath Wm. T. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864, wd.
 Konantz Frank E. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Leacock Wm. A. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Miller Wm. L. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Montgomery Chas. H. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64.
 Natt Walt. J. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Platt Luther H. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Pool Chas. W. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Pope Chas. A. e May 10, '64, prison of war at m. n.
 Hitney Albert L. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Patterson D. A. e May 10, '64, pris. of war at m. n.
 Schwabel Ed. e May 10, '64, m o May 21, '65, prisoner.
 Trowbridge Chas. H. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64.
 Tandy W. H. Jr., e May 10, 1864, killed at Memphis. Aug. 21, 1864.

Thibbets Lowell M. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Vandever C. T. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64, corpl.
 Whitney Chas. J. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64.
 Westgate Henry, e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Wayne Wm. J. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64, corpl.
 Wayne Alex. C. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Williams Henry C. e May 10, '64, trans. to Co. D.
 Worman Geo. e May 10, '64, prison of war at m. n.
 Worman Amos, e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Watson Geo. D. e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Watoon Andrew, e May 10, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864

Recruits.

Cunningham J. M. e June 6, '64, m o Sept. 24, 1864
 Caba Henry, m o Sept. 24, 1864.



Samuel S. Crippin

CAMP POINT TOWNSHIP

Cray Frank, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Cramer Wm. H. m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Ewing Wm. K. m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Hanks Jacob M. m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Hartley C. J. disd. Aug. 8, 1864, to enlist Ill. 6th cav.
 Miller Geo. m o Sept. 24, '64, wounded.
 Newell Jacob M. e June 6, 1861, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Company B.

Captain.

J. W. Smith, com. June 5, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Lieutenants.

J. A. Thompson, 1st, com. June 5, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64.
 Jas. A. Seaton, 2d, com. June 5, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64.

Sergeants.

R. Seaton, Jr. 1st Sargt. e May 3, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64.
 Franklin Whitner, e May 7, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Jas. O. Landis, e May 7, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 J. F. Thomas, e May 14, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 B. F. Jackson, e May 3, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64, private.

Corporals.

Jos. B. Herron, e May 17, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Harry R. Hill, e May 9, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Sam. Anderson, e May 16, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Sam. Thompson, e May 11, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 T. C. Smith, e May 19, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864, sergt.
 Warren S. Reed, e May 18, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Thos. R. Whrag, e May 20, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Ezra Jessup, e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Musicians.

Alex. McNeal, e May 14, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64, private.
 R. M. Smith, e May 9, '64, m o Sept. 24, '64, private.

Privates.

Asher Jas. A. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, '64, corpl.
 Adair Thos. M. e May 16, '64, m o May 21, '65, pria.
 Adams Geo. B. e May 9, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Arbuttle Dan. e May 30, 1864, m o May 30, 1865.
 Butler Hezekiah, e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Butler Jefferson, e May 7, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Brooke N. Isaac, e May 7, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Bennett Geo. F. e May 18, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Black Henry, e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Billings Jos. C. e May 18, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Bradford Wm. A. e May 14, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Bragg J. e May 18, '64, desrtd. May 20, 1864, before muster.

Cannon C. B. e May 14, '64, kld. Memphis, Aug. 21, '64.
 Colwell J. F. e May 13, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Chidester A. e May 10, 1861, m o May 21, 1865, prisr.
 Chatham Wm. J. e May 7, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Castle Wm. H. e May 30, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Dodd W. T. e May 13, 1861, m o May 12, 1865, prisr.
 Dicus Casson, e May 30, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Ellington Wm. T. e May 16, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Engert S. H. e May 16, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Felt Peter F. e May 7, 1864, pro hospital steward.
 Freeman Rufus, e May 7, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Francis Alex. e May 13, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Griffen Her. T. e May 17, '64, m o May 21, '65, prisr.
 Greenagh Jno. e May 3, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Gibson Fred. e May 6, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Gronewalt Henry, e May 14, 1861, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Hughes Phelias, e May 18, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Harbison John C. e May 17, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Howser W. A. e May 17, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Hendricks Henry A. e May 16, 1864, m o Sept. 24, '64.
 Haston Sam. e May 14, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Harris Jos. e May 27, 1864, absent, sick at m o.
 Johnson H. W. e May 13, 1864, kld. at Memphis, Aug. 21, 1864.

Jolly Henry H. e May 17, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Kelly Sam. H. e May 7, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Kenny Louis H. e May 9, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Little Jas. K. P. e May 9, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Lewis Jno. T. e May 18, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Lane W. A. e May 18, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 McLelland H. e May 18, 1864, kld. at Memphis, Aug. 21, 1864.

McCoy Dan C. e May 6, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 McClintock Wm. e May 13, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Miller Dan, e May 13, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 McMurray Rich. L. e May 13, 1864, m o Sept. 24, '64

Miller Chas. e May 30, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Nichols Wm. N. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 O'Riley Jos. e May 25, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Parker W. J. e May 12, 1864, m o May 12, '65, prisr.
 Pacock Lloyd A. e May 12, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Payne Jno. M. e May 18, 1864, m o May 21, '65, prisr.
 Pigg Sam. M. e May 17, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Redding David, e May 13, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Scarborough Wm. e May 18, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Stewart C. T. e May 15, 1864, died Aug. 21, '64, wds.
 Sawin Jno. M. e May 7, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Sawyer Ephm. E. B. e May 5, 1864, m o Sept. 24, '64.
 Spencer Dav. M. e May 11, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Smart Chas. T. e May 18, '64, died Sept. 8, '64, wds.
 Stork Harmon, e May 18, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Shamburg Hiram J. e May 14, 1864, m o Sept. 24, '64.
 Sheffield Dan. M. e May 18, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Thompson Jas. e May 7, 1864, desrtd. May 30, 1864.
 Tyrrell Chas. W. e May 14, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Wartick Wm. E. e May 17, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Ward Wm. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Wright Robt. J. e May 7, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Witels Jno. E. e May 17, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Whitford Chas. G. e May 14, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Wiessela B. J. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Wilson Nelaou B. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Recruits.

Comsford Geo. E. e June 9, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Gibson Briaio, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Golden Jno. m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Herndon Ed. m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Kirkpatrick Wm. B. m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Lemon Houston F. m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Lemon Anthony, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 McNeal Francis, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 McCoy Mills, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Wheeler Oliver H. m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Winget Caleb, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Company C.

Private.

Moore Jos. D. e May 31, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Company D.

Sergeants.

David E. Phipps, e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Wm. M. Owen, e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Corporal.

Wm. Chatten, e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Privates.

Adair Geo. L. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Bassett Rich. D. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Beevis Jno. W. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Broughton H. B. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Chatten Enoch, e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Cubbage Isaac, e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Curless Sam. e May 4, 1864, m o May 21, 1865, prisr.
 Dills Jno. R. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Fredericks Jacob, e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Hunter Jesse, e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Ibrerson Jno. W. e May 4, 1864, desrtd. May 30, 1864.
 Miller Jos. S. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Miller Dav. A. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Monaganan Alex. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Newby Henry, e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Newby Jas. H. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 O'Brian Walt. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Pettit R. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Redmond Jas. G. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Roberts Ed. P. e May 4, 1864, prisr. of war at m o.
 Scott Wiley, e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Seals Wm. H. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Smith Geo. W. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Spencer Cyrus, e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Thompson Geo. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Tracy Jas. W. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 William Jas. S. e May 4, 1864, prisr. of war at m o.
 Williams T. Jos. F. e May 4, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Wish Peter, e May 4, 1864, desrtd. May 30, 1864.

Recruits.

Lowary Mike, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Lowary Chas. m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Company E.*Privates.*

Heerit J. e May 7, 1864, kid. Memphis, Aug. 21, 1864.
 Langdon Jno. e May 25, 1864, desrtd. June 6, 1864.
 McGown Jno. e May 7, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Company G.*Privates.*

Angell Jacob M. e May 10, 1864, trans. to Co. A.
 Broadus Reubee, e May 17, 1864, trans. to Co. C.
 Cramer W. R. e May 10, 1864, trans. to Co. A.
 Cabe Henry, e May 10, 1864, trans. to Co. A.
 Crays Frank, e May 10, 1864, trans. to Co. A.
 Ewing W. K. e May 10, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Hubbard Jno. e May 10, 1864, trans. to Co. A.
 Hanks Jno. e May 10, 1864, trans. to Co. A.
 Hartley Chas. I. e May 10, 1864, trans. to Co. A.
 Loring W. H. e June 1, 1864, died. for disab.
 Lowry Dan, e May 4, 1864, trans. to Co. D.
 Lowry Chas. e May 4, 1864, trans. to Co. D.
 Marshall Chas. A. e May 10, 1864, trans. to Co. D.
 Miller Geo. e May 10, 1864, trans. to Co. A.
 Tatman Jno. F. e June 1, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.
 Williams Geo. H. e May 10, 1864, trans. to Co. A.

Company H.*Private.*

Wilson Peter, e May 20, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Company I.*Private.*

Begtof Elias W. e May 17, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Company K.*Musician.*

David Motler, e May 17, 1864, m o Sept. 24, 1864.

Privates.

Gibson Bryan, e May 10, 1864, trans. to Co. B.
 Golden Jno. e May 10, 1864, trans. to Co. B.
 Herndon Ed. e May 25, 1864, trans. to Co. B.
 Kirkpatrick Wm. T. e May 18, 1864, trans. to Co. B.
 Lemon Houston F. e May 17, 1864, trans. to Co. B.
 Lemon Anthony, e May 17, 1864, trans. to Co. B.
 McNeal Francis, e May 7, 1864, trans. to Co. B.
 McRay Miles, e May 18, 1864, trans. to Co. B.
 Winget Caleb, e May 25, 1864, trans. to Co. B.

138th Infantry (100 days).**Company C.***Private.*

Watson C. e May 21, 1864, died. Aug. 31, 1864, to re-e.

Company D.*Private.*

Comings Jas. W. e May 23, 1864, m o Oct. 14, 1864.

139th Infantry (100 days).**Company G.***Privates.*

Nichols Thos. J. e May 20, 1864, m o Oct. 20, 1864.
 War Solomon, e May 9, '64, m o Oct. 15, '64, to re-e.

144th Infantry (1 year).**Company K.***Corporal.*

Frank H. Ewing, e Oct. 22, 1864, m o July 14, 1865.

146th Infantry (1 year service).**Company G.***Private.*

Lewis Lemuel, e Sept. 9, 1864, died. May 29, 1865.

148th Infantry.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., Feb. 21, 1865, for the term of one year. Feb. 22, left for Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 25th. March 1, moved to Tullahoma, Tenn., where it remained until the 18th of June; engaged in guard duty until ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge. The regiment was mustered out Sept. 5, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. Arrived at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 9, 1865, where it was paid off and discharged.

Company B.*Sergeants.*

Geo. H. Knight, 1st, pro. 1st Lieut.
 A. J. Thompson, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

Company B.*Musician.*

Cyrus Spencer, e Feb. 1, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Armour Josh. W. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o July 27, 1865.
 Asher Jas. A. e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Ackles John, e May 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Bowers D. F. e Feb. 7, 1865, absent, sick at m o.
 Brown Chas. M. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Bartler F. C. e Jan. 31, '65, n. o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Chism Caleb A. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Caldwell Jos. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Divire Thos. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Fisher Phil. e Feb. 7, 1865, died at Dechard, Tenn. July 23, 1865.
 Frame Willou, e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 McNeal France, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Minnerly Wm. T. e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Minnerly Al. e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 McClenan Sylvester, e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, '65.
 McClenan Thos. J. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Merriman Louis T. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Neal Geo. C. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Nutting Jas. B. e Feb. 6, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Palmer Jno. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Pitcher Henry E. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o July 14, 1865.
 Page Jos. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Turner Chas. W. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o July 14, 1865.
 Turner Jas. C. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Tuttle Marlin M. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Thompson Lonis H. e Feb. 7, 1865, desrtd. Feb. 8, '65.
 Tarbox Wm. N. e Feb. 4, 1865, desrtd. Feb. 8, 1865.
 Thompson Andrew J. e Feb. 4, '65, pro. Sergt. Major.
 Vantassel Allen, e Jan. 25, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Ward Wm. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

Company D.*Captain.*

Henry A Dix, com. Feb. 13, 1865, res. May 15, 1865.

Lieutenants.

Carstien Tienkeen, 1st, com. Feb. 13, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865, pro.
 Jno. A. Stelnbach, 1st, com. Aug. 23, '65, m o sergt. Sept. 5, 1865.
 Valentine Brittingham, 2d, com. Feb. 13, 1865, dishon. disd. May 30, 1865.

Sergeants.

C. J. Hicks, 1st, e Jan. 31, '65, m o Sept. 5, '65, private.
 Jno. A. Steinbach, e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865, com. 1st Lieut.
 Geo. L. Adair, e Feb. 2, '65, m o Sept. 5, '65, 1st Sergt.
 Henry Goodapple, e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 John Walleit, e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

Corporals.

Louis Lambert, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Alex. L. Monaghan, e Feb. 7, 1865, desrtd. Aug. 3, '65.
 Jno. Brodigan, e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Wm. Blickhan, e Feb. 1, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 Wm. Bonstock, e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
 C. H. Hicke, e Feb. 2, 1865, m o June 19, '65, private.

Corporals.

Jno. A. Layman, e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Van Wilson, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

Musicians.

Jno. Easterly, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Jos. Gumm, e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

Wagoner.

Geo. Keller, e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Abbott Sam. e Jan. 25, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Amburo H. W. e Jan. 31, 1865, detached at m o.
Abram Jno. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Andrews Chas. W. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o June 19, 1865.
Anders Jas. E. e Feb. 3, 1865, absent sick at m o.
Abber Wm. A. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Beady B. S. e Feb. 1, 1865, absent sick at m o.
Berker Jas. G. e Feb. 3, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Beard Wm. Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Clark Wm. e Feb. 9, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Carmen Jno. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Classer Matt. e Feb. 6, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Clingsmith H. e Feb. 3, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Clark Pat. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Doty Louis. e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Darnell H. H. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865, *corp.*
Daugherty Jacob, e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Edwards Clayburn, e Jan. 26, 1865, absent at m o.
Edson Geo. W. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Ellerbeck Casper, e Feb. 2, 1865, m o June 19, 1865.
Evans Wm. S. e Feb. 2, turned over to civil author-
ities May 14, 1865.
Edison A. J. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o May 21, 1865.
Edison Isaiah, e Feb. 9, 1865, died Tullahoma, Tenn.
March 25, 1865.
Enlow Thos. J. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Flowers J. R. e Feb. 4, 1865, May 12, 1865.
Flowers G. W. e Feb. 4, 1865, died Tullahoma, Tenn.
March 18, 1865.
Foster D. Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Goodapple, e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Hoffman Jasper, e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Hogan W. P. e Jan. 30, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Howard Peter, e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Hettland Henry, e Feb. 6, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Harry or Henry Jno. e Feb. 6, '65, deserted. Feb. 10, '65.
Harrleton G. J. e Feb. 6, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Holmes Mat. e Feb. 3, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Jacobsmier J. W. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Johnson W. L. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Johnson Ben. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Jones Wm. e Feb. 8, 1865, deserted Feb. 8, 1865.
Kappener Hen. e Feb. 4, 1864, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Krueger Herman, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Kirk Peter W. e Feb. 3, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Keller Andrew, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Kiger Isaac, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o May 16, 1865.
Krueger C. H. Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
King Nelson, e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Linnoch Morris, e Feb. 2, 1865, m o June 19, 1865.
Lock Chris. e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Loos Jno. e Feb. 3, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Mehan Wm. e Feb. 9, 1865, deserted Aug. 3, 1865.
Myers Jos. e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Macker Geo. H. e Feb. 3, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Morey Mitchell, e Feb. 3, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Niewohner F. W. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Perrmann Manard or Pferman Barney, e Feb. 8, 1865,
deserted Aug. 4, 1865.
Pickings Andrew, e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Ray Jno. H. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o June 19, 1865.
Redmond J. J. e Feb. 6, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Roberts Jno. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Shelven or Shelby Michael, e Feb. 9, 1865, deserted
Aug. 4, 1865.
Shulte Wm. e Jan. 31, 1865, detached at m o.
Spelker Hen. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Serving Fred, e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Schmitt Geo. e Feb. 3, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Smith Thos. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Stork Herman, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o June 19, 1865.
Steffin Conrad, e Feb. 6, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Thomas Wm. e Sept. 8, 1865, absent sick at m o.
Tysor or Tyson H. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Womelstorf Chas. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Winget Abe, e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

*Company E.**Privates.*

Brown C. B. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 18.
Dennis C. F. e Feb. 8, '65, died Nashville, April 16, '65.
Neff J. J. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Sergeant Webster B. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

*Company F.**Private.*

Fitzsimmons B. e Feb. 11, 1865, dsrtd. Feb. 12, 1865.

*Company G.**Captain.*

Robert G. Weleb, com. Feb. 16, 1865, m o Sept. 5, '65.

Lieutenants.

J. E. Stacforth, 1st, com. Feb. 16, '65, m o Sept. 5, '65.
John F. Bueh, 2d, com. Feb. 16, 1865, m o Sept. 5, '65.

Sergeants.

Alonzo J. Robertson, e Jan. 23, 1865, m o Sept. 5, '65.
Benj. H. Welsh, e Jan. 23, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
I. W. O'Dell, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

Corporals.

Titons L. Garlette, e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
A. G. Hedden, e Jan. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
G. P. Nicholson, e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 13, 1865.
Harry W. Kock, e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 6, 1865.
T. J. Livingston, e Jan. 24, 1865, m o Sept. 6, 1865.
J. C. Lee, e Feb. 11, '65, died Nashville. March 23, '65.

Wagoner.

L. B. Coder, e Feb. 7, '65, m o Sept. 5, '65, as private.

Privates.

Anderson W. P. e Feb. 9, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Anderson W. H. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Babbitt G. C. e Jan. 23, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Burrows Israel, e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Burk E. L. e Feb. 11, 1865, m o Aug. 25, 1865.
Barney Jno. e Feb. 8, '65, died Nashville, May 3, '65.
Bertin G. W. e Jan. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Bennett Rufus, e Jan. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Bronaugh L. L. e Jan. 25, 1865, m o June 9, 1865.
Bronaugh R. B. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Clayton J. P. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Craig Newton, e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Cook Sam. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Christy J. C. e Feb. 10, 1865, dsrtd. Feb. 11, 1865.
Dudley Chas. e Jan. 25, 1865, absent sick at m o.
Duncan Hubbard, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Sept. 6, 1865.
Gorden A. B. e Jan. 23, 1865, m o Sept. 5, '65, *corp.*
Garlotti J. R. e Feb. 13, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Hammond Sam. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o July 14, 1865.
Hagerty John e Feb. 9, 1865, June 10, 1865.
Huddleston Ab. J. e Jan. 24, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Knight J. e Feb. 2, 1865, died Nashville, April 23, '65.
Knight Geo. H. e Jan. 21, 1865, pro. sergt. maj.
Lin-ay Chas. G. e Jan. 26, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
McDaniel J. B. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Pasley W. H. e Feb. 9, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Porter W. J. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Powers Jas. e Feb. 9, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Pollock J. B. e Feb. 11, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Ruth Jos. e Jan. 31, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Roseberry L. T. e Feb. 9, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Sevier Wm. e Jan. 30, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Smith J. A. e Feb. 8, '65, died Nashville, March 24, '65.
Steward Lucius, e Jan. 30, 1865, m o Aug. 21, 1865.
Statton Jos. e Jan. 23, 1865, died at Camp Butler, Ill.
March 11, 1865.
St. Clare G. H. e Feb. 11, 1865, died at Nashville,
March 21, 1865.
Thompson A. W. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Tarr J. F. e Feb. 9, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Watson Abraham, e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Wartick W. C. e Feb. 13, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

*Company H.**Captain.*

B. W. McCoy, com. Feb. 11, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

Lieutenants.

Geo. McCarty, 1st, com. Feb. 11, 1865, resigned for
good of service, April 30, 1865.

Geo. H. Koight, 1st com July 13, '65, m o Sept. 5, '65.
Liberty Courtney, 2d, com. Feb. 16, 1865, pro. 1st
Lieut. May 31, 1865.

Sergeants.

W. D. Laughlin, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
L. G. Smith, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865, 1st sergt.

Corporals.

Wm. Hiles, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o May 25, 1865.
A. M. Douglas, e Feb. 4, 1865, kld. by guerrillas at
Franklin, Ky. Feb. 23, 1865.
Thos. Nolan, e Feb. 3, '65, m o Sept. 5, '65, private.
Abraham Weaver, e Feb. 6, '65, m o June 23, '65, private.
Balindr Wickham, e Feb. 4, 1865, desrtd. Feb. 10, '65.

Musician.

Robt. H. Bennett, e Feb. 6, 1865, m o June 19, 1865.

Wagoner.

J. H. Watson, e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

Privates.

Anderson S. H. e Feb. 4, '65, m o Sept. 5, '65, corpl.
Barnett John, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o June 19, 1865.
Brady L. D. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Bliss N. T. e Feb. 9, 1865, absent sick at m. o.
Cavender J. C. e Feb. 3, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Cox John, e Feb. 6, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Clark Ge. I. e Feb. 3, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Douglas J. W. e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Elorsett Sol. or Sam. R. e Feb. 7, '65, m o July 14, '65.
Dorsett C. R. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Forzy P. M. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Hardison J. C. e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, '65, aergt.
Hoover O. J. e Feb. 1, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865, corpl.
Hall G. W. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Hackney J. B. e Feb. 6, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Hillman Moses e Feb. 7, '65, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Holman Wm. e Feb. 5, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Jefferson Chas. e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Lafferty Chas. H. e Feb. 4, 1865, m o July 14, 1865.
Little Chas. F. e Feb. 3, 1865, m o Sept. 5, '65, corpl.
Leesman Frank e Jan. 23, 1865, died at Tullahoma,
Tenn., May 26, 1865.

Leesman J. F. e Feb. 6, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Leham W. M. e Feb. 3, 1865, m o July 5, 1865.
Marston Wilmont, e Feb. 7, 1865, m o June 13, 1865.
Moorman T. G. e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 15, '65, corpl.
Miller Chas. E. e Feb. 4, '65, m o Sept. 15, '65, aergt.
Malone Naabville, e Feb. 2, '65, m o May 25, 1865.
Malon S. D. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Malton Jon. e Feb. 6, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Nichols David, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Naylor J. C. e Feb. 6, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Padgett Jno. e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Padgett Jas. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Pryor C. M. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o June 19, 1865.
Quincy H. H. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Rosa J. W. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Simmons Green, e Feb. 4, '65, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Thornton Oliver, e Feb. 2, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Wilson W. L. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.
Wiley Isaac, e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Sept. 5, '65, corpl.
Wormledorf J. e Feb. 2, '65, m o Sept. 5, '65, corpl.

Company 1.

Privates.

Onlwalder Isaac, e Feb. 10, '65, absent, sick at m. o.
West Isaac, e Feb. 7, 1865, m o Sept. 5, 1865.

149th Infantry (1 year service).

Hospital Steward.

Oliver Bennett, reduced to ranks in Co. F.

Company F.

Privates.

Bennett Oliver, e Jan. 27, 1865, m o Jan. 27, 1866.
Cooper David, e Feb. 7, '65, m o Jan. 27, 1866.
Willard Jas. e Feb. 6, 1865, m o Jan. 27, 1866.

151st Infantry.

This Regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and mustered into U. S. service, Feb. 24, 1865. It pro-

ceeded by rail to Springfield, Ill., Feb. 25, 1865. The Regiment received its arms and accoutrements, and then ordered to Nashville. Thence on March 7, marched to Murfreesboro, and proceeded to Chattanooga, Tenn., and reported to Major Gen. Jas. B. Steadman, commanding, who at once ordered the Regiment to report to Col. Sickles, at Dalton, Ga. They arrived Feb. 13, 1865. This Regiment saw no fighting, but guerrilla skirmishes. It was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., January 24, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it received final payment and discharge February 8, 1866.

151st Infantry (1 year service).

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Silas E. Bristol, pro. 1st Lieut. or R. Q. M.

Musician.

Jas. N. Shaffer, m o Jan. 24, 1866.

Company C.

Private.

Truax J. J. e Feb. 18, '65, m o Jan. 24, 1866, aergt.

Company E.

Musicians.

Daneal W. e Feb. 14, '65, m o Jan. 24, '66, private.
Betz J. C. e Feb. 18, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
Brown Eliher, e Feb. 18, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
Crawford Jno. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.

Company G.

Privates.

Bristol Silas E. e Feb. 20, 1865, representative of Ed. Wells, Quincy, Ill., pro. Q. M. aergt.
Stephenson L. e Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. Feb. 25, '65.

Company H.

Captains.

Silas Battey, com. Feb. 23, '65, pro. Major.
Thos. J. Heira, com. Feb. 26, '65, res. July 23, 1865.
Thos. J. Joseph, com. Oct. 4, '65, m o Jan. 24, 1866.

Lieutenants.

Thos. J. Heira, 1st, com. Feb. 23, '65, pro.
A. J. Worden, 1st, com. Feb. 29, '65, res. Aug. 16, '65.
S. W. Young, 1st, com. Oct. 4, '65, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
Thos. J. Joseph, 2d, com. Feb. 26, '65, pro.
Richard Hober, 2d, com. Oct. 4, '65, m o Jan. 24, '66.

Sergeants.

Thos. J. Joseph, 1st, e Feb. 16, '65, pro. 2d Lieut.
J. H. Ayers, e Feb. 16, '65, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
F. J. Urlick, e Feb. 15, '65, m o Jan. 24, 1866.

Corporals.

C. H. Akerman, e Feb. 18, '65, m o Jan. 21, '66, sergt.
A. B. Slack, e Feb. 14, '65, m o Jan. 24, '66, sergt.
Herman Teldkamp, e Feb. 17, 1865, m o Jan. 21, '66.

Musician.

Abraham Wayne, e Feb. 16, '65, m o Jan. 21, 1866.

Privates.

Adam Jno. e Feb. 20, '65, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
Bower Benj. e Feb. 16, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
Balzer Dan. e Feb. 16, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
Dodd B. F. e Feb. 17, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
Dwyer Wm. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
Dunn Thos. e Feb. 16, '65, desrtd. Feb. 16, 1865.
Farrell Mike, e Feb. 16, '65, desrtd. Feb. 16, 1865.
Groman L. e Feb. 16, '65, m o Jan. 24, '66, wagoner.
Grigsby J. F. e Feb. 17, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
Hilgubrink, Herman, e Feb. 16, '65, m o Jan. 21, '66.
Heers T. J. e Feb. 16, 1865, pro. 1st Lieut.
Jenkins M. e Feb. 16, '65, m o Jan. 24, '66, musician.
Jesse Phil. M. e Feb. 16, '65, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
Johnson Wm. e Feb. 20, '65, desrtd. Feb. 20, 1865.
Kauder Valentine, e Feb. 16, '65, m o Jan. 21, 1866.

Klauener Chas. e Feb. 17, '65, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 Lemmer Peter, e Feb. 18, '65, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 McClintock W. S. Feb. 16, '65, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 Mallick Andrew, e Feb. 16, '65, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 McCormack, Lafford, e Feb. 16, '65, m o Jan. 24, '66.
 Meyer J. H. e Feb. 17, '65, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 Noil W. H. e Feb. 16, '65, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 Patten Warren, e Feb. 20, 1865, m o Aug. 25, '65.
 Pollock A. L. e Feb. 16, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 Quast Fred e Feb. 16, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 Rower Julius, e Feb. 18, 1865, died Columbus, Ga. Aug. 27, 1865.
 Straly Jos. e Feb. 16, 1865, m o Jan. 24, '66, corpl.
 Stephenson Jno. e Feb. 18, 1865, deser'd. Feb. 18, '65.
 Thomas, Jno. e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 Urick Jacob, e Feb. 15, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 Wertz Jasper, e Feb. 20, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.

Company I.

Private.

Short Jno. D. e Feb. 17, 1865, died Nashville, Tenn. July 19, 1865.

Company K.

Captain.

Jno. Sutton, com. Feb. 24, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.

Lieutenants.

Rob't A. William, 1st. com. Feb. 24, '65, m o Jan. 24, '66.
 Isaac R. Davis, 2d. com. Feb. 24, '65, res. May 16, '65.
 Zimri M. Parvin, 2d. com. July 21, 1865, m o Com. sergt. Jan. 24, 1866.

Corporal.

Jno. Scott, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.

Musician.

Levi H. Dilla, e Feb. 8, 1865, died Quincy, Feb. 24, '65.

Privates.

Bruner J. R. e Feb. 17, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 Cander Dan e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 Edwards Jos. e Feb. 18, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 Hoelker Jos. e Feb. 22, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.
 Panyl W. M. e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Jan. 24, 1866.

152d Infantry (1 year).

Company G.

Privates.

Harria G. J. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o Sept. 11, 1865.
 Kelm Ralph, e Feb. 14, 1865, m o Sept. 11, 1865.

154th Infantry (1 year).

Company C.

Corporal.

Jno. Clark, e Feb. 11, '65, disd. June 28, '65, private.

Privates.

Swan Alonzo, e Feb. 22, 1865, m o May 23, 1865.
 Smith L. W. G. e Feb. 22, 1865.

155th Infantry (1 year).

Company A.

Privates.

Schnelle Chas. Feb. 22, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Vogel Aug. e Feb. 21, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.

Company F.

Sergeants.

J. C. Kane, e Jan. 18, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 J. L. Balch, e Jan. 30, 1865, private, deser'd. Mch. 2, 1865, 2, 1865.

Corporals.

Jacob B. Strickler, e Jan. 18, '65, m o Sept. 4, '65, private.
 Joshua Dean, e Jan. 18, '65, m o July 5, '65, private.

Privates.

Adair Jacob, e Feb. 26, 1865, d. ed Tallahoma, Tenn. April 4, 1865.
 Appelegate O. A. e Jan. 18, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Armstrong Jno. e Jan. 20, 1865, m o May 24, 1865.
 Armstrong Jas. e Jan. 18, 1865, died at Louisville, April 18, 1865.
 Bowers Enocb, e Feb. 23, 1865, m o May 24, 1865.
 Cooner J. W. e Feb. 25, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Doran A. E. e Jan. 18, 1865, d. ed at Minireesboro, Aug. 14, 1865.
 Ferguson J. R. e Feb. 18, 1865, m o June 19, 1865.
 Hutzler D. e Jan. 20, '65, m o Sept. 4, '65, 1st. sergt.
 Lambert J. Anna, e Feb. 16, 1865, m o May 11, 1865.
 McCormack R. F. e Feb. 16, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 McCulloch S. W. e Jan. 20, 1865, deser'd. Aug. 12, '65.
 Markley Thos. e Jan. 20, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Morgan Ed. e Jan. 18, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 McDermot Frank, e Jan. 23, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Stephens Solomon, e Jan. 18, 1865, m o June 19, 1865.
 Smith Richard, e Jan. 18, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Strickler P. B. e Jan. 15, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Thorp Elijah, e Feb. 12, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.

Company I.

Sergeants.

Elijah Stafford, e Feb. 21, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 P. A. Shultz, e Feb. 21, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.

Corporal.

Walsh Wood, e Feb. 21, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Wm. Amburn, e Feb. 21, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Houston Lamor, e Feb. 21, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.

Privates.

Bar'on W. A. e Feb. 21, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Chapman B. P. e Feb. 22, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Foster Jno. e Feb. 23, 1865, m o June 22, 1865.
 Gerard Sam. e Feb. 21, 1865, pro. 2d Lieut.
 Hesse J. remiah, e Feb. 23, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Kaha Henry, e Feb. 23, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 McClelland Irwin, e Feb. 23, 1865, m o May 24, 1865.
 McCulloch G. W. e Feb. 25, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 McFallord Jas. e Feb. 21, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 McCormack Jos. e Feb. 23, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 O'Donal J. K. e Feb. 23, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Spizer R. N. e Feb. 23, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Walby J. B. e Feb. 21, 1865, m o June 19, 1865.

Company K.

Privates.

Williams Jno. e Feb. 24, 1865, m o Sept. 4, 1865.
 Williamson J. W. e Feb. 24, 1865, m o May 27, 1865.

156th Infantry (1 year service).

Company H.

Corporals.

Ole Richalson, e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Aug. 1, 1865.
 Christopherson J. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 20, 1865.
 Gullckson Ole, e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 30, 1865.
 Highland Ole, e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 20, 1865.
 Highland Cyrus, e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 20, 1865.
 Hove A. T. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 20, 1865.
 Hanson Thos. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 20, 1865.
 Jutland Jno. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 20, 1865.
 Johnson Koud, e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Aug. 28, 1865.
 Kondson Crasmus, e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 20, '65.
 Masea Ole P. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 20, 1865.
 Strangaland Sam. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 20, 1865.
 Valdin E. E. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 20, 1865.

2d Cavalry.

Surgeon.

Joel G. Williams, Jr. 1st Asst. com. Jan. 31, 1865, m o Nov. 22, 1865.

Company H.

Private.

Wallace Gamble, e Aug. 6, 1861, disd. Aug. 28, 1

Company L.*Captains.*

S. P. Delane, com. Aug. 24, 1861, died April 27, 1862.
Francis T. Moore, com. May 6, 1862, term expired
June 14, 1865.

Lieutenants.

J. L. Sawyer, 2d, com. Aug. 24, 1861, res. Oct. 25, '61.
Francis T. Moore, 2d, com. Nov. 15, 1861, pro.
Jno. Clayton, 2d, com. May 6, 1862, died. March 1, '65.

Sergeant.

F. C. Turner, 1st, e Aug. 5, '61, m o Aug. 11, '61, sergt.

Quartermaster.

J. N. Wilks, e Aug. 5, '61, died Island 10, Sept. 29, '62.

Sergeants.

W. H. Burke, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

D. D. Hill, e Aug. 5, 1861.

Jno. Clayton, e Aug. 5, 1861, pro. 2d Lieut.

Corporals.

Obadiah Spence, e Aug. 5, '61, m o Aug. 11, '61, sergt.

Frank Turner, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, '61, sergt.

Jno. Watson, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1861, sergt.

J. C. Cox, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1861, sergt.

W. G. Gilpin, Aug. 5, '61, died Island 10, Sept. 24, '62.

Benj. H. Phillips, e Aug. 5, 1861, died. Dec. 20, 1862.

Warner D. Elliot, e Aug. 5, 1861, died Ft. Holt, Ky.
Dec. 4, 1861.

Baglers.

Frances C. Weaver, e Aug. 5, 1861.

Chas. Crutge, e Aug. 5, 1861.

Farrier.

Maurice Bywaster, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 26, 1864.

Blacksmith.

Jas. Klingharn, e Aug. 5, 1861, died Feb. 14, 1862.

Saddler.

M. B. Crandall, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, '61, private.

Wagoner.

W. B. Hoyt, e Aug. 5, 1861, died. Aug. 11, 1862.

Privates.

Barr Brenneman, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Bywaster Geo. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1861.

Bimpton Benj. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Browning Jeremiah, e Aug. 5, 1861, died. Sept. 5, '62.

Brooks Jno. F. e Aug. 5, 1861.

Boone S. W. e Aug. 5, 1861, died Mound City, Ill. Nov. 3, '61.

Barnett Wm. e Aug. 5, '61, died. Sept. 5, '62, disab.

Bell W. e Aug. 5, '61, re-e trans. Co. E. consolidated.

Berrisa J. T. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, '61, corpl.

Childs T. D. e Aug. 5, 1861.

Chase W. J. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 22, 1864, corpl.

Carter Martin, e Aug. 5, 1861, re-e vet. trans. Co. E.
consolidated.

Cramer Fred, e Aug. 5, '61, m o Aug. 11, '61, bagler.

Crawford W. H. e Aug. 5, '61, died. Feb. 24, 1862.

Davis I. M. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. Feb. 24, 1862.

Dawson U. S. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. Sept. 19, 1862.

Douglas Jno. F. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Douglas Jos. F. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Easum C. W. e Aug. 4, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Farlow Geo. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. May 11, 1862.

Floyd G. F. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Garrett R. S. e Aug. 5, 1861, k d. Island 10, Oct. 17, '62.

Green Wm. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, '61, corpl.

Gibbs J. F. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. May 5, 1862.

Henderson J. B. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Hicks F. M. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. Feb. 24, 1862.

Howan J. S. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Harblson Rob't, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Johnson J. P. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Kamp T. J. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864, corpl.

Kemp Jas. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Kendall R. P. e Aug. 5, 1861.

Kimball H. M. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Lindsay C. G. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. May 24, 1862.

Lindsay Llewellyn, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Lewis Thos. e Aug. 5, 1861, died Andersonville,
Aug. 20, 1864, No. grave 6,235.

Moore Frank T. e Aug. 5, 1861, pro. 2d Lieut.

Matthews J. W. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, '61, corpl.

Morrow H. C. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. April 11, '64, disab.

McMurray W. F. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, '61, e srgt.

Pierce Jno. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, '61, lacksmith.

Paris W. H. e Aug. 5, 1861, re-e vet. m o June 24, '65,
1st sergt.

Peabody J. L. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, '61, sergt.

Patton J. D. e Aug. 5, '61, re-e vet. trans. Co. E. consol.

Phillips J. F. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. April 26, 1862.

Ralph O. J. e Aug. 5, '61, re-e vet. trans. Co. E. consol.

Swasee D. W. e Aug. 5, '61, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Selden Gideon, e Aug. 5, 1861, died Jan. 16, 1862.

Stowe H. H. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. Sept. 5, 1862.

Spence Jas. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Temple W. W. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Triplett A. J. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Woodruff P. T. e Aug. 5, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Welch R. G. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Wilcox C. O. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Aug. 11, 1864.

Welsh B. H. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. Oct. 4, 1861.

Woodman D. W. e Aug. 5, 1861, trans. Invalid Corps,
Feb. 26, 1864.

Wren W. W. e Aug. 5, 1861, d. d. Nov. 25, 1862.

Wilcox W. A. e Aug. 5, '61, k d. Island 10, Oct. 17, '62.

Wright T. E. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. June 30, 1862.

Recruits.

Austin Moses, e Nov. 9, '61, trans. Co. G 1st Ill. Cav.

Bywaster Geo. e Sept. 28, 1864, sub. m o July 14, '65.

Bywater Jno. e Aug. 16, 1862, m o June 13, '65, corpl.

Bendfeld Geo. e Nov. 11, '63, vet. trans. Co. E. consol.

Clark Lay O. e Dec. 1, 61, vet. trans. Co. E. consol.

Edlestone E. J. e Feb. 11, '62, m o Jan. 12, 1865.

Elwood Jno. e Nov. 12, 1863, trans. Co. E. consol.

Frazell S. H. e Aug. 7, 1863, m o Jan. 12, 1865.

Gibbs Jas. F. e Jan. 4, 1864, trans. Co. E. consol.

Guessemann T. J. e Feb. 23, '61, trans. Co. E. consol.

Graff D. W. e Aug. 14, 1862, m o Jan. 12, 1865.

Hubbard H. R. e Nov. 9, '61, trans. Co. G. 1st Ill. Cav.

Howard R. e Feb. 23, 1864, trans. Co. E. consol.

Knight C. A. e Jan. 13, 1864, died Quincy, Sept. 29,
1862, accidental wound.

Lee Wm. e Nov. 11, 1863, trans. Co. E. consol.

Muller Harvey, e Aug. 15, 1862, died. Dec. 16, 1861.

Nelson S. S. e Dec. 1, 1864, m o June 22, 1865.

Reinwater Jacob, e Jan. 4, 1864, m o May 17, 1865.

Stephens Aug. e Aug. 21, 1861, died. Oct. 3, 1861.

Spence W. e July 7, '62, died at Baton Rouge, June
6, 1864.

Spence R. H. e Jan. 4, '61, died Baton Rouge, July 11, '64.

Shank C. C. m o June 12, 1865.

Sneed J. S. e Feb. 24, 1864, trans. to Co. E. cons.

Thompson Aug. e Jan. 13, 1861, trans. to Co. E. cons.

Thornton J. T. e m o June 12, 1865.

Company M.*Unassigned Recruits.*

Carter Jas. e Dec. 10, 1864, desrd.

Carter G. H. e Jan. 13, 1864, desrd.

Downey Jas. e Dec. 6, 1864.

Glass Jno. e Dec. 10, 1861, desrd.

Hobbs M. L. e Nov. 11, 1863, died. Dec. 9, 1863.

Quino Ed. e Dec. 6, 1864.

Randolph Ed. e Aug. 18, 1861.

Seemly J. R. e Feb. 23, 1861.

3d Cavalry.*Major.*

T. W. McFall, com. Sept. 26, '62, resigned Oct. 15, '62.

Company F.*Captains.*

T. W. McFall, com. Sept. 2, '61, resigned June 21, '62.

W. S. Lee, com. June 21, 1861, died Aug. 31, 1863.

Jas. W. Lay, com. Aug. 31, '63, term expd. Sept. 5, '64.

Lieutenants.

W. S. Lee, 1st, com. Sept. 21, 1861, pro.

Jas. W. Lay, 1st, com. Jan. 21, 1862, pro.

F. W. Deckhart, 1st, cum. Aug. 31, '63, term expired
Sept. 5, 1864.

Jno. Hendrickson, 2d, com. Dec. 24, '61, died Jan. 17, '62.
F. W. Deckhut, 2d, com. June 21, 1862, pro.
J. W. Lay, 2d, com. Jan. 17, 1862, pro.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Jos. Little, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.

Sergeants.

J. W. Young, 1st, e Aug. 5, '61, disd. Mar. 22, '63, disab.
J. J. Koetzle, e Aug. 5, '61, died. July 16, '62, disab.
J. W. Lay, e Aug. 5, 1861, pro.
Wm. Hebbelwait, e Aug. 5, '61, prior. m o July 16, '65.
Jno. McLaogblin, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864

Corporals.

J. A. Meyer, e Aug. 5, '61, died. Memphis, Sept. 27, '62.
F. W. Spezer, e Aug. 5, '61, died. Feb. 5, 1863, disab.
Aug. Miese, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Andrew Smith, e Aug. 5, 1861, desrtd.
P. Lovejoy, e Aug. 5, '61, died at Memphis, Aug. 9, '62.
Ed. Trickett, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1861, sergt.
Jacob Denibils, e Aug. 5, 1861, re-e as vet. trans. to
Co. B., cons.
Dudley Payne, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, '64, sergt.

Buglers.

C. B. Bennett, e Aug. 5, 1861, dishon. disd.
C. Howard, e Aug. 5, '61, kld. at Memphis, Aug. 21, '64.

Farrier.

Robt. Dawson, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.

Blacksmith.

Asbury Tout, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.

Saddler.

C. Mearman, e Aug. 5, '61, died at St. Louis, May 3, '63.

Wagoner.

Hiram Shoemaker, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.

Privates.

Ainworth, Jas. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Adrain J. G. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Abern Ed. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Abingdon H. e Aug. 5, '61, disd. May 21, 1862, disab.
Beckman, Jos. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Briedle Chris, e Aug. 5, 1861, died. May 16, '62, disab.
Burke Jno. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. May 21, 1863, disab.
Bealr Jacob, e Aug. 5, 1861, disd. Dec. 5, 1862.
Bruning Wm. e Aug. 5, '62, died at Helena, Ark.,
Aug. 13, 1863.
Bell Jas. e Aug. 5, 1861, desrtd. Dec. 17, 1861.
Buckley B. J. e Aug. 5, 1861, disd. May 9, '62, disab.
Cortley Green, e Aug. 5, 1861, desrtd. Dec. 17, 1861.
Curtiss Leverett, e Aug. 5, '61, m o Sept. 5, '64, corpl.
Conley Thos. e Aug. 5, 1861, kld. action at Mt. Pleasant,
Miss., Aug. 27, 1863.
Cunningham J. W. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Carlock J. A. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Conley Felix, e Aug. 5, 1861, re-e as vet. trans. to
Co. B. cons.
Deckricker J. C. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Elderbrock Hermon, e Aug. 5, '61, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Farrell J. e Aug. 5, '61, died at Helena, Ark. Sept. 21, '62.
Flier G. e Aug. 5, '61, re-e as vet. trans. to Co. B. cons.
Fletwan Fred, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Hendrickson Jno. e Aug. 5, 1861, pro. 2d Lieut.
Hilerman J. e Aug. 5, 1861, kld. at Okolona, Miss.,
Feb. 22, 1864.
Hard J. B. e Aug. 5, 1861, re-e as vet. trans. to Co.
B. cons. corpl.
Herndon T. e Aug. 5, '61, died at Helena, Dec. 5, '62.
Hamet Chas. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Jackson G. W. e Aug. 5, '61, re-e as vet. trans. to Co. B. cons.
Kearney E. B. e Aug. 5, 1861, disd. for disab.
Kuhn Gottlieb, e Aug. 5, 1861, died. May 18, 1862.
Kuhn Chas. e Aug. 5, '61, died Helena Aug. 7, 1862.
Kersick Hermon, e Aug. 5, '61, m o Sept. 5, '64, corpl.
Magle or Nagle A. W. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. May 18,
1862, disab.
Marshall G. e Aug. 5, '61, died St. Louis, Dec. 22, '61.
Moore John, e Aug. 5, '61, disd. Nov. 1, 1862, disab.
Muntag Adolph, e Aug. 5, 1861, dishon. disd.
Miley P. J. e Aug. 5, 1861, died St. Louis, Dec. 11, '61.
Moore Mat. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Nicholson T. M. e Aug. 5, 1861, disd. for disab.
Neldermark Fred. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Patterson John, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.

Raleigh R. W. e Aug. 5, '61, died Helena, Aug. 17, '62.
Richards J. P. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Runyan Sam. e Aug. 5, 1861, desrtd. Dec. 8, 1861.
Roland Chris. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Rankohl Hen. Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Rankin Sam. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Robertson R. E. e Aug. 5, '61, disd. Dec. 12, '62, disab.
Rankin T. G. e Aug. 5, 1861, kld. at Germantown,
Tenn. May 9, 1864.

Riley Owen, e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Saddler Wm. e Aug. 5, 1861, died. May 18, '62, disab.
Sampler J. W. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Staircliff Thos. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Scott W. J. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864, corpl.
Seelman Hen. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Thompson C. C. e Aug. 5, 1864, trans. Co. H.
Uecke Wm. e Aug. 5, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Wise Ed. e Aug. 5, 1861, desrtd. June 21, 1862.
Wise Chris. e Aug. 5, 1861, disd. July 16, '62, disab.
Whaler Pat. e Aug. 5, 1861, dishon. disd.

Recruits.

Deckhut F. W. e Sept. 21, 1861, pro. 2d Lieut.
Emery Perry, e Oct. 9, 1862, trans. Co. B. consol.
Hersman Jos. e Sept. 21, 1861, m o Sept. 5, 1864.
Whitlock H. C. e March 25, 1864, trans. Co. B.

Company G.

Recruits.

Anderson J. B. e Jan. 26, '64, trans. Co. C. consol.
Asman J. P. e Jan. 26, 1864, trans. Co. C. consol.
Babb J. T. e Jan. 26, 1864, trans. Co. C. consol.
Hutton J. C. e Jan. 25, 1864, trans. Co. C. consol.
Wallace Hayes, e Jan. 25, 1864, died at Memphis,
July 26, 1864.

Company K.

Recruit.

Christy Chas. e Jan. 27, 1864, trans. Co. A. consol.

Company M.

Unassigned Recruits.

Clark John, e March 31, 1864.
Rohr Arnold, e Nov. 17, 1863, desrtd.

4th Cavalry.

Company M

Unassigned Recruit.

Melville Hen. e Jan. 18, 1864.

5th Cavalry.

Company C.

Recruit.

Reldy J. D. e Sept. 5, 1864, trans. to 45 Ill. Inf.

Company G.

Privates.

Archibald J. W. e Sept. 5, 1861, re-e as vet. m o Oct.
27, 1865, sergt.
Fuller Enseblus, e Sept. 5, 1861, re-e as vet. died at
Vicksburg, Aug. 8, 1864.
Thomas Dan. e Sept. 5, 1861, re-e as vet. died at
Vicksburg, Jan. 2, 1865.
Thomas W. R. e Sept. 5, 1861, m o March 3, 1864.

Company K.

Sergeants.

Horace M. Vanmeeter, e Sept. 10, '61, m o Oct. 31, '64.
C. W. Beavers, e Sept. 10, '61, disd. June 4, '62, disab.

Corporals.

J. B. Gordon, e Sept. 10, '61, m o Oct. 31, '64, private.
Thos. Williams, e Sept. 10, 1861, disd. Aug. 11, 1863,
sergt. disab.
Sam. Davenport, e Sept. 10, 1861, m o Oct. 31, 1864.

Privates.

Barnfield T. H. e Sept. 10, 1861, pro. 2d Lieut.
 Barnfield I. J. e Sept. 10, 1861, m o Oct. 31, 1864.
 Bryant Wm. e Sept. 10, 1861, died Sept. 25, 1862.
 Casham Ferdinand, e Sept. 10, 1861, trans. V. R. C.
 May 16, 1861.
 Casham Boyd, e Sept. 10, 1861, re-e as vet. m o Oct.
 27, 1865, corpl.
 Castell Isaac, Sept. 10, 1861, m o Oct. 31, 1864.
 Childers J. H. e Sept. 10, 1861, died June 4, '62, disab.
 Clendenin J. C. e Sept. 10, '61, re-e vet. m o Oct. 27, '65.
 Childers J. R. e Oct. 21, '61, died June 4, '62, disab.
 Elkins Sam. e Oct. 21, '61, re-e vet. deertd. July 15, '65.
 Flynn Perry, e Sept. 10, 1861, died Oct. 2, '62, disab.
 Gilbreath Hen. e Sept. 10, '61, re-e as vet. m o Oct.
 27, 1865, Q. M. Sergt.
 Hall A. E. e Sept. 10, '61, m o Oct. 25, '64, as corpl.
 Hamilton Archibald, e Sept. 10, '61, m o Oct. 31, '64.
 Hooker J. M. e Sept. 10, 1861, re-e as vet. m o Oct. 27,
 1865, sergt.
 Jones S. F. e Sept. 10, '61, re-e, died Sept. 21, 1864.
 Koehn Chas. e Sept. 10, '61, m o Oct. 31, '64, corpl.
 Mann J. P. e Sept. 10, '61, pro. Sergt. Maj.
 Mansker H. C. e Sept. 10, 1861, died April 14, 1863,
 accidental wounds.
 Marlow J. B. e Sept. 10, '61, re-e as vet. m o Oct. 27, '65.
 Robinson Wm. e Sept. 10, '61, died April 6, 1862.
 Smith Wm. e Sept. 10, '61, oied Jan. 19, 1864.
 Stokes E. D. e Sept. 10, '61, m o Oct. 31, 1864.
 Tucker J. W. e Sept. 10, '61, died Aug. 1, 1863.
 Tutthill W. C. e Sept. 10, '61, m o Oct. 31, 1864, sergt.
 Webb Owen, e Sept. 10, '61, died Oct. 2, '62, disab.
 Womack C. C. e Sept. 10, '61, died June 1, 1863.
 Young R. N. e Sept. 10, '61, m o Oct. 31, 1864.

Recruits.

Butler Seaman, e Feb. 22, 1864, m o Oct. 27, 1865.
 Barnes Harrison, m o June 5, 1865.
 Freese Jno. e April 23, '64, died March 15, 1865.
 Gilbrath Marlan, e April 10, 1864, m o Oct. 27, '65.
 Hook S. L. e Dec. 24, 1863, m o Oct. 27, 1865.
 Hubbard Francis, e Dec. 25, '63, m o Oct. 27, 1865.
 Ireland Wm. J. L. Dec. 28, 1864, m o Oct. 27, 1865.
 Miller B. F. e April 25, 1864, m o Oct. 27, 1865.
 O'Kerblom Jno. e Feb. 4, 1864, m o Oct. 27, 1865.
 Reed J. D. died Sept. 1, 1863.
 Wilson B. F. e Dec. 21, 1863, m o Oct. 27, 1865.
 Ward T. J. e Dec. 28, 1863, m o Oct. 27, 1865.

6th Cavalry.*Company A.**Recruits.*

Heartley Chas. J. e Aug. 8, '64, m o Nov. 5, 1865.
 Jones Jno. e May 1, 1864, m o Nov. 5, 1865.
 Stafford W. e April 15, '64, died at Montgomery, Ala.

*Company M.**Unassigned Recruits.*

Poe Wm. e Feb. 33, 1865.
 Quin Jas. e Jan. 23, 1865.
 Ream J. H. e Feb. 8, 1865, m o June 8, 1863.
 Williams Thos. e March 9, 1865.

7th Cavalry.*Lieutenant Colonel.*

Edward Pierce, com. Sept. 8, '61, pro. Col. June 1, '62,
 term expired Oct. 15, 1864.

Quartermaster.

J. R. W. Hinchman, com. Oct. 28, '62, m o Nov. 4, '65.

Surgeon.

Dan Stahl, com. Sept. 9, '62, hon. died. Sept. 19, '64.

*Company B.**Recruits.*

Frierson J. R. e Oct. 1, '61, died. July 20, '62, disab.
 Sten Fred. e Oct. 1, '61, re-e as vet. m o Nov. 4, 1865.

*Company E.**Recruit.*

Low W. e June 20, '64, kld. at Nashville, Dec. 15, '64.

*Company H.**Recruit.*

Gullher J. D. Sept. 16, 1864, eob. m o July 31, '65.

*Company I.**Recruits.*

Allen David, e Feb. 3, '65, m o Nov. 4, 1865.
 Allen Jas. e March 1, '65, m o Nov. 4, 1865.
 Collins Theo. e Feb. 3, '65, m o Nov. 4, 1865.
 Gates Abner, e March 1, '65, m o Nov. 4, 1865.
 Hendricks H. H. e Feb. 3, 1865, m o Nov. 4, 1865.
 Oakes R. J. e April 16, '64, m o July 8, '65, prior.
 Tournear Philander, e Feb. 3, '65, m o Nov. 4, 1865.
 Vanvill J. W. e March 1, '65, m o Nov. 4, 1865.

*Company M.**Unassigned Recruits.*

Carmichael Dugal, e Aug. 2, 1864.
 Malof Peter, e Dec. 3, 1864.
 Quigel Jas. e Jan. 23, 1864.

8th Cavalry.*Hospital Steward.*

S. R. Wells, e Jan. 1, '64 pro. 2d Lieut. Co. K.

*Company K.**Private.*

Hupp Geo. E. e Jan. 1, '64, pro. sergt. 2d Lieut.

10th Cavalry.*Company A.**Private.*

Cavanaugh Chas. e Sept. 21, '61, re-e as vet trans. to
 Co. A. re-org.

Recruits.

Corben J. H. e Feb. 15, '62, died at Springfield, Mo.,
 Aug. 16, 1862.

*Company B.**Recruits.*

Bowling Wm. e March 7, '64, trans. to Co. B. re-org.

*Company C.**Recruits.*

Adams W. H. e Feb. 5, 1862, vet. died at Brownville,
 Ark. Nov. 11, 1864.
 Baskirk W. J. e Feb. 5, '62, vet. trans. Co. A. re-org.
 Butler P. G. e Feb. 10, 1862, deertd.
 Collins Mat. e Feb. 15, 1862, deertd.
 Doty J. A. e Feb. 5, 1862, vet. trans. Co. A. re-org.
 Doty Lewis, e Feb. 5, 1862, disd. disab.
 Grigey Reuben, e Jan. 30, 1864, trans. Co. A. re-org.
 Hickerson W. T. e Feb. 10, '62, vet trans. Co. C. re-org.
 Lewis Geo. B. e Feb. 10, '62, vet. trans. Co. C. re-org.
 O'Dell Francis, e Feb. 10, '62, vet. trans. Co. B. re-org.
 Scott Wm. M. e Jan. 29, 1864, trans. Co. B. re-org.

*Company D.**Recruits.*

Flynn Moses, e Jan. 1, 1862, re-e vet.
 Kieley Wm. re-e vet. shot by Provost Guard Spring-
 field. Ill. Feb. 6, 1864.
 Roberts Wm. e Jan. 1, 1862, deertd. March 1, 1862.

*Company E.**Private.*

Rowland Wallace, c Sept. 30, '61, deertd. June 22, '62.



J. R. Jones
ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP

Recruits.

Collet Wm. e Feb. 5, 1862, desrtd. June 22, 1862.
 Culwell Richard, e Feb. 5, 1862, desrtd. June 22, 1862.
 Rowland Wm. Feb. 5, 1862, desrtd. June 22, 1862.

Company F.*Recruits.*

Anderson Marcus, e March 5, 1862, m o March 5, '65.
 Anderson J. e March 5, '62, diad. Sept. 22, '62, disab.
 Hartman Peter, e Feb. 21, 1862, m o Feb. 21, 1865.
 Keller Phil. e Feb. 21, 1862, m o Feb. 23, 1865, corpl.
 Pond H. F. e Feb. 25, 1862, m o Feb. 25, 1865.
 Pond W. E. e Feb. 25, 1864, m o Feb. 25, 1865.
 Rankin M. e [Feb. 17, 1864, m o Nov. 22, '65, bugler.

Company I.*Recruits.*

Echterkamp Fred. e Jan. 18, 1862, m o Feb. 18, '65.
 Griggs Sam. e Feb. 18, 1862, m o Feb. 18, 1865.
 Reiper B. H. e Feb. 18, 1862, m o Feb. 18, 1865.

Company K.*Privates.*

Harrison H. e Oct. 28, 1861, trans. to Invalid Corps,
 Oct. 10, 1863.
 Parmell H. C. e Oct. 28, 1861, re-e as vet. drowned at
 Little Rock, Sept. 1, 1864.

Recruits.

Folsom G. D. e Feb. 28, 1862, m o March 9, 1865.
 Hollumbush T. e Jan. 31, 1862, desrtd. Feb. 10, 1865.
 Harrison Dan. e Feb. 8, 1862, bugler, diad. Feb. 7, '65.
 Hamilton Alex. e Feb. 24, 1864, absent without leave
 at m o Feb. 9, 1866.
 Phillips Thos. e Dec. 22, 1863.

Company L.*Privates.*

Booth Hugh, e Jan. 3, 1864, absent, sick at m o.
 Booth Henry, e Jan. 3, 1864, desrtd. Oct. 6, 1865.
 Moffatt Chas. e Jan. 3, 1864, m o Nov. 22, 1865.
 Smith M. B. e Jan. 3, 1864, m o Nov. 22, 1865.
 Williams Pat. W. e Jan. 3, 1864, saddler, absent,
 sick at m o.

Recruits.

Brown Jno. e Jan. 1, 1862, trans. Invalid Corps, Sept.
 8, 1863.
 Booth Hugh, e Jan. 1, 1862, re-e vet.
 Booth Henry, e Jan. 1, 1862, re-e vet.
 Cleveland Edwin, e Jan. 1, 1862, diad. May, '62, disab.
 Johnson Jas. M. e Jan. 1, 1862, m o Dec. 30, 1864.
 Livingston Benj. e Sept. 9, 1864, absent, sick at m o.
 Moffatt Chas. e Jan. 1, 1862
 Rhodes S. C. e Jan. 1, 1862, desrtd. June 25, 1862.
 Reeves E. P. e Jan. 1, 1862, diad at Springfield, m o
 Oct. 4, 1862.
 Smith M. B. e Jan. 1, 1862, re-e vet.

Company M.*Private.*

Searle E. Q. e Nov. 1, 1861, diad. Aug. 15, 1862, sergt.

Recruits.

Rankin Marvin, e Feb. 17, 1864, trans. to Co. F.
 Robert G. e March 1, 1862, blacksmith, diad. March
 20, 1863, disab.

11th Cavalry.**Company C.***Recruit.*

Stubbs W. J. e Feb. 28, 1865, m o Sept. 30, 1865.

Company H.*Recruits.*

Nicholas Jacquet, e March 30, 1864, m o Sept. 30, '65.
 Robertson Ed. e April 11, 1865, trans. Co. G. 5th Ill.
 Cav.

Company K.*Recruits.*

Oakley Chas. e Jan. 29, 1864, m o Sept. 30, 1865.

Company L.*Private.*

Maucock Jesse, e Feb. 16, 1865, m o Sept. 30, 1865.

Company M.*Recruits.*

Stevenson Jos. e Jan. 15, '64, diad Vicksburg, Jan.
 31, 1865.
 Watt Jas. e Feb. 21, 1864, m o Sept. 30, 1865.

Unassigned Recruits.

Nase H. W. e April 11, 1865.
 Scott Jan. e Feb. 27, 1865.
 Wayne C. H. e April 11, 1865.
 Watson Thos. e Feb. 27, 1865, sub.

12th Cavalry.**Company F.***Private.*

Blanset T. J. e Oct. 7, '61, kld. Gettysburg, July 1, '63.

Company G.*Private.*

Thomas Jas. e Jan. 15, 1862, diad Feb. 23, 1865.

Company M.*Privates.*

Monds J. D. e Jan. 4, 1861, trans. Co. H. consol.
 Simmonds Frank, e Dec. 4, 1863, trans. Co. H. consol.
 Smith Geo. e Dec. 29, 1863, desrtd. Feb. 12, 1864.

Unassigned Recruits.

Becket Hayden, e Dec. 28, 1863.
 Bennett Mat. e Nov. 14, 1864.
 Yoltan Frank, e Dec. 29, 1863.

14th Cavalry.**Company D.***Sergeant.*

C. E. Sackett, e Oct. 1, '62, diad. June 20, '65, disab.

Private.

Bennett J. T. e Nov. 1, 1862, desrtd. Feb. 7, 1863.

16th Cavalry.**Company E.***Recruits.*

Bohms F. J. e June 19, 1863, missing, in action
 June 3, 1864.
 Thompson S. S. e Aug. 10, 1863, diad Baltimore, April
 22, 1864.

Company G.*Privates.*

Coleman Jno. e Sept. 23, 1862, m o Aug. 19, 1865.
 Leahey Thos. e Oct. 1, 1862, m o Aug. 19, 1865.
 Meyer Herman, e Nov. 24, 1862, m o Aug. 19, 1865.
 Murry W. M. e Sept. 1, 1862, m o July 25, 1865, prisr.
 Peters Jos. e Sept. 27, 1863, m o Aug. 14, 1865.
 Perry Jas. e Sept. 27, 1863, m o Aug. 19, 1865, sergt.
 Rankin J. S. e Dec. 19, 1862, diad. by G. O. No. 36.
 Straub Jos. e Sept. 20, 1862, m o Aug. 19, 1865.
 Steffen Martin, e Dec. 3, 1862, m o Aug. 19, 1865.

Company K.*Private.*

Sait Jno. e April 10, 1863, diad Richmond, Feb. 17,
 1864, prisr.

Company L.*Privates.*

Beach H. A. e Feb. 5, 1863, m o July 13, 1865, pripr.
Lowry J. F. e Mch. 12, 1863, m o June 16, 1865, pripr.

Company M.*Sergeants.*

H. C. Abernethy, e Sept. 13, 1862, m o June 2, 1865,
private, pripr.
Bradbury R. D. e April 10, 1863, confinement at m o.

17th Cavalry.**Company M.***Private.*

Becket Hardin, e Dec. 28, 1863, trans. from 12th Ill.
Cavalry, desrtd. Sept. 6, 1864.

1st Artillery.**Battery B.***Recruit.*

Adair H. L. e Sept. 6, 1861, diad. Mch. 1, 1863, diad.

2d Light Infantry.**Battery B.***Private.*

Shilegner Jno. e March 18, 1864, m o July 16, 1865.

Battery E.*Private.*

Heins Frank, e Aug. 21, 1861, re-e vet. trans. Battery
A, m o July 27, 1865.

Battery F.*Recruits.*

Baxter W. C. e Dec. 28, '63, m o July 27, '65, artificer.

Battery H.*Second Lieutenants.*

Henry Gordon, com. Aug. 21, '62, prom. Sr. 2d Lieut.
Alex Hudson, com. May 25, 1863, prom. Maj. 7th
Col. Artillery, May 4, 1864.

Sergeant.

F. Master, 1st, e Sept. 14, '61, re-e vet. m o July 29, '65.

Quartermaster.

Jesse Durbin, e Sept. 14, '61, re-e vet. m o July 29, '65.

Artificer.

J. Buhlmeier, e Sept. 14, '61, diad. Aug. 28, '62, diad.

Privates.

Ackerman L. e Oct. 15, '61, re-e vet. m o July 29, '65.
Boblmeier Sol. e Sept. 14, '61, re-e vet. diad. Oct. 7,
1864, diad.

Blair Rob't. e Nov. 1, 1861, diad. Jan. 24, 1862, diad.
Beisinger Isadore, e Nov. 11, '61, desrtd. Feb. 3, '63.
Barton D. P. e Sept. 14, '61, re-e vet. m o July 29, '65.
Bartholomew Sam. e March 1, '61, diad. Sept. 2, '63.
Carter Wm. e Dec. 7, '61, re-e vet. m o July 29, 1865.
Chambers. J. e Sept. 14, '61, diad. Jan. 14, '65, sergt.
Conrad G. e Sept. 14, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 29, '65.
Deeters H. e Dec. 7, '61, re-e as vet. m o Aug. 14, '65.
Derhart Woodford, e Dec. 7, 1861, diad. Jan. 14, 1865.
Edwards Jos. e Dec. 7, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 24,
1865, wagoner.

Fry F. D. e Sept. 14, '61, diad on furlough, Feb. 11, '62.
Geer Wm. e Dec. 1, '61, re-e as vet. diad. Feb. 27,
1865, diad.

Gibbs T. e Sept. 14, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 24, '65.
Hoffman Ang. e Sept. 14, '61, diad. Aug. 16, '62, diad.
Hultz Wm. e Sept. 14, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 29, '65.
Hultz A. e Sept. 14, '61, diad. Feb. 24, 1863, diad.
Huddleston J. W. e Sept. 14, 1861, re-e as vet. m o
July 29, 1865.

Kirg Wm. e Sept. 14, '61, died at Camp Butler, Ill.,
Jan. 26, 1862.

Lutz T. e Sept. 14, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 29, 1865.
Lane Geo. e Sept. 14, '61, re-e as vet. died at Spring-
field, Ill., March 24, 1864.

McKinney Owen, e Sept. 11, '61, desrtd. Jan. 22, '62.
Nick Jno. e Sept. 14, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 29, '65.
Padgett Jas. e Sept. 14, 1861, diad. May 17, '63, diad.
Parrick Jas. e Nov. 1, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 29, '65.
Parrick Sam. e Dec. 1, 1861, desrtd. Feb. 22, 1862.
Peterson E. Dec. 7, '61, died on furlough, Mar. 7, '62.
Schwartz Jos. e Sept. 14, '61, re-e as vet. m o July
29, 1865, artificer.

Schnick, P. F. e Sept. 14, '61, re-e as vet. m o July
29, 1865.

Six G. L. e Sept. 14, 1861, desrtd. Dec. 31, 1862.
Slagel Wm. e Dec. 1, '61, re-e as vet. m o July 29, '65.
Triplett Ed. e Nov. 1, 1861, re-e as vet. m o July 29, '65.
Tyler Wm. e Nov. 1, '61, died at Columbus, Ky.,
June 30, 1862.

Valentine Jno. e Sept. 14, '61, re-e as vet. m o July
29, 1865.

Waisenberger D. e Sept. 14, '61, diad. April 10, '63, diad.
Waggoner Jno. e Sept. 14, '61, re-e as vet. m o July
29, 1865, sergt.

Waggoner Wm. e Sept. 14, '61, re-e as vet. m o July
29, 1865, corpl.

Walter Harmon, e Sept. 16, '61, drowned Nov. 22, '62.

Recruits.

Burden T. C. e March 4, 1864, m o July 29, 1865.
Gladfelt Her. e Jan. 5, '64, diad. June 17, 1864, diad.
Lathrop Sylvester, e Mar. 24, '64, m o July 29, 1865.
McNeane Milton, e March 28, '64, m o July 29, 1865.
Mills Leonard F. e Dec. 28, 1863, m o July 29, 1865.
Simmons Henry, e March 24, 1864, m o July 29, 1865.
Schwab Phil. e April 5, 1864, m o July 29, 1865.
Wagner Henry, e July 1, 1864, m o July 29, 1865.

Battery I.*Recruit.*

Miller Jas. e Nov. 23, 1863, m o June 14, 1865.

Battery K.*Private.*

Koenig Nicholas, e Jan. 5, 1862, m o July 14, 1865.

Battery M.*Unassigned Recruits.*

Krider Wesley, e June 7, 1864.
McDonald John A. e Aug. 6, 1864.
Reed Chas. e March 24, '64, trans. to U. S. navy,
April 13, 1864.

Henshaw's Battery.*Recruits.*

Anderson Peter, e Sept. 27, 1864, m o July 18, 1865.
Johnson Theo. S. e Sept. 27, 1864, m o July 18, 1865.
Johnson Peter H. e Sept. 27, 1864, m o July 18, 1865.
Moses Ole, e Sept. 27, 1864, m o July 18, 1865.
Sawyer T. M. e Sept. 27, 1864, m o July 18, 1865.
Thorsen Andrew, e Sept. 27, 1864, m o July 18, 1865.

29th Infantry (colored).*Major.*

T. Jeff Brown, com. July 8, 1864, res. Feb. 1865.

Company A.*Captain.*

Robert Porter, com. May 12, '64, m o Nov. 6, 1865.

Sergeants.

W. McCoslin, 1st, e Nov. 30, '63, pro. Sergt. Major.
Jesse Hazel, e Nov. 1, '63, m o Nov. 6, 1865, private.
G. Hishawane Nov. 15, '63, private, absent, sick at m o.
J. M. Perkins, e Nov. 1, 1863, m o Nov. 6, '65, corpl.
Sam White, e Nov. 13, 1863, died at Alexandria, Va.,
Sept. 4, 1861.

Corporals.

Oliver Twiker, e Nov. 1, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
J. F. Golden, e Nov. 1, '63, private, abst. sick at m o.

G. Washington, e Nov. 23, '63, m o Nov. 6, '65, private.
 Sam Scott e Nov. 2, '63, m o Nov. 6, 1865, private.
 G. S. Williams, e Nov. 25, '63, died at City Point,
 Va., Aug. 8, 1864.
 Frank Thomas e Nov. 13, '63, m o Nov. 6, '65, private.
 Jos. Turpin, e Nov. 22, '63, sergt. desrtd. April 10, '65,

Musicians.

Thompson Kay, e Nov. 15, 1863, died March 2, 1865.
 Sidney Northrup, e Nov. 2, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.

Wagoner.

Geo. Hawkins, e Nov. 1, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.

Privates.

Allen Chas. e Nov. 15, 1863, died at Farmersville, Va.,
 Jan. 10, 1865, prisr.
 Belcher Jas. e Nov. 1, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Belden Phil. e Nov. 25, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Bernard Pete, e Nov. 27, '63, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Brown J. e Dec. 11, '63, died at Richmond, Oct. 2,
 1864, prisr.
 Corsex Peter, e Nov. 1, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Carter Jno. e Dec. 13, '63, absent, sick at m o.
 Couch J. W. e Dec. 16, '63, died at Washington, D. C.,
 Sept. 11, 1864.
 Campbell Martin, e Dec. 23, '63, m o Nov. 6, '65, sergt.
 Casey Jerry, e Jan. 6, 1864, died at Petersburg, Va.,
 June 20, 1864.
 Clay Henry, e Feb. 24, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Dudley Anthony, e Nov. 1, '63, died at Danville, Va.,
 Nov. 7, 1864, prisr.
 Dooler Harrison, e Dec. 10, '63, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Dyer Ed. e Jan. 3, 1864, died at Salisbury, N. C.
 Feb. 1, 1865, prisr.
 Franklin B. e Nov. 1, '63, m o Nov. 6, '65, corpl.
 Fonsley Thos. e Jan. 11, '64, m o Nov. 6, '65, corpl.
 Gilmore Jas. e Nov. 1, 1863, m o Nov. 6, '65, corpl.
 Griffin Levi, e Nov. 30, '63, desrtd. June 10, 1864.
 Green Ranson, e Jan. 12, 1864, died at Danville, Va.,
 Nov. 10, 1864, prisr.
 Geter Nelson, e Jan. 11, '64, died March 2, '65, disab.
 Gashory Chas. e Jan. 28, '64, m o Nov. 6, '65, corpl.
 Hayden J. W. e Dec. 28, '64, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Herbert David, e Nov. 18, 1863, died at Alexandria,
 Va., July 2, 1865.
 Johnson T. e Dec. 11, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Johnson L. e Nov. 27, '63, absent without leave at m o.
 Jackson Andrew, e Jan. 9, '64, m o Nov. 6, '65, corpl.
 Johnson Willis, e Nov. 24, '64, died at Camp Carey,
 Va., May 14, 1865.
 Jameson Geo. e Nov. 26, 1863, died at Farmersville,
 Va., Jan. 5, 1865, prisr.
 Lewis Andrew, e Nov. 1, '63, died at Castle Thunder,
 Va., Nov. 5, 1864, prisr.
 Logan Wesley, e Nov. 15, '63, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Lewis Richard, e Dec. 23, 1863, kld. at Petersburg,
 Va., July 30, 1864.
 Lancaster, Jas. e Jan. 18, 1861, kld. at Petersburg,
 Va., July 30, 1864.
 McGreeder Martin, e Nov. 1, '63, died at Philadelphia,
 Pa., Aug. 28, 1864.
 Moss Peter, e Nov. 1, '63, died, at Philadelphia, Pa.,
 March 10, 1865.
 Maskill Ferman, e Dec. 5, 1863, kld. Petersburg, Va.,
 July 30, 1864.
 Mikender W. e Feb. 5, '64, wd. disd. Nov. 3, '65, corpl.
 Massey S. A. e Dec. 21, '63, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Morgan G. S. e Dec. 26, '63, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Morton Alex. e Jan. 21, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Morris Jerry e Nov. 1, 1863, died at Petersburg, Va.,
 June 16, 1864.
 McDowell Wm. e Dec. 19, 1863, died Pt. of Rocks,
 Va., Dec. 30, 1864.
 Owens Alfred, e Jan. 27, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Peery Richard, e Nov. 1, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Peckens Henry, e Nov. 15, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Porrie Moses, e Dec. 16, 1863, died at City Pt., Va.,
 June 14, 1864.
 Punch Brooker, e Jan. 22, 1864, m o March 6, 1865.
 Richman Jas., e Jan. 18, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Smith Robt. e Dec. 16, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 South Wm. e Jan. 7, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865, sergt.
 Seiphton Jno. e Jan. 11, 1864, m o Nov. 6, '65, sergt.
 Thornton Thos. e Dec. 19, 1863, kld. at Petersburg,
 Va., July 30, 1864.
 Templeton G. e Jan. 11, '64, m o Nov. 6, '65, 1st sergt.
 Todd H. C. e Jan. 26, 1864, died June 18, 1865.
 Willhams Harrison, e Jan. 30, '64, absent, sick at m o.

Williams Gos. e Jan. 30, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Washington G. a Nov. 1, 1863, m o April 25, '66, prisr.
 Williams Wash. e Dec. 7, 1863, m o Nov. 6, '65.
 Williams Jas. e Feb. 10, 1864, died at Alexandria,
 Va., Oct. 23, 1864.
 Williams Louis, e Feb. 10, 1864, died at Petersburg,
 Va., Aug. 10, 1864, prisr.
 Williams Geo. e Dec. 11, '63, died at Richmond, Va.,
 Jan. 3, 1865.

Recruit.

Smith Richard, e Feb. 1, 1865, m o Nov. 6, 1865.

Company B.*Privates.*

Butts Geo. e Dec. 7, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Francis Fred. e Jan. 6, 1864, absent, sick at m o.
 Hawkins Milton, e Dec. 2, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.

Company C.*Corporal.*

Marshal Hammond, e Dec. 23, '63, absent, sick at m o.

Privates.

Daniels Jno. e April 7, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Jones Alfred, e Dec. 22, 1863, kld. at Petersburg, Va.,
 July 30, 1864.
 Jameason Jas. e Jan. 7, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865.

Company D.*Privates.*

Bell Jas. e Nov. 25, '63, died. May 27, 1865.
 Boston Shadrach, e Nov. 27, '63, missing in action at
 Petersburg, July 30, 1864.
 Brown Robt. e Dec. 11, '63, absent, sick at m o.
 Clay Henry, e Jan. 12, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 David Chas. e Nov. 15, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Early Richard, e Dec. 19, '63, desrtd. Aug. 8, 1864.
 Furman Geo. e Nov. 1, '63, died at Philadelphia, Pa.,
 Sept. 14, 1864.
 Green J. or Ed. e March 8, '64, absent, sick at m o.
 Green C. e Feb. 6, '64, missing in action July 30, '64.
 Johnson Nelson, e Dec. 7, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Johnson Jno. e Dec. 10, 1865.
 Johnson Aaron, e Dec. 24, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Johnson Henry, e Dec. 10, 1863.
 McCann Geo. e Dec. 11, 1863, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 McDowell Thos. e Jan. 4, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 McAtee Geo. e Jan. 9, 1864, absent, sick at m o.
 Morrison Dan. e Jan. 28, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Mason Dennis, e March 8, 1864, m o Nov. 6, '65, corpl.
 Nelson Moses, e Jan. 29, 1864, m o Nov. 6, '65, sergt.
 Nickons Harrison, e Dec. 3, 1863, died at Camp
 Detiance, Va. Dec. 4, 1864.
 Pleggett Adam, e Dec. 11, 1863, died at Brownville,
 Tex. Sept. 16, 1865.
 Sidener Chas. e Dec. 26, 1863, missing in action, July
 30, 1864.
 Sommerfeld Jackson, e Dec. 5, 1863, missing in
 action at Petersburg, July 30, 1864.
 Sommers Jno. e Dec. 30, 1863, died June 2, 1865.
 Williams Theo. e Dec. 21, 1863, died June 26, 1865.
 Washington Geo. e Jan. 11, 1864, died June 2, 1865.
 Wilson A. J. e Jan. 11, 1864, died at New Orleans,
 July 18, 1865.
 Wilson D. G. e Jan. 11, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Wolfen Jas. e Jan. 5, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Williams Jos. e Jan. 15, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865, corpl.
 Young Henry, e Jan. 6, 1864, m o Nov. 6, 1865, corpl.

Company E.*Private.*

Washington J. G. e Nov. 13, 1863, absent, sick m o.

Recruits.

Masters Lewis, e Feb. 1, 1865, absent, sick at m o.
 Scott Jas. e Feb. 4, 1865, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Thompson Libby, e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Nov. 6, 1865.

Company F.*Recruits.*

Anderson Jas. c Feb. 6, 1865, m o Nov. 6, 1865.
 Neno Jas. a Sept. 30, 1864, disd. Sept. 30, 1865.
 Washington Wm. e Feb. 1, 1865, m o Nov. 6, 1865.

U. S. Colored Recruits.**13th U. S. Colored Artillery.**

Armstead Wansley, c March 28, 1865.
 Barnett W. H. c March 28, 1865.
 Brooks Chas. e March 15, 1865.
 Brooke Jarratt, e March 15, 1865.
 Dolen Albert, e March 28, 1865.
 Dorsey Jno. c April 1, 1865.
 Gillespie Phil. e March 16, 1865.
 Hall Jas. e March 15, 1865.
 Harris T. J. a March 13, 1865.
 Holmes Henry, e March 30, 1865.
 Hannan Robt. e March 29, 1865.
 Hodge R. D. C. e April 4, 1865.
 Jones Dallaw, e March 15, 1865.
 McDowell Green, e March 10, 1865.
 Moore Benj. e March 16, 1865.
 Owens Henry, e March 16, 1865.
 Palmer Dan. e March 9, 1865.
 Pleasant Josiah, e March 11, 1865.
 Smith Henry, e March 15, 1865.
 Taylor Zechariah, e March 29, 1865.

Miscellaneous Organizations.*Private.*

Smith Chas. F. e Dec. 17, 1864, 16th Kansas Cav.

1st Army Corps.**Company No. 1.***Private.*

Hines Jno. e Feb. 2, 1865, m o Feb. 1, 1866.

Company No. 2.*Private.*

Walstedt Carl, e Feb. 22, 1865, m o Feb. 22, 1866.

Company No. 4.*Private.*

Sweet Henry H. e March 1, 1865, m o March 1, 1866.

Company No. 8.*Private.*

Chase James E. c March 24, 1865, m o March 26, '66.

Company No. 8.*Privates.*

Shawley J. W. e April 11, 1865, m o April 11, 1866.
 Worden Wm. e April 11, 1865, m o April 11, 1866.
 Peonington J. W. e April 13, 1865, m o April 13, '66.

Company No. 11.*Private.*

Nokes R. D. e April 6, 1865.

Recruits for Regular Army.**2d U. S. Infantry.**

Bergman Jno. A. e Dec. 1861.
 Barney Fraocia, e Nov. 1864.
 Dolen Martin, e Nov. 1864.
 Geiss Simon, e Dec. 1861.
 Garvey Jno. e Dec. 1864.
 King D. A. e Nov. 1861.
 Murphy Thos. e Nov. 1864.
 Reiche t Louis, e Dec. 1864.
 Smith Jas. e Dec. 1864.
 Sommers J. P. e Dec. 1861.
 Sceibert Jno. e Dec. 1864.

13th U. S. Infantry.

Bonney Wm. e Sept. 1865.
 Brennan Chas. e Aug. 1865.
 Conley Jas. e Oct. 1865.
 Davis Jno. e July. 1865.
 Henry Andrew, e Oct. 1864.
 Hudson Benj. e Oct. 1865.
 Hoskinson W. O. e Aug. 1865.
 Lake L. D. e Oct. 1865.
 McDowell Sam. e Aug. 1865.
 Marlow W. S. e Aug. 1865.
 McCarty Frank, e Aug. 1865.
 Peterman Wm. e Aug. 1865.
 Reynolds J. e Aug. 1865.
 Reid Robt. e Oct. 1865.
 Sweetman J. W. e Oct. 1864.
 Steel J. J. e Sept. 1865.
 Taylor Zechariah, e Sept. 1865.
 Taylor C. B. e Sept. 1865.
 Ury Sam. e July. 1865.
 Winters Henry, e July. 1865.
 Welch Barclay, e Aug. 1865.
 York Benj. e Oct. 1864.

19th U. S. Infantry.

Bemont D. A. e Sept. 2, 1862.
 Monroe Aug. e Sept. 2, 1862.
 Manning A. D. e Sept. 2, 1862.
 Wiesenbhorn J. C. e Oct. 1, 1862.

Hospital Stewards U. S. Army.

Aldrich Isaac, e March 3, 1864.
 Sealon J. A. e March 30, 1864.

CHAPTER XI.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS—BY WHOM AND HOW MADE—FIRST SETTLERS—OLD
SETTLER'S SOCIETY—LIST OF MEMBERS—EARLY EXPERIENCES—FIRST
FERRY—EARLY CUSTOMS—LOST CHILDREN—FIRST MILL—THEIR LIFE
AND WORK.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS—BY WHOM AND HOW MADE.

A writer for the *Western Monthly Magazine* in speaking of the emigration to the Western States, during the years from 1820 to 1835, says:

Wherever the traveler chances to wander over the wide West, he encounters the great army of immigrants moving towards the setting sun. The cry is "Still they come." Along the whole chain of the Alleghany ridge they may be seen crossing into our valley by every pass which nature or art has rendered practicable; they are thrown in shoals upon the shores of the great lakes of the North; they ascend in steamboats from New Orleans, and the sentiment expressed by all who have arrived before them is, "Let them come, there is room enough for all, and they can never eat us out of house and home." The universal Yankee nation might be conveniently settled upon the plains of Illinois, and all the free whites that can be spared from the South would find elbow room in Missouri.

The delightful season in which we are writing brings these scenes forcibly to our recollection; the weather dry, the sky serene, the atmosphere mild, the roads dry and smooth, the corn ripe, the cattle and hogs fat, and the land teeming with abundance. It is the season of the year in which the emigrant may travel with the greatest facility and cheapness. We have seen them, at this time of the year, strung along the roads of Illinois in such numbers that there seemed to be no end to the long cavalcade. Here is a little train of wagons loaded with furniture and farming tools. The owner, a stout, sunburnt man, walks before; the wife and children are stowed away among the baggage; the tall girls and great, muscular boys, each of the latter with a rifle on his shoulder, are strolling in the rear. They are from Tennessee. At night they halt by a spring or on the bank of a stream; a fire is kindled, the beds and pallets are spread upon the ground, and after a hearty supper, the whole party repose comfortably in the open air. There is another party from the same State; they are more wealthy; the men ride on horseback, the females are in carriages or on horses, and there is a train of negroes. They are going to Missouri. Here is a family from Kentucky. They are very much like those that have just passed, except they are better "fixed," they carry more household goods, and are a grade further advanced in their notions of comfort. All these that we have described are reputable farmers, who will enrich themselves and do credit to the State. There is a band of a different character; several families are together; not because misery loves company, for, wretched

as they seem, they are as happy as the others. They are all on foot, except a decrepit matron, who is mounted on a lean pony, with a child in her lap, and a half naked, wicked boy behind. Their "plunder" is carried in an ox-cart; the men carry axes, guns and knives, and are a half-clad, hungry, ferocious-looking set, who, in older and wealthier countries, if not taken for robbers or Gypsies, would be arrested for the crime of poverty. Yet except their poverty, and the indolence that produced it, there is no harm in them. Among them is a widow and nine children, all bare-footed and bare-headed. She lost "her man" lately, and finding it hard to get along in the world, is going to try a new country. These are from North Carolina. A little covered wagon is seen—a creaking, crazy affair almost worn out, drawn by one horse whose last debt to nature seems to be nearly due. Within are seated a young man and woman; they are man and wife, and are as like each other as two peas. They have had the ague regularly every year, and are as sallow as a dried corn-stalk. They have no property along, nor any baggage except a few blankets, a pot, or skillet, a gun and an axe, and as a fit companion for their horse, a half-starved, long-eared hound. They meet a gentleman who happens to be a lawyer in his circuit. The man hails him, and stops his lean pony, who straightway pokes down his head, and falls to cropping the tall grass: "Stranger, can you tell me of a good place to settle?"

"O yes, it is all good here. You can't go amiss."

"I want to find a good piece of land that belongs to Congress."

"Then you have come to the right place, for the Government owns nearly all the land that you see unimproved."

"Well, I reckon, stranger, it would be no harm to settle down a'most anywhere and build a cabin."

"None in the world. Where did you come from?"

"From North Car'liny."

"How long have you been coming?"

"Three weeks."

"Where did you intend to go when you started?"

"Nowhere in particular. Me and my wife thought we'd hunt a place to settle. We've no money nor plunder—nothing but ourselves and this nag—and we thought we'd try our luck in a new country."

Sometimes a dozen or twenty families collect in the evening at the same camping ground. They build their separate fires, and circle around them. Whole acres are covered with beds, tents, wagons, and horses and cattle. The men mix together, the women interchanging civilities, and the whole scene is one of lively and picturesque interest. While the weather is open there are few hardships to encounter in such a journey; but occasionally it rains, the wind changes, and cold, driving showers pelt the defenceless travelers. They cannot travel in the storm. Some crawl into their earriages and wagons, some make shelters by suspending sheets and coverlets upon poles, and some fare no better than the domestic animals, who turn their backs to the wind. At the rude and primitive taverns and houses of entertainment are to be met strangers of another class—gentlemen on horse-back, families who are not accustomed to camping out, merchants, lawyers, and wealthy farmers, all floating along in the great stream of emigration. They are mostly from the Southern and Middle States. But, where is the Yankee all this while? He is on the way; no mistake about him; wherever there is money to be made by hard labor, Jonathan will find

out the place. But he has no notion of camping out, and traveling by land is expensive to those who stop at taverns. He counted the cost before he came forth to this battle of life; he traced the various routes upon the maps, read all the books he could borrow touching the subject, and wrote to divers postmasters in the West with whom he could correspond without the expense of postage. He even strained a point, and paid the postage upon a few letters of inquiry. He therefore not only knows where he is going, but has ascertained the cheapest route, and most eligible conveyance. He is floating along the lake, or patiently meandering the Ohio. To look at him you would not suppose him worth a cent, nor does he care what you think about the matter; he knows to the contrary. He has sold out all he had, and put the whole concern into his purse. He is a small, active, grave man, and most probably has been a deacon. That decent, neat old lady who is traveling with him has been his partner in the joys and sorrows of life for many years. She takes great interest in everything she sees, and makes many inquiries about fevers, Indians, alligators, etc. Poor lady! she will never like the West a whit better than she does now. She is too old to degenerate, and too good to get better. There is more hope for the rosy, buxom girls who come from the same section. They have come to the West to do good, and they will succeed—they will teach school for six months or a year, and then they will get married, which is better for them. Those slim young men, sons of Jonathan, are graduates and they are coming West to be lawyers and doctors. They are going to supply the waste places, and become the teachers and leaders of the sections wherein they may drive their stake.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of the county, as near as we can ascertain, was commenced by Justus I. Perrigo, an old soldier, on the land received from the Government for his services in the war of 1812, in 3 south 8 west, in Mill Creek district, in 1821. In the autumn of the same year, or the winter following, Daniel Pyle settled in 2 south, 6 west, in Wigle district; in March, 1823, Jno. Wood and Maj. Rose located at Quincy, and raised the first crop without fencing; having to travel thirty miles to get a plow sharpened, and forty miles to mill. During the same year, Maj. Campbell and Wm. Worley made an improvement in town, 1 north, 8 west, in Center District. Settlements were commenced in Bear Creek District in 1826; in Clayton and North East, in 1829 or 1830.

THE OLD SETTLERS.

BY SARAH EDWARDS HENSHAW.

Oh! band heroic! none can know
The courage and the toil,
With which they tracked the wilderness
And tamed the unbroken soil;
Each furrow bore a costly price
Of human hopes and fears,
Was fertilized by sweat of man,
And wet with woman's tears.

Yes: lovely is the prairie wide,
As to-day it meets our gaze,
Smiling with fields of blending grain—
Tasselled with golden maize;

And peacefully the Illinois
Goes singing on its way,
By many a cheerful cottage home
And many a city gay.

"Starved Rock" still lifts its battlements
High o'er the smiling vale,
And, gazing, looks for dusky forms
Far down the Indian trail,
But the white man's iron parallel
Is the only track he sees,
And the war-whoop of the iron horse
Alone comes on the breeze.

Where cabin and where wigwam once
Dotted the prairie wide,
City and town of world renown
Hold homes of joy and pride.
Glad sounds of busy industry
With each new sun awake,
And white-winged ships of commerce skim
The bosom of the lake.

Then may God bless the pioneers,
Hero and heroine!
Whose firmness wrought the mighty change
Which in our "West" is seen.
And when you sit in peaceful home,
Or gaze abroad with joy,
Honor the grand old settlers then
Of grand young Illinois.

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

The old settlers of Adams and Brown counties effected a temporary organization, which was found to be imperfect and incomplete, in the year 1869. In the following year, 1870, on the 1st day of September, a permanent organization was perfected. The meeting was held at Clayton, and a large number of old settlers, with their families, were in attendance. The constitution adopted was substantially as follows:

ARTICLE 1. This organization shall be known as the Old Settlers' Association of Adams and Brown counties. The objects of the Association are to preserve the facts, occurrences and recollections in regard to the early settlement of the country; state of the society in the early days; to recall the hardships, and learn the lessons to be drawn therefrom; nothing shall be put down in malice, and no old story shall be revived that does injury to the living or dead.

ARTICLE 2. The officers of the association shall be a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and Historian. An executive committee shall be appointed whose duty it shall be to carry out all the measures of the society committed to them. The officers and the executive committee shall serve for one year.

ARTICLE 3. The manner of conducting the meetings of the association shall be in accordance with the customary proceedings of parliamentary bodies. The Historian of the society shall be the custodian of all the historical papers and relics of the association.

ARTICLE 4. Annual meetings shall be held at such a time and place as the association, at any of its meetings, shall direct. At any meeting a majority vote may require each member to pay such sum of money, not to exceed one dollar, as may be found necessary to pay for the printing and other absolute expenses of the society. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum at any regular meeting.

ARTICLE 5. The constitution can be amended and by-laws attached at any regular meeting, by a majority vote of the members present.

The following are the first officers of the association:

President, John McCoy, Clayton; *Vice-Presidents*, Wilson Lane, Quincy; Nicholas Hobbs, Brown county; Henry Asbury, Quincy; Robert Curry, Brown county; William



Silas Beebe
(DECEASED)

Laughlin, Mendon; Joshua Keller, Mendon. *Secretary*, S. J. Morey, Clayton. *Treasurer*, Thomas Lackey, Clayton. *Historian*—Thomas Bailey, Camp Point.

Executive Committee, J. J. Walthy, Clayton; Henry Asbury, Quincy; Granville Bond, Brown county.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The following is a list of those who signed the association register.

NAMES.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	NAMES.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.
Ira Tyler.....	1840	C. C. Reynolds.....	1835
E. T. Stewart.....	1840	H. C. Whitford.....	1833
Jared Blonsett.....	1838	O. H. Bennett.....	1832
Lemuel Burke.....	1832	W. B. Douglas.....	1835
Peter A. Sickal.....	1848	Wm. Beckit.....	1836
T. J. Bates.....	1832	Wm. McFarland.....	1832
J. H. Holton.....	1835	Thos. Pope.....	1837
J. A. Waddell.....	1834	Fred. Collins.....	1837
S. E. Siger.....	1836	A. E. Drain.....	1836
John Arrowsmith.....	1841	J. H. Eckes.....	1842
Lucien Kingman.....	1834	J. Montgomery, Ohio.....	1839
D. H. St. Clair.....	1835	Sam Bryerton, Pennsylvania.....	1841
Henry Wood.....	1832	Chas. Ballou, Tennessee.....	1826
Nat. Pease.....	1834	Jos. Hanks, Indiana.....	1826
Joseph Artus.....	1837	Geo. Green, Pennsylvania.....	1837
John Wolfe.....	1831	J. B. Lung, Kentucky.....	1835
Ira Kimmon.....	1834	A. J. Pautz.....	1840
Thomas Bailey, Maryland.....	1840	G. O. Pond.....	1839
Elisha Turner, Indiana.....	1833	Wm. Taylor.....	1832
James Hunter.....	1847	John Dannery.....	1831
Paul Korantz.....	1838	Martin Stewart.....	1832
Wm. Shull.....	1835	Anna Broady.....	1827
James Campbell.....	1831	O. Waddell.....	1829
James Sykes.....	1834	Wm. Goodman.....	1823
N. B. Beahertsar.....	1835	David Curl.....	1831
W. A. Strickler.....	1839	Hugh Lewis.....	1837
John Carbaugh.....	1837	J. O. Waddell.....	1829
Nancy Briscoe.....	1827	A. C. Porter.....	1846
G. B. Dimock.....	1838	U. S. Pinfred.....	1838
J. W. Goodwyn.....	1837	J. M. Cyrus.....	1838
Farrow Hamrick.....	1831	Jno. Linn.....	1839
Eaton Littlefield.....	1838	S. N. Black.....	1836
L. M. Littlefield.....	1839	A. F. Campbell.....	1838
Chas. Maertz.....	1836	L. E. Reynolds.....	1835
W. B. Powers.....	1838	J. C. Malthaner.....	1856
Porter Smith.....	1826	J. C. Cox.....	1838
G. A. Miller.....	1836	Isaac McNeil.....	1849
Wm. Campbell.....	1829	Wm. Bellow.....	1826
J. T. Harding.....	1838	Jos. B. Gilpin.....	1842
Henry Lyle.....	1822	Jas. Wisebart.....	1834
A. M. Petrie.....	1830	J. P. Shannon.....	1837
T. J. Long.....	1831	Mrs. Mary E. Butz.....	1829
Benj. Gould.....	1832	A. H. D. Butz.....	1834
Adam Schmitt.....	1834	E. L. Bartholomew.....	1835
J. S. Beckit.....	1835	Wm. Mibby.....	1837
J. C. Orr.....	1828	Jno. Howell.....	1831
Thos. Payne, England.....	1837	W. W. Glenn.....	1828
Wilson Lane.....	1836	E. B. Hoyt.....	1843
E. R. Wooters.....	1840	P. H. McFarland.....	1832
Eli Engle.....	1850	A. G. Laning.....	1845
Jesse Phipps.....	1840	J. Robinson.....	1833
Lewis McFarland.....	1831	David Wolfe.....	1831
Jas. Tuxford.....	1840	J. C. Browdy.....	1830
Geo. Arrowsmith.....	1837	D. W. Campbell.....	1831
Thos. G. Black.....	1835	J. T. Alexander.....	1828
Wm. O'Harra, Kentucky.....	1846	H. C. Craig.....	1829
J. Gault.....	1836	Horace Reynolds.....	1835
Thos. Hamilton.....	1830	A. W. Blakesley.....	1841

NAMES.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.	NAMES.	DATE OF ARRIVAL.
T. Graff.....	1844	Daniel Lix.....	1829
J. B. Shahaney.....	1838	T. P. Coan.....	1836
W. W. Shannon.....	1842	Jno. Petrie.....	1835
Mary H. Gurn.....	1836	Dan Pile, Tennessee.....	1831
T. E. Durant.....	1837	Geo. Petrie.....	1834
W. D. Dodd.....	1827	A. K. Powers, Virginia.....	1832
G. R. Phelps.....	1833	J. H. McFarling, Ohio.....	1834
Jenny Lane.....	1836	Jno. McCoy.....	1831
E. S. Frank.....	1852	J. F. Owen.....	1834
J. J. Earl.....	1845	W. D. Ruddell.....	1834
J. L. Lucas.....	1850	Thos. Leachman.....	1837
Rebecca Earl.....	1827	M. F. Alexander.....	1841
Margaret Allen.....	1838	J. Franklin.....	1840
Mrs. E. Mellon.....	1844	W. H. Miller, Ohio.....	1850
Thos. Reddick.....	1829	W. W. McFarland.....	1837
Thos. Briggs.....	1834	Sarah Stewart.....	1830
Chas. Chase.....	1832	Uriah Henson.....	1849
M. L. Stewart.....	1837	H. R. Motter.....	1855
E. B. Keep.....	1837	Mary M. Lung, Delaware.....	1833
D. G. McFarland.....	1834	W. F. Rampy.....	1839
Mrs. Ann Root.....	1829	Jefferson Cleaver, Vermont.....	1836
T. L. Howden.....	1838	J. B. Hendricks.....	1832
Lydia E. Howden.....	1832	Isom Vancel.....	1828
J. Pills, Pennsylvania.....	1840	J. W. Pearce, Tennessee.....	1831
K. Clarkson.....	1816	Woodford Lawrence, Virginia.....	1831
Oliver Howes, Massachusetts.....	1830	Dan Bolinger.....	1836
C. G. Timmons, Ohio.....	1838	Jas. A. Wallace, Kentucky.....	1835
Geo. McMurray, Kentucky.....	1829	R. Campbell, Tennessee.....	1851
Bradly Stewart, Ohio.....	1833	F. M. Curry.....	1830
Julia A. Dodd.....	1835	E. H. Hamilton, Kentucky.....	1833
Christian Piles, Pennsylvania.....	1840	J. B. Montgomery, Ohio.....	1840
Rebecca Chase, Pennsylvania.....	1830	W. H. Langdon, Indiana.....	1837
J. D. Morris.....	1852	G. Fry, Kentucky.....	1836
Jno. Pierce.....	1829	R. R. Garner, Indiana.....	1831
Cynthia Robinson.....	1833	E. C. Downey, Indiana.....	1835
Eliza W. Duncan, Kentucky.....	1829	J. R. Kern, Virginia.....	1840
J. C. Robinson.....	1835	Julia Rampy.....	1831
Leonard Hoffman, New Jersey.....	1836	Emma Maden.....	1842
Josiah Douglas, Kentucky.....	1835	E. Downing, Indiana.....	1831
J. C. Smith, Kentucky.....	1836	Mrs. E. Notin.....	1828
W. C. Robinson, North Carolina.....	1833	G. W. Cox.....	1841
G. J. Akers.....	1836	N. Swain.....	1841
Frank Parker.....	1850	A. Geddings.....	1835
J. L. Hopper, Tennessee.....	1839	N. L. Garner.....	1831
Jno. Craig, Kentucky.....	1829	W. H. Gage.....	1836
G. C. Trotter, South Carolina.....	1836	J. H. Madan.....	1852
J. O. Bernard, Kentucky.....	1834	John Donnely.....	1831
W. A. Wallace, Kentucky.....	1835	Francis Amen.....	1832
Martin W. Larby.....	1830	Christiana Kennedy.....	1830
Mary A. Wallace, Kentucky.....	1835	P. A. Howes.....	1830
Eleanor Plochouse, Kentucky.....	1831	Oliver Howes.....	1830

At the next meeting of the Association, which was in 1871, the following by-laws were adopted:

SECTION 1. The Old Settlers' Society shall hold their meetings annually, on the first Thursday, and the Friday next thereafter, in the month of September.

SECTION 2. The hour of meeting shall be 10 o'clock, A. M., of the first day, and at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., of the second day.

SECTION 3. At the appointed hour the President shall call the society to order; and if he be not present, the oldest Vice-President shall preside.

SECTION 4. Special meetings of the society may be called by the President on the written application of at least twenty members of the society; and in case of the death, absence, or inability of the President, the oldest Vice-President shall act. The time and place of such meeting shall be named in such call, as also the object of such meeting.

ARTICLE II.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The Secretary of the society shall keep a correct record of all proceedings of the society, which shall be furnished for publication to the Historian; and it shall be the duty of the Historian to publish, in connection with the minutes of the Secretary, all the historical facts collected by such historian, under the care and supervision of the Executive Committee.

SECTION 2. The Treasurer shall collect and take care of all moneys of the Society, and pay it out on the order of the Committee of General Arrangements, properly attested and approved by the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE III.—ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. The elections for officers shall take place and be held at the hour of 4 o'clock, P. M., of the second day's meeting (nevertheless the society, for convenience, may hold said election at some other hour, if so determined by a vote of the society), annually, and may be by ballot, if so desired by the society, at the time of such election, a majority of all the votes cast being necessary to a choice.

ARTICLE IV.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Standing Committee shall be an executive committee, as provided in the constitution, and a finance committee, consisting of three (3), whose duty shall be to look after and properly take care of the finances of the society, and see that all claims against the society are correct before the same is paid, and they shall report the condition of the finances annually to the society.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

SECTION 2. There shall be a committee of general arrangements, consisting of ten, to be appointed (as well as all other committees not otherwise provided for), by the president, or in case of his disability to act, the oldest vice-president, at least one month before the annual meeting, whose duty it shall be to appoint such other committees as may be necessary, and make all necessary arrangements for the comfort and accommodation of the society.

ARTICLE V.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All persons who are residents of Adams or Brown counties may become members of this association by registering their names on the journal of the society and paying fifty cents as an admittance fee to the treasurer, and thereafter annually twenty-five cents, which funds shall be applied to defray the expenses of the society, and if there be a surplus fund it shall be disposed of as may be directed by the society.

The signers of the society register that year, which included some of the citizens of Brown and other adjacent counties, was as follows:

NAME AND NATIVITY.	CAME TO STATE.	NAME AND NATIVITY.	CAME TO STATE.
William J. Rogers, Conn.....	1831	J. N. Ralston, Ky.....	1833
J. C. Kirkpatrick, Tenn.....	1829	Peter Ausmus, Tenn.....	1817
Wilson Vanderlip, N. Y.....	1838	Nancy Ann Haley, Ky.....	1834
Henry Asbury, Ky.....	1834	John Metz, Va.....	1835
John Dawson, N. C.....	1816	John Hagerty, Ky.....	1831
Robert Tillson, Mass.....	1822	John H. Keller, Sr. N. C.....	1831
Daniel Wilkes, Ky.....	1831	M. M. Bane, Ohio.....	1845
Thomas Lacky, Pa.....	1823	Mary A. Combs, Ky.....	1829
C. Weeks, Ill.....	1823	Jackson Davis, Va.....	1830
David Cure, Ky.....	1831	James Campbell, Ky.....	1830
O. C. Miner, N. Y.....	1836	Elnor Johnson, Ky.....	1831
James McCrark, Penn.....	1826	Granville Bond, Ky.....	1827
S. P. Church, R. I.....	1835	Elizabeth Bond, Ky.....	1827
Lorenzo Bull, Conn.....	1833	Jessie M. Kirkpatrick, Tenn.....	1827
Bradley Steward, Ohio.....	1833	M. S. Taylor, Ky.....	1833
A. Stewart, Ohio.....	1833	John H. Best, Ireland.....	1838
David K. Watson, Ohio.....	1836	John McCoy, Ky.....	1834
Josiah Bell, Ohio.....	1837	Mrs. Nancy Howes, Mass.....	1830
Richard Slaton, Ky.....	1823	R. H. Hurlbut, Vt.....	1834
Edward Jamison, Ireland.....	1838	Hugh Lewis, N. J.....	1837
John A. White, Tenn.....	1833	Sally Ann Johnson, Ind.....	1818
David Locke, Ky.....	1830	Ebenezer Turner, Me.....	1831
Sidney Parker, Vt.....	1834	John Downing, Va.....	1831
A. B. Kirkpatrick, Ga.....	1802		

EARLY EXPERIENCE.

Lorenzo Bull, speaking of courts in 1833, says, R. M. Young was judge of the Circuit Court; Henry H. Snow, clerk, recorder and clerk of Commissioners' Court; he was also probate judge, notary public, police magistrate, and had been post-master. Snow only made a meager living out of all his offices. Mr. Bull, at six dollars a month and board, did the bulk of the work and soon began to accumulate money. The sons of the Nutmeg State almost always thrive in new countries, and Mr. Bull has become a brilliant exponent of the general rule.

The court was held in those days in a two-story log building, that stood on the corner of Maine and Fifth, afterward Dimnocks', and now Huffmans' business stand. It had a puncheon floor and a carpenter shop in the second story, which was also used as a town hall. This building was burned and nobody seemed to regret it.

Mr. Bull describes the seal of Adams county as being of very primitive construction. The seal was fixed into a rough frame against the wall, and a walnut rail used for a lever to bring the impression out upon the paper; upon the extreme end of this, it was the custom of Mr. Bull to throw his avoirdupois, and thereby produce the seal of the county of Adams. For two years all the records are still seen in Mr. Bull's handwriting.

Gov. Glenn's history of early times embodies some remarkable incidents of pioneer days, and he says, in an address before the old settlers:

"Mills were very scarce in those days. I can remember my father going sixty miles to mill, but then he took as much grain as ten yoke of oxen could haul, and did not have to go again for six months. Hominy was a very convenient substitute for the staff of life, and the labors of the day were often supplemented by a course of hominy beating after supper."

"This process of obtaining food was common among all the men of early days, and the hominy mortar, and later the hominy mill, was an institution of the land. There was also a variety of this food known as hulled corn or lye hominy, and this use of chemical agents, instead of laborious mechanical appliance, was very popular with the young and rising generation.

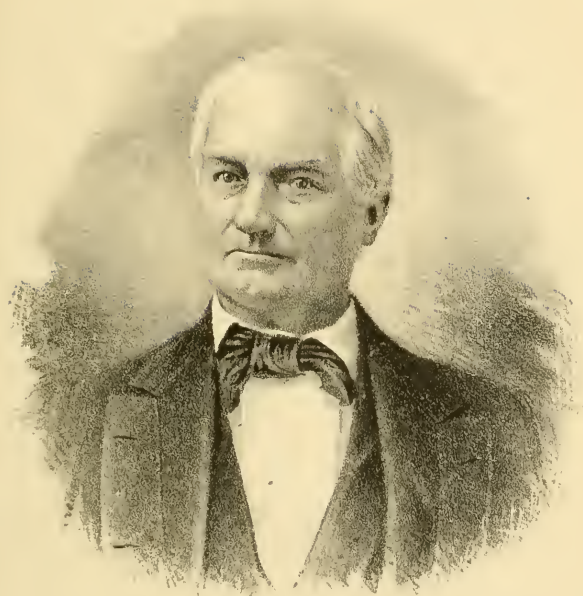
"Many of the agricultural implements used by early settlers were of a unique character and suited to the exigencies of the times. Harrows were constructed from the fork of a tree, and supplied with wooden teeth. Plows were of divers pattern and various shapes. Wooden mold boards, made from a tree that twisted against the sun, or with it, as you desired to turn the furrow to the right or left, fastened on the plowshare and attached to the stock, furnished the implement for plowing the ground.

"The wheat was cut with the old-fashioned sickle or reap-hook. Cradles afterwards superseded the sickles, although at first bitterly opposed by many as an innovation.

"The clothing of the pioneers was all of domestic manufacture. Wool, flax, and even cotton were products of the country. These the women wove and spun into various kinds of cloth such as linen, linsey, jeans, and cotton cloth."

Mr. Wm. D. Dodd in his remarks at one of these meetings stated that his was the ninth family in Quincy. He described the old bar-shear plow, and stated that he had marched behind one of them many a day with no other clothing upon his person than what is generally worn beneath a man's vest. His father traded a clock for an acre of ground at the corner of Twelfth and Maine streets, and Governor Wood afterwards bought it for \$100.

Mr. Thomas Sackey, of Adams county, also brought up many old facts.



A. H. D. Butler
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

He could not complain of hardships in particular, the people of that day were generally of the right kind. When you went to a neighbor's house then, the first thing asked was, "Have you been to dinner?" and hospitality always prevailed. He spoke of the big snow in 1830, and said he was in Morgan county, and wanted to get home. The storm was blinding, and it was almost impossible to face it. After several trials he got a good hold of the tail of one of the oxen, and told him to go. The ox went dragging him on the snow and finally landed him at the house. During these times it is said that two and a-half bushels of shelled corn would buy one yard of domestic or one pound of coffee. In August the settlers were very liable to take the ague or "shakes," as they were called, which is a malarious disease not yet entirely driven from the country.

In the old settlers meeting of 1872, George McMurray said:

"He came to this country in 1829, and had lived here ever since. He was poor like some of his neighbors, but always had something to eat. He went a bee-hunting once, and got into a nettle patch, and thought at first he was walking on snakes. He looked for snakes three times and that ended his bee-hunt. He lay on the west side of the branch north of Clayton one winter night without any covering except his coat. He went to sleep, and he waked up in the night and found that he was cold, and had to roll around on the grass before he could limber himself up. He traveled 600 miles from Quincy to Kentucky and back on six bits and didn't sponge or beg."

Mr. Joseph Turner stated that he came to Adams Co. in 1834, and was informed by George Campbell that the first white man who built a house in Adams was named Lyle. Mr. Campbell was the only neighbor to Lyle for many years.

Mr. Wm. M. Dodd also related his experience. He said among other things that his father bought a lot of Ed. Pearce on the corner of Fourth and Maine streets (which included what was lately Dr. Rallston's property) for \$120 in trade.

The first person who ever made a shoe for sale in Quincy was a man named Druand, of French extraction.

Mr. Harrison Dills told of the summary punishment of a thief who was ordered to run the gauntlet, and right where the Virginia house used to stand the double line of men was formed, each armed with a hickory stick, and after the peculator had made the trip through those lines he was ready to "go west," or anywhere to be away from Quincy.

Solomon Wigle related that in the year 1828, three stray cattle came into the neighborhood where his father resided, and Mr. Wigle, Sr., took them up and advertised them as the law required. One of them proved to be so unruly that he could not be restrained in any ordinary enclosure, and roamed over the country at will, annoying the community until forbearance ceasing to be a virtue, they held a consultation, at which it was decided that something must be done; and as they believed in the principles of justice, they concluded to give him a trial for his life. Accordingly a regular court was organized, with judge, sheriff, jurors and attorneys, and a fair and impartial trial was held at the new log schoolhouse, which resulted in verdict of guilty and the penalty of death to the offending steer. He was to be slaughtered and properly dressed upon a given day and the beef divided *per capita* among the families of the neighborhood. The hide was to be converted into a rawhide belt for Mr. Wigle's horse grist-mill. The sentence was executed to the letter, this being the first case of capital punishment in the county.

Col. C. A. Warren relates that when he first came to Adams county he and his niece crossed the Mississippi river July 4, 1836, where Keokuk and his followers, ten in number, had pitched their tents and were worshipping their spirit Manitou by sacrificing a black dog. On the corner of their tent hung a string of ten scalps—taking scalps was the corner-stone of their civilization. The chief took the hand of Mr. Warren's niece and counting the rings upon her fingers said, "How many scalps you take." That was the nature of civilization then.

Col. Warren refers to the time when Quincy lawyers, in the days of "Sacketts Harbor," rode from Quincy to Springfield on horseback. He says that Judge O. C. Skinner, Hon. O. H. Browning, Hon. A. Williams and himself frequently got stuck in the "Harbor" (now the site of Mound Station) and had to help each other out.

Robert Becket, of Clayton, spoke of the open prairie where Keokuk Junction now stands. He has hunted wolves on that identical spot, and was positive at that time that it would never be settled up. The settlers then came to a new country singly and by families, but now the case is different, for they go in gangs, which latter method he considered a great improvement on the former.

A. T. Stone, of Quincy, in speaking of the early times in Adams county says that when he came, which was in 1822, Gov. Wood lived in a small cabin in Quincy, where the Tellico mill is now situated. Henry Lyle lived at Liberty, and these, with a few other families, constituted the population of Adams county. In Schuyler county, Rushville only contained half a dozen families. At Atlas, the county seat of Pike county, which county included an immense territory, not more than three families resided. He knew all the families that lived in the military tract. Up to 1830 the emigration was very scarce. The deep snow of that year was very severe, and prevented many from coming, as they had fears that the snow would cause loss of life. Settlers did not commence coming in until 1833. The wood was never prepared in those days in the fall, but a tree was cut as needed in the winter. The tree was hauled to the cabin and used up as required.

FIRST FERRY.

In the year 1838, May 16, Woodford Lawrence in company with two other men, built the first ferry boat that probably ever crossed the Mississippi river in the vicinity of Quincy. It was constructed of two canoes, a platform connecting them, around which a railing was built to keep the animals and other passengers from falling off into the water. The first passengers were three horses which were safely carried across one at a time. This primitive ferry made the trip across the river at the mouth of Mill creek. It was built for the purpose of carrying the horses across the river, their owners being desirous of taking a trip in the State of Missouri.

As showing the extreme cold weather of the winter of 1843, it is stated that on the 3rd of April, Jacob Abbott, and Jacob Hunsaker crossed the Mississippi on the ice. They made the trip on foot, leaving the Missouri shore at Hannibal, and arrived safely at their homes in Payson and Liberty townships, returning from a visit in Missouri. They had long poles to assist them in case the ice gave away, but the ice was found to be safe.

EARLY CUSTOMS.

While the early settlers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation, and had their season for fun and enjoyment. If they did not re-

ceive the visits of the theatrical or minstrel troop, they contrived to break the monotony of their daily life. Among the more general forms of amusement were the "quilting bee," the "corn-husking," or "corn-shucking," and the "apple-paring." The "quilting-bee," as the name would indicate was where the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining hour" was exemplified in making quilts for the household in which the "bee" was held. In the afternoon the ladies for miles around gathered at the appointed place, and while their tongues would not cease to play, their hands were kept busy in making the quilt. A great desire was always felt by all present to complete the work as soon as possible, for then the real fun began. In the evening the gentlemen came, and their arrival was the notice to commence some boisterous yet innocent game in which all joined. The dance also constituted a part of the evening's amusement.

"Corn husking" was where both sexes joined in the husking. They assembled in a large barn which was prepared for the occasion, and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner the husking began. When a lady found a red ear she was entitled to a kiss from each gentleman; if a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. This feature of the programme was a source of unlimited fun and frolic. After the corn had been husked, the floor was cleared and the old violin brought into requisition, when the merry dance followed, continuing until broad daylight in the morning.

"Apple paring" often called the young people together, on which occasion the apples were pared for the winter's sauce. The same concluding festivities followed the apple paring as was the case with the "quilting bee" and "corn husking."

Hunting was a favorite amusement of the men. Game was killed as much for the pastime it afforded as to supply the wants and necessities of the families.

House-raising furnished another occasion for assemblages and enjoyment. Buildings were then made of such massive timbers as to require a large force of men to erect them, which was done solely by muscular power, all the appliances of modern times for such purposes being entirely ignored, if not unknown. On these occasions liquor was always free to all present. These raisings were cheerfully performed by all the neighbors, knowing the assistance would be returned should occasion require it. Log rolling was another source of profit and recreation combined. When a man had felled the timber on a considerable space of ground, it was impossible for him, without aid, to get the logs together so as to burn them. He therefore invited all his neighbors, who came with a good will, and brought the logs together. The work ended with a supper and a social good time.

Election day was observed as a holiday. The men came to the polls, voted, drank, wrestled, ran foot races, and otherwise enjoyed themselves.

LOST CHILDREN.

While David Campbell was away, on a trip to Kentucky on business, in the Fall of 1832, his two sons, James and his next oldest brother were sent by their mother in search of the cows, which, in those days, roamed at will over many square miles of unfenced and uncultivated lands. They were aged six and eight years respectively. They started, and while

wandering through the thickets that skirted Little Missouri creek, became confused and lost their way. After roving about until late in the cool, frosty October night, bare-foot and thinly clad, and leaving much of the clothing with which they started among the brush and briars, they sought the most dense part of a hazel thicket, and breaking some of the boughs, stuck them in the ground to protect themselves from the wind, procured clubs with which to defend themselves from the wolves and bears, and lay down to rest, each taking turns to warm the other's feet. Their mother became alarmed, searched for them in vain, and went to Obadiah Nixe's, —who was the first settler in Clayton township,—living two miles distant, and notified his family. One of their number rode to the other neighbor, three or four miles farther away, and they united in the search for the lost boys, hallowing as they went. They found them about four o'clock in the morning, and conveyed them to their almost distracted mother unharmed, but nearly perishing with cold.

The first mill ever constructed within the limits of the city was in 1824, when a Dr. Baker, seeing the necessity of such an invention, contrived a machine for pounding corn, the motive power being the running water of a creek on whose banks the primitive mill was erected. Placing the grain in a mortar, an industrious pestle soon reduced it to a state suited to manufacture "hoe cakes." A tragical incident connected with the history of this, "the first grist mill in Quincy," should not be omitted. One night when the mill was in active operation, an unsophisticated coon, instigated by the gnawings of hunger, or perhaps by motives of curiosity, attempted to penetrate into its hidden recesses. The descending pestle gave him a forcible intimation that his presence was undesired, and knocking him into the mortar, it continued to pound him with a hearty good will until morning, by which time we may conclude that his spirit of exploration was effectually subdued. The condition of the "grist" may be more easily imagined than described.

The importance of these old settler organizations must be manifest to every one, as considered solely for their historical features. They serve to keep alive memories of those early days in the settlement of a new country, that become valuable, not alone to those interested by personal presence, but to the general public, as furnishing facts that, without these associations, would remain untold and unpublished.

The lives and hardships of the pioneers are prolific sources of interest, as from their histories we glean the nobility of the human character when tested in the crucible of necessity. As a general rule these early settlers were bold, honest, hospitable, self-reliant, and industrious; in these respects, no matter from whence they came, they assimilated and became one people, united by that common interest, the building of homes and founding a new country. In their lives they exemplified "honest work for to-day; honest hope for to-morrow," and the present time illustrates the success of their undertaking. The populous country, with its improved system of mechanical implements, the school-house and the church, scattered over the face of the land, the railroads, connecting with their iron bands the East with the West, the thriving city and the growing town, all bear testimony to the wisdom of the early settlers who built, not alone for themselves, but for posterity. The entire Western world, and more particularly the Western States, is the heritage that these daring, honest and frugal people leave as an everlasting monument to their memory.



AsH Browning
QUINCY

CHAPTER XII.

BENCH AND BAR—JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT—PRIMITIVE PRACTICE—EARLY MEMBERS—LEGAL CONTESTS—BAR ASSOCIATION.

BENCH AND BAR.

The following interesting account of the judges who have presided in the Quiney Judicial District, is from the pen of Gen. John Tillson, of Quiney. To his kindness in permitting its publication in the present work, and for other material assistance in furnishing information relating to the early history of the city and county, acknowledgment is hereby made.

The Adams county bench and bar have alike sustained a proverbial prominence in the legal traditions of Illinois since the county organization, fifty years ago.

For a score or more of years subsequent to 1825 the bar stood prominent in public recognition of capacity, acquirement and success. It was the bar of the "Military Tract"—that portion of the State comprehended between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers and south of the latitude of Rock Island, which had been reserved by the general government for the soldiers of the war of 1812, and thus acquired the name of "Military Tract" or "Bounty Lands." The unavoidable issues arising from the collision between the claimants to these lands under the government patent and those under State tax title opened at once an arena for the development and display of the highest grade and need of legal talent.

Land law demands for its comprehension and practice a more profound capacity and more devoted learning than any other field of the great profession. Here it was cultivated. Here leading legal intellects gathered and strove. Here and by them were the broad land questions litigated, and herefrom the great lawyers made their periodical tours throughout the "tract"—where their names were as familiar as home words—in attendance on the semi-annual circuits of the court. Their attainments, prestige and success are a fresh existing remembrance to many, especially as there are still among us a number of noted Nestors of the bar, with the proud record of between forty and fifty years of practice, and to whose names have been attached public distinctions additional to their forensic fame.

Of the bench, however, though equally entitled to remembrance, less special knowledge has been preserved. Of the eleven judges who have presided over the Adams county circuit since 1825 the writer remembers all, and has been personally acquainted with all except the first, and it is proposed to give of them a skeleton sketch, with the regret that want of space precludes a more ample delineation of their careers and characteristics.

John Yoreke Sawyer, the first circuit judge, was a native of Vermont. His name appears enrolled as a lawyer December 7, 1820. As a lawyer he must have achieved a good reputation to have secured the appointment of judge at a time when New England men were popularly at a discount in

Illinois. On the bench he sustained an excellent reputation for integrity and ability, and was better educated than the majority of lawyers of his time. He was appointed at the session of 1824-25 and two years later was legislated out of office by the law of '26-7, which repealed the circuit court system and threw upon the supreme judges circuit court duty.

Judge Sawyer's first court was held in July, 1825, in the 16-foot square cabin of Willard Keyes, on Front street, near the foot of Vermont; this being selected as the only one of the three cabins then composing Quincy where there were no children. This session was but formal, and the first business term of the court was held on the 31st of October following. Judge Sawyer will be most remembered for his remarkable size. He was really a monster, weighing well up to 400 pounds. Our massive Senator Davis could have sat all day in his shade, while to balance the family substance he was the proprietor of a nice little wife who had hard work to send up the scale at ninety pounds.

He was of a jolly nature, as most fat men are, and this genial trait, added to his probity and acquirements, made him popular and respected during his two years' term. His wit was proverbial. "Madam," said he to an old Quincy landlady, "ain't your cows of different colors?" "Yes," said she, "we've got 'em black, and red, and white and spotted." "I thought so," says the roguish judge, "your butter speckles that way."

After leaving the bench he resumed the practice of his profession at Vandalia, the then State capital, and died March 13, 1836, being at the time editor of the *Vandalia Advocate*.

He was succeeded by one of the supreme judges whose name stands recorded as the first licensed lawyer in Illinois, May 14, 1819.

Samuel D. Lockwood, who was born in central New York, came to Illinois in 1818; stopped first at Kaskaskia, and finally settled in Jacksonville, made that place his residence until after being retired from the bench in 1848, he removed to Batavia, in Kane county, where he died about six years since.

He had an excellent education, a very refined mind, studious habits, and proverbial purity of character. Lifted early in life to the supreme bench, he honored the ermine as few others have. His appearance was appropriate and imposing—white-haired while yet young, of graceful form, dignified and courteous in demeanor, he was a model jurist, and if not possessing the higher native intellect of some who graced the supreme bench, in the aggregate of qualification he was unexcelled. No public man of Illinois has passed under a longer period of constant observation and been clothed with as much of general confidence and respect. It might be said of him, as Daniel Webster said of Chief Justice Jay, that when the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on him it touched nothing less spotless than itself. Judge Lockwood's political connections were with the Whig and subsequently Republican party.

The business revolving upon the supreme judges, as they were required to do circuit duty, had so greatly increased that in 1831 a partial reorganization of the system was made and a fifth judicial circuit established, comprising the military tract, to which was appointed Richard M. Young, a Kentuckian by birth, whose legal career in Illinois was almost coeval with the existence of the State. He was a gentleman of exemplary habits, refined and industrious tastes, possessed of strong common sense and very much personal dignity of manner, but was devoid of mental sprightliness

or social magnetism. It is curious that with his slow, unimaginative mind and nature, seeming to border almost on dullness, he should have trodden such a prominent and successful political and public life. Men more gifted in every way than he were his associates, but they were distanced when they became his rivals; and it must be said of Judge Young that while never attaining a superior or commanding position, he sustained his public trust respectably and up to a complete public confidence. He was a child of fortune. His service as a judge ceased in 1837, when he took his seat in the United States Senate, to which he had been elected the previous winter. Filling out his full term of six years, during which time he was appointed by Governor Carlin State Agent, and visited Europe in that capacity; at the close of the same in 1841, he was appointed to the supreme bench; and afterward clerk of the House of Representatives in Washington; also commissioner of the general land office. Later he engaged in a legal and agency business until his mind gave way, and his last days were passed in an insane asylum. His political affiliations were always with the old Jackson, afterward Democratic, party.

The seat vacated by Judge Young, in 1837, was filled by the appointment of James H. Ralston, who had for several years been an active practicing lawyer of Quincy, and member of the legislature in 1836 and 1837. He, like his predecessor, and indeed like most of the prominent men during the early days of Illinois, was a native of Kentucky. His characteristics were industry and caution. His legal acquirements were greater than his success. He was a tall, rather ungraceful man, and not attractive as a speaker. A mistaken ambition for political positions, for which he was not peculiarly fitted, drew him away from the line of professional life, wherein he was gradually attaining success. His reputation on the bench exceeded that which he had as a lawyer. He resigned in 1838, was elected State senator in 1840, ran unsuccessfully for Congress in 1841 against John T. Stuart, in the district composed of the entire portion of the State north of and including Green county, afterwards emigrated to California, and met with an unfortunate death, his remains being found in the woods, where he either suddenly died or was slain by wild beasts. He was succeeded in 1839 by Peter Lott, one of the most genial men that ever graced the Adams county bench. Judge Lott came to Illinois in 1835 from New Jersey, his native State, locating first at Carthage, Hancock county. A few months later he removed to Quincy, where he resided for the next sixteen or seventeen years. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and attainments, with inherent legal qualifications, but of a rather indolent and pleasure-loving nature, which detracted from his success as a lawyer. These traits did not, however, affect his value on the bench, where he made a most excellent record. In person, Judge Lott was above the medium height, powerfully built, of light complexion and hair, with a broad face singularly expressive of humor. He, like Judge Ralston, was a Whig until about 1836, when he joined the Democratic party, of which he became a prominent member. Retired from the bench in 1841 under the operation of the reorganization judiciary law, he resumed legal practice, was elected to the lower house of the Legislature in 1844, enlisted as a private in Col. Bissell's regiment of Illinois infantry on the outbreak of the Mexican war, soon after became captain, and acquired credit at the battle of Buena Vista. On his return home he was in 1848 elected circuit clerk and recorder. This office he held for four years, and shortly after the expiration of his

term he went to California, was there put in charge of the United States mint, and died a few years later.

The Democratic party in the legislature, dissatisfied with the complexion of the supreme court, which was composed of four judges, three Whigs and one Democrat, all of whom held office by a life tenancy under the constitution, at the session of 1840-41 reorganized the judiciary by abolishing the circuit judge system, mustering them all out and adding five judges to the supreme bench (all Democrats) and imposing circuit court duty upon the supreme judges. The appointment from this district fell upon Stephen A. Douglas, who assumed the office in 1841. Judge Douglas' history is so nationally known that it is needless to take space for its repetition. His career as a judge was popular and creditable. While not having been considered as ranking among the leading lawyers of the State, as he had been devoted more to political than to legal preferences, whatever defects he may have had from this inattention to the profession was more than atoned for by his acute and powerful native ability. He had several vexatious local questions to determine, connected with the Mormons, and the division of Adams county, which created conflicting feeling at the time, but on which he managed to maintain general confidence. On his election to Congress in 1843, over O. H. Browning, after the ablest and most closely contested Congressional canvass ever made in the State, he was succeeded by Jesse B. Thomas, a son of the Jesse B. Thomas who was territorial judge of Illinois from 1809 to 1819, one of the first two United States senators, and the author of the famous "Missouri Compromise."

Judge Thomas was probably born in Indiana territory. He was a large, plethoric man, not wanting in ability—a gentleman, and well educated, dignified in his manner, and gave general satisfaction: but his record was not one of especial mark, though creditable. He was, like his predecessor, a Democrat in politics. Transferred after a term of two years to a northern circuit, he died a few years later.

His successor in 1843 was Norman H. Purple, the most superior judge in most respects that ever ruled in this circuit, who was a striking illustration of the singular fitness that some men possess for special positions. His rank as a lawyer was high, but his peculiar capacities were best exhibited after his accession to the bench. He was pre-eminently a jurist. Well read, possessed with a quick, clear intellect, and a cold, analytical intuition, that could not be swayed by fancy or feeling, honorable and conscientious as well as sagacious, he poised the scales of justice with an accurate hand. Prompt, precise and brief in his rulings, he held alike the confidence of the bar in professional and its attachment in social relations. He was an agreeable companion, though not disposed to accepting general acquaintance. He was of tall and rather slender frame, with sharp but regularly cut features, and a physiognomy noticeable for the expression of intellect and reserve.

The constitution of 1848 making judges elective, and the circuits being changed at the same time, disuniting Adams and Peoria counties, Judge Purple, whose residence had been at Peoria, declined further service on the bench in this circuit, to the regret of the members of the bar, who complimented him with a banquet on his retirement. He was, we think, a native of New York, and after his return to Peoria and retirement from the bench, successfully resumed practice. He died some fifteen years ago.

His successor in 1848 was William A. Minshall, of Schuyler county,

elected as the whig candidate over William R. Aicher, of Pike county. Judge Minshall was one of the oldest lawyers in the State, of much more than average intellectual strength. He came upon the bench at a late period of life, with his fine native faculties impaired by age and early carelessness. He had for years stood at the head of the bar in his own county, and when lifted to the bench maintained his previously acquired creditable reputation. It was his ill fortune, as it was of all the elected judge of that year, to enter upon judicial eminence attended by the rancor of political strife. Previously, under the old constitution, the judiciary had been removed from immediate connection with party politics. When, however, on the first occasion where the judicial office was made popularly elective, partisan feeling was thrown into the contest with the utmost bitterness, and at this time, when the elective judiciary system has settled to a condition beyond the control of political interest and feeling, one can not realize the acrimony that throughout the State attached to and followed these first judicial elections.

Judge Minshall was a heavy-built man, about the medium height, with a countenance indicating solidity rather than quickness of thought. He died at Rushville about twenty years since. He was a native, we think, of Kentucky, and had resided before coming to Illinois in Ohio.

Adams and Hancock counties being created a separate circuit in 1851, Judge Minshall was succeeded by Onias C. Skinner, who for several years had been a prominent lawyer in Hancock county and equally so in Quincy, his later residence. A singular career was that of Judge Skinner. With a much more than ordinary intellect and legal aptitude, hampered by limited education, his native force of character finally lifted him above earlier defects to a front rank among lawyers and jurists. As a lawyer he was the most daring, speculative and successful litigant that ever practiced in the Adams county bar. No stronger or more energetic reliance in doubtful or desperate cases could be found than he. As a counselor he was not so excellent. On the bench his standing was high. Acute, courteous and proud of his position, he fully filled the requisites of his place, and it was a regret to the profession that on a vacancy occurring in the supreme court he offered as a candidate and was elected over Stephen T. Logan and Chas. H. Constable, two highly eminent lawyers—the first named especially being the Nestor of the Illinois Bar.

As before said, Judge Skinner's life was almost a romance. Hardly an occupation can be named in which he had not engaged—cabin boy on canal boat, sailor on the lakes, school teacher, farmer, preacher, finally settling down to his proper profession. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1848, and also of the constitutional convention of 1870, where he occupied the position of chairman of the judiciary committee. He was born in Oneida county, New York, and died in Quincy in 1877, where he had resided and been conspicuous at the bar for nearly thirty years. Skeptical in many things, but radically set in his own views, he possessed a force, energy and sagacity of character that raised him to a singular eminence.

On his retirement from the bench in 1855, Joseph Sibley was elected to succeed; and has received four subsequent elections, being now in his twenty-fourth year of service. Of these eleven judges who have presided over this circuit since 1825, Judge Sibley, the present incumbent, is the only one living. It is only of those who have gone that we

proposed to briefly sketch. There were giants in those days—strong men now passed away. Less learned than those who have followed them, yet in intellectual strength they were more than the peers of their successors. The founders and framers of our great commonwealth were the young, ardent, ambitious, adventurous men who lived, struggled and succeeded on their inherent resource. Scores of lawyers' libraries to-day severally contain more authorities than the whole State of Illinois could show a half-century since. Hence rudimental acquirement, intuitive capacity, and the sharpened keenness resulting from mental collision and attention formed the brilliant lawyer of early days. With the varied and abstruse complications of law attaching to the interests of a populous community as now, they had but little to do, but the questions that came before them were met and surmounted, and Illinois can safely and with satisfaction, sweeping the dust from its earlier annals and recalling the names of many now half forgotten, point to the same with pride and say, these were our State framers, our early lawyers.

In addition to the eleven judges above named, since the act creating the Appellate Court of this State, and the redistricting of the State, the counties of Brown, Hancock, Fulton, Schuyler, Pike, and McDonough are included in the district of which this county is a part, and the bench is composed of three judges, J. Sibley, C. L. Higbee, and S. P. Shope being the present members of the bench.

THE BAR.

The members constituting the legal fraternity at Quincy have always held a high place in the estimation of the profession, as from its earliest formation, back in 1831, up to the present time, the Quincy bar has maintained its reputation for superiority. The early bar included names that have since become noted either on the bench or in the legislative halls, while the legal profession at the present day has among its members men who are a credit to any community.

The first lawyer that ever made Quincy his residence was Louis Masquerier, or Masquerre, who came to the then village of a few families in about 1827 or 1828. History does not record the fact that his first few years were made notable by being overwhelmed with legal business. It would seem, however, that the location was a desirable one, for in a very short time the bar of Quincy was increased by the arrival of new members who, in prospecting, decided upon locating in Quincy. In the year 1831 the bar was composed of J. H. Ralston, who afterward became a judge of this judicial district; Archibald Williams, afterward a noted lawyer of the State; Louis Masquerier, who became noted as the first lawyer in Quincy; O. H. Browning, who has since become a lawyer as well as a statesman of national reputation; and a lawyer by the name of Jeffries. This number was augmented by the arrival of Judge Young, who moved to Quincy in the latter year, as also did Thomas Ford, then the prosecuting attorney of the circuit, and afterward governor of the State. Mr. Hubbard, afterward governor of the State, soon removed to Quincy, and with Henry Asbury and James W. Whitney, known as "Lord Coke," and the others above named, composed the legal fraternity of Quincy and the western portion of the State. They were closely followed by Andrew Johnson, C. B. Lawrence, afterward supreme judge of the State, A. Jonas, C. A. Warren, A. Wheat, and others of later date.

Among the many men at the Quincy bar who have distinguished themselves outside of the legal practice may be mentioned Hon. O. H. Browning, of Quincy. As early as 1831 he left his native State of Kentucky and located in Quincy as a member of the bar. He was not slow to be prominently known, even among the great intellects that were accustomed to make the tour of this circuit, which included nearly one half of the present entire State. His reputation for ability being established, political honor sought him. In August, 1836, he was elected to the Illinois Senate and served four years in that body. In 1837 N. Bushnell arriving, he and Mr. Browning formed a law partnership which continued until the death of Mr. Bushnell. In 1842 Mr. Browning was again elected to the State Legislature, serving as a member of the Assembly. He ran as the Whig candidate for Congress, but was defeated by small majorities.

Upon the death of Senator Douglas, Mr. Browning was appointed by the Governor to take the vacant seat until a successor could be elected by the legislature. After leaving the senate he opened a law office at the national capital, associating himself with Senator Cowan of Pennsylvania. In 1866 when President Johnson re-organized his cabinet, he called Mr. Browning to the position of the Secretary of the Interior. He retained this responsible position until the close of the administration acquitting himself of its duties with signal success. Since retiring from the cabinet he has lived quietly at his home in Quincy, having a large and lucrative practice. He was elected a member of the last constitutional convention of Illinois, and by his presence and experience did his share in forming the present constitution.

Hon. C. A. Warren, of Quincy, was born in New York in 1807, and received a common-school education. He entered a printing office and served his apprenticeship, and for a time worked side by side with Horace Greeley of the New York *Tribune*. While working at his trade Mr. Warren completed his legal studies, and was graduated from Transylvania University in Kentucky, in 1834. He received his first diploma from the Supreme Court of Ohio, and commenced the practice of law at Batavia in that State, with Thos. Morris (father of Hon. Jno. N. Morris, of Quincy) afterwards U. S. Senator of Ohio, for a partner. In 1836, Mr. Warren came to Quincy, and after remaining one year, removed to Warsaw. He returned in 1839, and formed a partnership with J. H. Ralston. He also was in partnership with O. C. Skinner afterwards Supreme and Circuit Judge, and also George Edmonds, Jr., of Hancock county. He served as prosecuting attorney, and is still carrying on his practice.

Gen. Jas. W. Singleton is another prominent man of the Quincy bar. He is a native of Virginia, and early moved to Illinois, locating in Schuyler county. Here he practiced medicine and also devoted himself to the study of the law. He was elected twice to the Legislature, and also to the constitutional convention in 1848. During the Mormon troubles at Nauvoo, he was assigned by the Governor to take command of the military at that point, and remained there until the troubles were satisfactorily adjusted. In 1852 he came to Quincy, and at once identified himself with the interests of the place. He singly and alone constructed the railroad from Camp Point to the Illinois river at Meredosia. He served one time in the Legislature from Adams. His mission to Richmond, Va., during the late war is well-known, he having visited the rebel capital at the request of

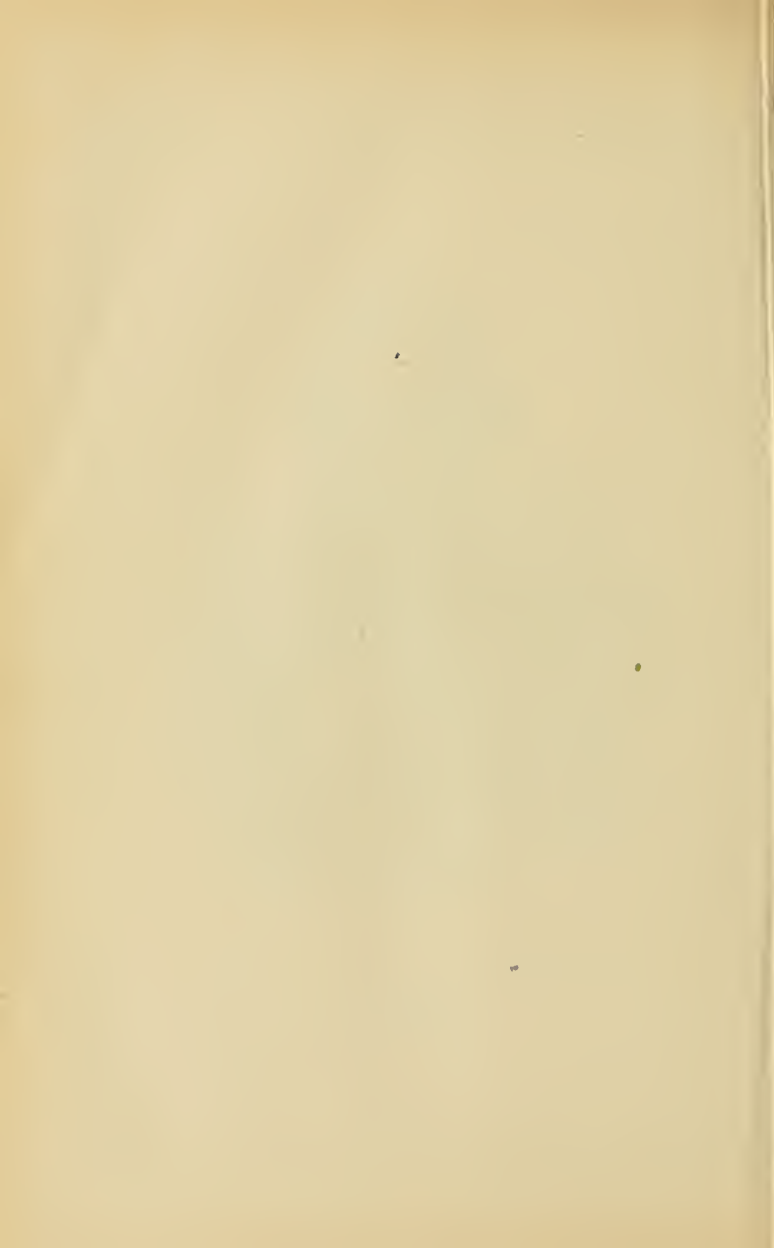
President Lincoln, in the hope of dissuading the confederates from continuing the struggle. His mission failed. In 1868 he was nominated for congress in the Fourth District, but was defeated. In 1878 he was again nominated and elected by a large majority.

Hon. Nehemiah Bushnell was a native of Connecticut, and graduated from Yale College in 1835. In 1837, after being admitted to the bar he came to Quincy, and the same year formed a partnership with Hon. O. H. Browning, which lasted until Mr. Bushnell's death. Shortly after establishing himself in Quincy, he conducted, the editorial department of the *Quincy Whig*. After leaving this journal he devoted his entire time and talents to his profession. He was considered a fine lawyer, and was a very energetic and persevering student even to the day of his death in 1874.

Ex-Senator William A. Richardson, an honored citizen of Illinois was a resident of Quincy, where he died on the 27th of December, 1875. He was a native of Kentucky, being born in Fayette county in 1811. He received a liberal education for those early times which included a collegiate course at Transylvania University at Lexington, from which institution he graduated. After leaving college he completed the study of law and was admitted to the bar. Very shortly after his admission, he came to Illinois and located at Shelbyville in 1831. In 1832 he volunteered in the Black Hawk war, serving some four months, when he removed to Rushville, the county seat of Schnyler county, where he continued to reside until 1849, when he removed to Quincy. His positions of honor and trust were many and include civil and military. In 1835 he was elected States Attorney, which position he resigned in 1836 to accept the position of member of the State Legislature for the county of Schnyler to which he was elected. In 1838 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1844 was a presidential elector. He also was elected to the legislature and chosen speaker. At the commencement of the Mexican war in 1846. Mr. Richardson raised a company in Schnyler county and was made captain. This company joined the troops at Alton, Illinois, and was placed in the 1st Regiment under the command of Col. J. J. Hardin. During the war the 1st regiment engaged in the battle of Buena Vista, where Captain Richardson was promoted on the field for brave conduct. After returning to Illinois, Mr. Richardson was elected in 1847 to Congress, where he continued by re-elections until 1856. In this latter year he resigned his seat in Congress to make the canvass for the gubernatorial chair of Illinois. Owing to the unpopularity of the Kansas and Nebraska bill which he defended, he was defeated by four thousand votes in a poll of two hundred and forty thousand. This was his first and only defeat. In 1857 he was made Governor of Nebraska, where he found the territory in the wildest confusion—no civil laws, and few and imperfect criminal laws. Before leaving the territory he established the criminal code of Illinois, and the civil practice of Ohio. In 1860 he returned to Illinois, and was re-elected to Congress by the Quincy district where he served until elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Judge S. A. Douglas. His term as senator expired in 1865, which terminated his public services of a national character. From 1865 to his death he resided at his home in Quincy. He was elected to the position of supervisor for the Quincy district to use his influence and experience in keeping the county seat at Quincy, when an effort was made to remove it to another portion of the county in the year 1875. His efforts were successful as the county seat



Archibald Williams
(DECEASED)
QUINCY



question is now settled forever. Senator Richardson was a man of great personal magnetism, and a powerful speaker from the fact that his statements always bore the marks of personal convictions. He was a man that tolerated views and conclusions different from his own, and always gave them a careful and considerate hearing. His political acts were based on the principle, that he believed to be the foundation of the Democracy, while his honesty of intention can never be doubted. While living he worked a potent influence on the political questions of the State and Nation, and his memory, now that he is dead, is cherished by his friends and admirers and respected by his enemies.

Hon. Jackson Grimshaw, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Illinois in 1845, settling in Pike county, where he continued to practice law for fourteen years, at the expiration of which time he came to Quincy. He was associated in Quincy, with Hon. Archibald Williams, the partnership lasting until Mr. William's death. In 1856, Mr. Grimshaw was nominated by the Republicans for Congress, but was defeated. Since that time up to his death, he refused all political honors. In 1865 he became Collector of Internal Revenue for the 4th District of Illinois. He held the office until 1869. He was a fine speaker, a good lawyer and a man full of warm impulses and genial manner. His death occurred in 1875.

Hon. Archibald Williams was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, June 10, 1801. Having received from his parents the first rudiments of an education, he was thrown upon his own resources early in life. He first engaged in manual labor, but being of a studious disposition, improved all his opportunities for self-cultivation, and finally turned his attention to teaching. His fondness for study caused him to select the law as his profession, and his position as a lawyer in after years showed the correctness of his selection. He was admitted to the bar in Tennessee, in 1828, and moved to Quincy in 1829. During his first six years' practice he achieved the highest rank as a lawyer and jurist, and as a man of spotless character. He was elected three times to the State Legislature. In 1847 he was selected against a Democrat, in a Democratic district, to serve in the Constitutional Convention. He was twice nominated by the Whigs as their choice for United States Senator, but the opposition being in the majority he was defeated. He was also a Whig candidate for Congress in the campaign immediately preceding the birth of the Republican party, and was defeated. He was offered a seat on the United States Supreme Bench, but refused because he felt that his advanced age made him disqualified for the office. In 1849 he was appointed by President Taylor, District Attorney for Illinois, and in 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln, U. S. District Judge of Kansas. He was a man of strong convictions, but possessed a great respect for others' views and conclusions. He was generous, kind and forgiving, while his ability as a lawyer was second to none. He died at Quincy, Sept. 21, 1863, and leaves behind him the record of a noble and pure life.

In the early days of the settlement of the western part of Illinois, the bar and the court proceedings were not as well read, as at the present day, but their good sense and quick judgment made ample amends for lack of book knowledge. As early as 1831 the judicial circuit of Quincy was a part included in the district in which Chicago was situated, and also the Galena district. The judge and lawyers usually made the circuit together, which was then performed on horseback. The cavalcade approaching a

town in which court was to be held being the great event of the season, which was looked forward to by all, and afterwards proved the source of general conversation. Gen. John Tillson, in speaking of the early bar, its members and practice, says: Well was and is it known that during all the earlier periods of our State history, the prominence of the Quincy, or Bounty Tract, bar was an admitted Illinois fact. Here were taught, needed, developed the stalwart qualities that attach to and betoken the most complete fruition of legal excellence, as attained in the recognition, study, comprehension and application of the obtuse and limitless principles and history of that noblest portion of jurisprudence—land law.

On this broad field, years since inviting and fast filling with adventurous immigration, where existed land titles of every shade, affected by conflicting legislation, varying as the years, was gained the rare training and reputation of our legal athletes—an arena such as was found in no other section of the State; and in addition to these advantageous themes of practice, the professional necessities of the bar vastly aided its members in their advance to self-reliant supremacy. The reasons for this are novel but conclusive.

Law, in those past off days, demanded of its votaries different qualities from now. It exacted the instincts of the smarter men, of genius, and nerve and novelty. It was the intellectual over the educated that led the van. Of books there were few. Authorities and precedents slumbered not in the great handy libraries. The entire resources of the Bounty Tract could hardly to-day fill out the shelves of one ordinary lawyer's library. Hence alike, whether engaged in counsel or litigation, native resources, remembrance of the past reading, but mainly the readiness and aptitude with which legal principles, drawn from rudimental reading or deduced by intuition, could be applied to any interest or exigence in "the infinite variety of human concerns" were the only armories whence were drawn their needed weapons of assured success.

He was a luckless lawyer who had to hunt his books to settle a suddenly controverted point, or answer a bewildered client's query; and he was a licensed champion, who, theorizing from his instored legal lore, or instinctive acumen, knew on the instant where best to point his thrust, and was equally ready with every form of parry and defense. The off-hand action and advice of such men, nerved by necessity and skilled by contest, became of course to be regarded almost like leaves of law.

One can thus somewhat realize what keen, pliant, incisive resource was attained by such careers; how inspiring and attractive were their conclusions; how refined, and subtle and sharpened their intellects must have become.

It should not be supposed that looseness, lack of accuracy or legal formula marked the rulings of the bench and bar. There was friendship and familiarity, it is true; because everybody knew everybody. The court-houses were shambling great log houses; their furniture, chairs and desks—split bottomed and unplanned—would have set a modern lawyer's feelings on edge; but the bench was always filled with character, knowledge and dignity, and the forensic ruling and requirement was governed by as much judicial precision and professional deference as would mark the records of the most pretentious tribunal in the land.

The bar, in those early days, was a sort of a family to itself. There was mutual acquaintance. All travelled the circuit, went to every county

on court week, came from all quarters. Egypt and Galena had their representatives. Some went there because they had business; some because they wanted to get business, and all that they might learn.

In court, by practice and observation, was acquired much of knowledge that the paucity of books denied the student and young practitioner. Out of court their associations were like that of a debating society or law school. They mingled in common; ate, drank, smoked, joked, disputed together. The judge, at the tavern, had the spare room, if such a room there was, and the lawyers bunked cozily, dozens together, in the "omnibus," as the big, many-bedded room was called, and there they had it. Whatever of law point, past or present, pending or probable, could be raised, they went for it, discussed, dissected, worried, fought over it, until, whether convinced or not, all knew more than when they first commenced; and thus struggling over these made-up issues of debate, became sharpened, by mutual attrition, the legal faculties that were panting for future and more serious contests. These lawyers were on exhibition and they knew it. Every man in the county came to town court week, if he could. There were but few people in the county then, and court week was the natural periodical time for the farmers to meet, swap stories, make trades, learn the news, hear the speeches, and form their own opinion as to which of these "tongue fellers it is safest to give business to, or vote for for the Legislature." A pretty good idea of how universal was the gathering, of necessity at the county seats, in those primitive days, may be gleaned from the fact that at the assembling of the first court in Adams county, every man in Adams and Hancock (then a part of Adams) was either on the grand or petit jury except two—and one of them was, and perhaps both, under indictment. Most of them were young. They had jolly old times, those limbs of the law, jolly indeed. All were instinct with the very cream of zeal, enterprise and originality that inheres to a new community; and among them, jibe, jest, and fun, and yarn, and repartee, and sell were tossed about like meteoric showers.

An amusing incident is told, in which the judge, prosecuting attorney, and another member of the bar were traveling over the prairie, and, while lighting their pipes, either thoughtlessly or accidentally, set the grass on fire. It spread, swept towards the timber, destroyed a settler's fences and improvements, and some luckless wight was indicted for the offense. The lawyer who formed one of the traveling party defended the culprit. The prosecuting attorney of course had his duties to perform to the furtherance of the ends of justice. The judge had the outraged interests of law to protect under the solemnity of his position and oath; but it required all the earnest efforts of the gifted counsel, all the generous rulings of the judge, all the blundering action of the prosecuting attorney, the united sympathies in fact, of this secretly sinning legal trinity, to prevent the jury from finding a verdict against the innocent accused.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Quincy bar formed a bar association, on January 18, 1876, as the following will show:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Adams County. }

We, the undersigned, being citizens of the United States, desiring to form an association, not for pecuniary profit, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the State of

Illinois, entitled "An Act Concerning Corporations," approved April 18, 1872, do hereby certify that the following is a true statement of the name or title by which such Association shall be known in law; the particular business and object for which it is formed; the number of its managers, and the names of the same selected for the first year of its existence, viz:

1. Name or title; "The Quincy Bar Association."
2. Particular business and object is, to establish and maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and to increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice.
3. Number of managers, seven (7).
4. Names of managers selected for the first year; Orville H. Browning, Alexander E. Wheat, Frederick V. Marcy, William Marsh, John H. Williams, Ira M. Moore, Henry Asbury.
5. Location, Quincy, Illinois.

(Signed)

JOSEPH. N. CARTER,
HOPE S. DAVIS,
RUFUS L. MILLER.

The constitution adopted, after giving the name as above, and object of organization, provides for membership by stating that any member of the legal profession, practicing, of good standing, in the city of Quincy, may become a member, by a vote of the association.

Judges of Courts of Record in Illinois, and members of the bar of Illinois, may likewise become members, without the privilege of voting.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, and a First and Second Vice-President, a secretary, a Treasurer, a Board of Managers of seven members, and a Committee on Admissions to consist of seven members. The officers, after the first election, shall be elected at the annual meeting, to be held on the second Saturday of January in each year.

The Board of Managers and the Committee on Admissions first chosen under the By-Laws, shall divide themselves into three classes, the first to consist of three and the others of two members each. The first class of each Committee shall hold office for one year; the second class, two years; the third class, three years; the first annual election and every third year thereafter shall be for three members, and all other elections shall be for two members of the Board of Managers and two of the Committee on Admissions, to hold office three years.

The following standing committees with their duties will explain the workings of the association:

A committee on the amendment of the law, which shall be charged with the duty of attention to all proposed changes in the law, and recommending such as, in their opinion, may be entitled to the favorable influence of this association.

A judiciary committee, which shall be charged with the duty of the observation of the working of our judicial system, the collection of information, the entertaining and examination of projects for a change or reform in the system, and of recommending, from time to time, to the association such action as they may deem expedient.

A committee on grievances, which shall be charged with the hearing of all complaints against members of the association, and also all complaints which may be made in matters affecting the interests of the legal profession and the practice of the law, and the administration of justice, and to report the same to this association, with such recommendation as they may deem advisable.

A committee on legal education, which shall be charged with the duty of examining and reporting what changes it is expedient to propose in the system of legal education, and of admission to the practice of the profession in the State of Illinois.

The officers are as follows:

President.—Orville H. Browning.

Vice-Presidents.—William Marsh, and Alexander E. Wheat.

Board of Managers.—Orville H. Browning, Alexander E. Wheat, Frederick V. Marcy, Uriah H. Keath, Ira M. Moore, Henry Asbury, and William Marsh.

Secretary.—Rufus L. Miller.

Treasurer.—James F. Carrott.

Committee on Admissions.—Ira M. Moore, William G. Ewing, Albert W. Wells, Joseph N. Carter, James F. Carrott, Rufus L. Miller, and George W. Fogg.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary.—Almeron Wheat, Sen., William McFadon, and Laurence E. Emmons.

On Grievances.—Joseph C. Thompson, Uriah H. Keath, and Oscar P. Bonney.

On Amendments of the Law.—Hope S. Davis, Bernard Arntzen, and William H. Govert.

On Legal Education.—Frederick V. Marcy, William W. Berry, and Aaron McMurray.

The bar association have the nucleus of a law library, and have secured from the Board of Supervisors of Adams county the use of the library-room in the new court-house. This room in future will be used as a library and place of meeting of the Quincy Bar Association.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION—COUNTY OFFICIALS—PRECINCT ELECTION 1835
—FIRST COURT—FIRST PROBATE MATTERS—HIGH WATER—AGRICUL-
TURAL SOCIETY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of county officials from the organization of the county in 1825 up to the present time:

James Black, recorder.....	July 8, 1825	Levi Palmer, sheriff.	Nov. 20, 1852
Levi Headley, sheriff.....	Aug. 30, 1825	Thaddeus Mouroe, coroner.....	Nov. 20, 1852
Asa Tyrer, coroner.....	Aug. 30, 1825	C. M. Woods, cir. clerk.	Nov. 20, 1852
Henry H. Snow, judge probate, Sept. 15, 1825		G. W. Luch, co. clerk.....	Nov. 21, 1853
Henry H. Snow, judge probate, Jan. 23, 1826		W. H. Cather, co. judge.....	Nov. 20, 1853
Henry H. Snow, recorder.....	Jan. 23, 1826	A. Touzalin, school com.....	Feb. 21, 1854
Hugh White, surveyor.....	Jan. 23, 1826	John Field, co. clerk.....	April 11, 1854
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	Sept. 6, 1826	William Lane, sheriff.....	Nov. 15, 1854
Asa Tyrer, coroner.....	Sept. 6, 1826	Thaddeus Monroe, coroner....	Nov. 15, 1854
Heman Wallace, coroner.....	Sept. 6, 1828	B. I. Chatten, surveyor.....	Nov. 15, 1855
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	Dec. 5, 1828	John P. Cadogan, sheriff. . . .	Nov. 12, 1856
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	Nov. 27, 1830	Thaddeus Monroe, coroner... .	Nov. 12, 1856
Thomas Moon, coroner.....	Nov. 27, 1830	Thomas W. Macfall, cir. clerk, Nov. 14, 1856	
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	Sept. 5, 1832	Wm. H. Cather, co. judge.....	Nov. 21, 1857
William P. Reader, coroner....	Sept. 5, 1832	Alex. Johnson, co. clerk.....	Nov. 21, 1857
H. Patton, surveyor.....	April 28, 1834	B. I. Chatten, co. surveyor. . .	Nov. 21, 1857
Harris Patton, surveyor.....	June 2, 1834	Wilson Lance, treasurer.....	Nov. 3, 1857
J. M. Whiting, coroner.....	Aug. 22, 1834	Asa W. Blakesly, school com....	Nov. 3, 1857
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	Aug. 29, 1834	J. H. Hendrickson, sheriff....	Nov. 10, 1858
Harris Patton, surveyor.....	Dec. 24, 1834	Thaddeus Monroe, coroner. . .	Nov. 10, 1858
C. M. Billington, recorder.....	Aug. 22, 1835	N. T. Lane, school com.....	1859
Harris Patton, surveyor.....	Aug. 22, 1835	Eli Sechorn, co. treas.....	1859
Thomas C. King, coroner.....	Aug. 24, 1836	B. J. Chatten, co. surveyor.....	1859
Earl Pierce, sheriff.....	Aug. 24, 1836	Wm. M. Avis, school com.....	Dec. 25, 1860
Wm. G. Flood, probate judge... Feb. 17, 1837		Maurice Kelly, sheriff.....	Nov. 26, 1860
Wm. H. Tandy, sheriff.....	Nov. 29, 1837	W. S. M. Anderson, cir. clerk... Nov. 26, 1860	
Wm. H. Tandy, sheriff.....	Aug. 21, 1838	James Wiamean, coroner.....	Nov. 26, 1860
Jas. M. Hattan, coroner.....	Aug. 23, 1838	E. B. Baker, co. judge.....	Nov. 18, 1861
Jno. H. Holton, recorder.....	Aug. 17, 1839	Alex. Johnson, co. clerk.....	Nov. 18, 1861
Joel G. Williams, surveyor....	Aug. 17, 1839	Peter Smith, co. surveyor.....	Nov. 18, 1861
Thomas Jasper, sheriff.....	Aug. 12, 1840	John Steinagel, sheriff.....	Nov. 28, 1862
John T. Gilmer, coroner.....	Aug. 12, 1840	Geo. D. Watson, coroner.....	Nov. 28, 1862
Jonas Grubb, coroner.....	Aug. 12, 1842	F. G. Johnson, co. treasurer....	Nov. 13, 1863
Wm. H. Tandy, sheriff.....	Aug. 13, 1842	Peter Smith, co. surveyor.....	Nov. 13, 1863
John H. Holton, recorder.....	Aug. 29, 1843	H. S. Davis, school com.....	1863
Thos. J. Williams, surveyor....	Aug. 29, 1843	Samuel T. Brooks, cir. clerk... Nov. 28, 1864	
James M. Pitman, sheriff.....	Aug. 12, 1844	Wm. L. Humphrey, sheriff....	Nov. 28, 1864
L. Frazer, coroner.....	Aug. 16, 1844	Geo. D. Watson, coroner.....	Nov. 28, 1864
James M. Pitman, sheriff.....	Aug. 18, 1846	Chas. H. Morton, co. clerk.....	Nov. 15, 1865
Thaddeus Monroe, coroner....	Aug. 18, 1846	Thos. J. Mitchell, co. judge....	Nov. 22, 1865
John H. Holton, recorder.....	Aug. 19, 1847	Seth W. Grammer, supt. sch'ls. Nov. 22, 1865	
Washington Wren, sheriff....	Aug. 16, 1848	Chas. Petrie, co. surveyor.....	Nov. 25, 1865
Thaddeus Monroe, coroner....	Aug. 16, 1848	Thos. W. Gaines, co. treasurer. Nov. 25, 1865	
Philo A. Goodwin, co. judge... Nov. 17, 1849		Henry C. Craig, sheriff.....	Nov. 23, 1866
J. C. Bernard, co. clerk.....	Nov. 22, 1849	John W. Morehead, cir. clerk. Nov. 26, 1866	
Peter Gott, cir. clerk.....	Sept. 4, 1848	Alex. Brown, coroner.....	Nov. 28, 1866
Abner E. Humphrey, sheriff....	Nov. 20, 1850	Peter Smith, surveyor.....	Nov. 28, 1867
Thaddeus Monroe, coroner....	Nov. 20, 1850	Joseph Lummis, treasurer....	Nov. 22, 1867
B. I. Chatten, surveyor.....	Nov. 22, 1851	J. M. Earel, sheriff.....	Nov. 17, 1868

John W. Morehead, cir. clerk. Nov. 19, 1868
 Alex. Brown, coroner. Nov. 30, 1868
 Thos. J. Mitchell, co. judge. Nov. (2) 23, 1869
 Chas. H. Morton, co. clerk. Nov. (2) 10, 1869
 N. Morehead, cir. clerk. Nov. (2) 30, 1869
 Wm. Fletcher, treasurer. Nov. (2) 18, 1869
 B. I. Chattan, surveyor. Nov. (2) 29, 1869
 Jno. H. Black, supt. schools, Nov. (2) 29, 1869

1870.

Napoleon Morehead. circuit clerk.
 John M. Kreitz. sheriff.
 Alex. Brown. coroner.

1871.

Edwin Cleveland. treasurer.
 Philip Fahs. surveyor.

1872.

W. G. Ewing. State's att'y.
 George Brophy. circuit clerk.
 G. C. Trotter. sheriff.
 Alex. Brown. coroner.

1873.

J. C. Thompson. co. judge.
 Willis Haselwood. co. clerk.

1878.

Edwin Cleveland. co. treasurer.
 John H. Black. supt. schools.

1874.

Geo. W. Craig. sheriff.
 Alex. Brown. coroner.

1875.

S. G. Earel. treasurer.
 Seth J. Morey. surveyor.

1876.

Wm. H. Govert. State's att'y.
 George Brophy. cir. clerk.
 John S. Pollock. sheriff.
 Elihu Seehorn. coroner.

1877.

Benj. F. Berrian. co. judge.
 Willis Haselwood. co. clerk.
 Anton Binkert. treasurer.
 John H. Black. supt. schools.

1879.

Henry Ordning. sheriff.
 Elihu Seehorn. coroner.

The following is the list of members of the general assembly, who have represented Adams county and the counties to which it was attached before its formation in 1825 :

SENATORS.	ELECTED.
George Caldwell, of Madison	1818
Theophilus W. Smith, of Madison	1822
Thomas Carlin, of Greene	1826
Henry J. Ross, of Pike	1828
Archibald Williams, of Adams	1832
O. H. Browning, "	1836
James H. Ralston, "	1840
Jacob Smith, "	1844
Hugh L. Sutphen, of Pike	1848
Jno. Wood, of Adams	1850

REPRESENTATIVES.	ELECTED.
Abraham Prickett, of Madison	1818
Samuel Whitesides, of Monroe	1818
John Howard	1818
Nathaniel Buckmaster, of Madison	1820
William Otwell	1820
Joseph Bronaugh	1820
N. Hansom, of Pike, (ejected)	1822
Henry J. Ross, of Pike	1826
Levi J. Roberts	1826
John Turney, of Peoria	1828
John Allen, of Joe. Daviess	1828
A. W. Caverly, of Greene	1828
Joel Wright, of Fulton	1830
Samuel C. Pearce, of Calhoun	1830
Charles Gregory	1830
Wm. G. Flood, of Adams	1832
Philip W. Martin, of Adams	1832
William Ross, of Pike	1834
Thomas H. Owen	1834
George Galbraith, of Adams	1836
James H. Ralston, "	1836
Archibald Williams, "	1837
A. Williams, "	1838

SENATORS.	ELECTED.
Solomon Parsons, of Pike	1853
Wm. H. Carlin, of Adams	1854
Austin Brooks, "	1858
B. T. Schofield, of Hancock	1862
Sam'l R. Chittenden, of Adams	1866
J. N. Richardson, "	1870
Jesse Williams, of Hancock	1870
George W. Burns, of Adams	1872
Maurice Kelly, "	1873
Bernard Arntzen, "	1874
Maurice Kelly, "	1878

REPRESENTATIVES.	ELECTED.
Wm. G. Flood, "	1838
Robert Star, "	1840
William Laughlin, "	1840
Jno. G. Humphrey, "	1842
O. H. Browning, "	1842
A. Jonas, "	1842
R. W. Star, "	1842
P. B. Garrett, "	1842
A. Wheat, "	1842
Peter Lott, "	1844
William Hendrix, "	1844
William Miller, "	1844
I. N. Morris, "	1846
William Hendrix, "	1846
James M. Seehorn, "	1846
E. H. Buckley, of Marquette, then attached to Adams	1846
O. C. Skinner, of Adams	1848
John Mariott, "	1848
J. R. Hobbs, of Adams	1850
J. M. Pitman, "	1850
J. W. Singleton, of Brown	1851
John Moses, "	1852

REPRESENTATIVES.	ELECTED.	REPRESENTATIVES.	ELECTED.
J. Wolf, of Adams	1852	Geo. J. Richardson	1877
J. W. Singleton, of Brown	1853	Joseph Stewart	1879
H. Boyle, of Adams	1853	H. S. Trimble	1870
Eli Seehorn, of Adams	1854	Marice Kelly	1877
H. V. Sullivan	1854	Ira M. Moore	1872
Samuel Holmes	1856	Charles Ballou	1872
M. M. Bane	1856	N. Bushnell	1872
W. Metcalf	1858	John Wilson	1873
J. W. Singleton, of Brown	1860	A. G. Griffith	1873
W. C. Harrington, of Adams	1860	Ira M. Moore	1874
A. E. Wheat	1862	R. H. Downing	1874
William Brown	1862	J. C. Bates	1874
Thomas Redmond	1864	H. S. Davis	1876
Wm. T. Yeargain	1864	J. H. Hendrickson	1876
Henry L. Warren	1866	Thos. G. Black	1876
P. G. Corkins	1866	Abraham Samuels	1878
Thomas Jasper	1868	Jos. N. Carter	1878
John E. Downing	1868	Samuel Mileham	1878

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

In August, 1835, the first election for county officials, under the first division into precincts, was held, the only officers to be elected being, recorder, surveyor, justices of the peace and constables. The total number of votes polled was eleven hundred and ten. Charles W. Billington was elected recorder, and H. Patten, surveyor. The following officers were elected in the different precincts:

QUINCY DISTRICT.

JUSTICES.
James H. Ralston.
William Richards.
R. R. Williams.
Joseph T. Holmes.

CONSTABLES.
T. C. King.
William L. King.
Meacham Daniel.
John McDade.

WIDE PRECINCT.

JUSTICES.
J. H. H. Dayton. Tie
William Smith.
Philip S. Reaugh.

CONSTABLES.
William McDade.
James G. Welch.

CENTER PRECINCT.

JUSTICES.
Philip W. Martin.
David Crow.

CONSTABLES.
Golder Field.
James A. Wood.

MILL CREEK.

JUSTICES.
William B. Gooding.
James M. Seehorn.

CONSTABLES.
Daniel Hunsaker.
Eli Seehorn.

NORTH EAST.

JUSTICES.
William Buyno.
J. Browning.

CONSTABLES.
William McNulty. Tie.
S. McGinnis.
L. Crambs.

BEAR CREEK.

JUSTICES.
William McLaughlin.
E. Benton.

CONSTABLES.
J. Rankin.
E. P. Wade.

LAYTON

JUSTICES.
William Hobbs.
Daniel Pile.

CONSTABLES.
Cleveland McMurray.
J. Ausmus.

At the same time the question of a location for a county-seat was voted upon, and the town of Quincy received six hundred and eighteen votes, as against four hundred and ninety-two polled in favor of the commissioners stake. The excitement attending this election was considerable owing to the move made by a few of the people of the county to move the county-seat from Quincy. The effort failed and the subject died out only to be revived at a later date.

FIRST COURT.

The first Circuit Court of Adams county was held in August, 1825, in a log cabin about sixteen feet square, with a portico for the accommodation of the petit jury. It was situated at the foot of Vermont street: John Yorke Sawyer, Judge; J. Turney, circuit attorney, and John H. Snow, clerk. The Grand Jury, after being charged by the court, retired to the shade of a large oak tree near by and commenced their deliberations upon any and all violations of and against the laws of the State of Illinois, and particularly turned their attention to those infractions of the law which had been committed within the precincts of Adams county. It is related that they found indictments against a couple of the inhabitants of the county for quarrelling upon election day. The main reason, probably, why more indictments were not found is that the county officials, with the grand and petit juries, composed very nearly all the male citizens of the county. A few cases were tried, one by John Wood against Daniel Lisle for slander, Lisle having charged Mr. Wood with drowning a horse-thief in Bear Creek. This case probably originated from the fact that Mr. Wood and Mr. Keyes had some time before traded with a stranger for some hogs, who, after making his sale to them, "left for parts unknown," and they afterward found out that he was suspected of horse stealing. If "honest John Wood" had known his man at that time he would undoubtedly have put him under arrest, and if he could not have got him into confinement it would have been because of almost super-human efforts on the part of the thief. His disappearance, and Mr. Wood's law-abiding and energetic character being known, the story was started but never proven against him.

The following is the list of grand and petit jurors for the initial term of the Circuit Court:

GRAND JURY.—Morrill Martin, Lewis Kinney, Daniel Whipple, Joshua Streeter, John L. Soule, Samuel Goshong, John Wood, John Drouillard, Ira Pierce, Amos Bancroft, Daniel Moore, John Thomas, 2nd., William Burritt, Abijah Caldwell, Zephaniah Ames, Peter Journey, Ebenezer Harkness, Cyrus Hibbard, Thomas McCrary, Luther Whitney, Hiram R. Hawley, Benjamin McNitt, Samuel Stone, Levi Wells.

PETIT JURY.—Willard Keyes, Lewis C. K. Hamilton, Hezekiah Spillman, William Journey, William Luckett, Fernando Slayton, William Worley, Elias Adams, Earl Wilson, Curtis Caldwell, Samuel Seward, Truman Streeter, James Moody, Evan Thomas, Silas Brooks, James Greer, George Campbell, Peter Williams, Henry Jacobs, Thomas Freeman, Riell Crandall, William Snow, David Ray, and David Beebe, Senr.

FIRST PROBATE MATTERS.

From an inventory and sale bill that is on file in the county clerk's office we obtain an idea of the character and value of a pioneer's personal property in 1826.

"The inventory of the estate of Moses T. Hastings, late of Adams county, deceased, appraised upon oath by us, the subscribers duly appointed to that service by Henry H. Snow, judge of the Court of Probate for the county of Adams, State of Illinois, viz.:

1 Saddle and Bridle.....	\$ 7.50
1 Plaid Surtout Coat.....	1.25
2 pairs Pantaloon.....	2.50
3 old Vests.....	.75
2 pair Socks.....	.50
1 pair Shirts.....	1.50
2 Cravats, 1 Dickey and Stock.....	.50
1 Morning Gown.....	.75
1 Black Mare.....	35.00
1 bu. Gum, etc., etc.....	.25

"Amounting in all to two hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents. * *

RUFUS BROWN,
JEREMIAH ROSE,
SAMUEL FERGUSON,
Appraisers."

At the sale, Oct. 19th, 1826, held at the house of Rufus Brown, in Quincy, the saddle was sold to Ira Pierce for \$9.50.

1 Surtout Coat, Henry H. Snow.....	\$2.25
1 pair Pantaloon, John Wood.....	1.50
1 " " Ira Pierce.....	2.25
1 Shirt, David Beebe.....	.56 1/4
1 " John Wood.....	1.00
1 Vest, David Rube.....	.37 1/2
1 " Ammyson Chapman.....	.18 1/2
1 " John Wood.....	.37 1/2
2 pair Socks, Ira Pierce.....	.37 1/2
2 Handkerchiefs, S. Streeter.....	.56 1/4
1 Morning Gown, Ira Pierce.....	1.50
1 bu. Gum, John Wood.....	.25

Dated Quincy, Oct. 19th, 1826.

JOHN WOOD, *Administrator.*

Let the reader picture for himself the scene on this Indian summer's day while the early settlers gathered around the auctioneer and rung in their "picayune" and "one bit" bids for the remnants of their poor companion's wardrobe.

HIGH WATER.

About the 1st of June, 1851, the county was visited by a series of rain storms, which flooded the streams, washing away build'ings, fences, bridges and roads; the loss to crops was very great. The bottom lands were overflowed for several weeks, and the people who had settled therein were compelled to leave on short notice. Streams which usually could be waded with ease became roaring rivers, and breaking through their banks washed away the wheat, oats, corn, and other crops which the thrifty people of the county had expended time and money upon in the hope that they would reap an abundant harvest. Most of the bridges which it was supposed at the time had been built above high-water mark, were also taken off in the mighty flood. The bottoms being submerged, and roads washed away, making it difficult for persons to travel, greatly retarded business of all kinds, and in no place was it more keenly felt than in the city of Quincy. Country people could not get to town, and as a consequence the merchants and tradesmen were at a standstill, so far as it

related to traffic. As a natural consequence the Mississippi river went on the rampage and ran riot over all of the land included by the bluffs, and opposite to Quincy it was at one time from seven to fifteen miles wide. The highest point reached by the water at Quincy, June 6th, was four feet higher than the highwater of 1844. Of course the oldest inhabitant was on hand to relate his experience and inform the people that he had witnessed higher water in 1826, but it appears that his story was not given any more credence than are the legends related by the same individuals of our day. It has been asserted by some that the highwater of 1844 was higher than that of 1851, yet whilst it is true that lower down the river and from the mouth of the Mississippi there flowed more water in 1844 than 1851, yet at Quincy and along the western shore of Adams county the water of 1851 was higher by some four feet, and to-day the highwater mark is reckoned by the record made in 1851.

Excessively warm weather followed the heavy rains, causing a great amount of sickness among those living in the bottom lands, which was a natural consequence owing to the great amount of decaying vegetable matter which was washed into and upon the lands which were overflowed.

COMMUNISTS.—The "American Eagle" landed at the Quincy wharf on Tuesday, April 13, 1849, 281 French Communists who were on their way to Nauvoo with a view of making a permanent location. They were composed mostly of merchants and farmers, having with them their implements of husbandry and a variety of tools suited to their various trades.

The steamboat officers reported them to be the most cleanly and industrious emigrants they ever met. The company was headed by Monsieur Cabot, who was many years a leader in the French House of Deputies, and was once banished from France by Louis Phillippe. They bought from the retiring Mormons some of their property, but did not make a great success of their settlement.

In the month of January, 1838, the citizens of Adams county commenced to move in relation to organizing an agricultural society, and on the 6th of the month a meeting was held at Columbus for that purpose. The meeting was organized by appointing Maj. J. H. Holton, President, and Richard W. Starr, Secretary. Hon. J. H. Ralston in a few pertinent remarks explained the object of the meeting. A committee of seven was appointed, consisting of J. H. Ralston, Dunbar Aldrich, Daniel Harrison, Lytle Griffing, Colman Talbot, Stephen Boothe, and James Murphy, to adopt a constitution, and they having reported one to the meeting, it was adopted, and the society was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Maj. J. H. Holton.

Vice-Presidents—J. H. Ralston, Daniel Harrison, Stephen Boothe.

Secretaries—R. W. Starr, Dunbar Aldrich.

Treasurer—Col. M. Shuey.

DIRECTORS.

L. Griffin,
S. Farmer,
J. Pound,
D. Strickler,

J. Turner,
D. B. Waterman,
J. Murphy,
S. C. Thompson,

C. McMurray,
John Harrison,
C. Talbot,
T. Dudley.

The meeting was very much in earnest, and each and every one present pledged themselves to all that was in their power to make the society a success. At an adjourned meeting of the society held at Fairfield (now Mendon) on Saturday, June 26, President J. H. Holton in the chair, the

committee on premiums submitted by their chairman, Col. Shuey, the following list of premiums:

ON STOCK.

Best Stud Colt, 3 years old.....	\$5.00	Best Cow.....	\$3.00
" Mare " " ".....	4.00	" Boar.....	5.00
" Stud Sucking Colt.....	5.00	" Breeding Sow.....	2.50
" Mare " ".....	4.00	" Ram (or Buck).....	2.00
" Bull.....	4.00	" Half dozen Ewes.....	2.00

CROPS.

Best crop Winter Wheat, not less than 5 acres.....	\$6.00
" Spring Wheat yielding not less than 30 bu.....	6.00
" Corn, not less than 5 acres.....	3.00
" Oats, " ".....	2.00
" White Beans, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.....	2.00
" Potatoes, not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ acre.....	1.00
" Tame Grass, not less than 5 acres.....	3.00

MANUFACTURES.

Best Prairie Plough.....	\$1.50
" Seeding ".....	1.50
" Butter, not less than 25 lbs.....	2.00
" Cheese, " " 15 lbs.....	2.00
" piece Jeans, not less than 10 yards.....	3.00
" " Flannel, " ".....	2.50
" pair of Hose.....	1.00
" specimen Plain or Fancy Needlework.....	1.00

Since the first agricultural society inaugurated the system of holding fairs and annual displays of stock and produce, the interest in such matters has been kept alive. Nearly every year from the formation of the first society a fair has been held within the county. In 1867 and 1868 the State Fair Association gave displays at the large and capacious fair grounds at Quincy, and by the large display and attendance caused much enthusiasm in that department. Immediately following, came the Mississippi Fair Association, and this was followed by associations of different names. At the present time two distinct organizations give fairs in the county. The Adams County Fair Association, which has selected Camp Point as the site for its grounds and improvements, is in fine financial condition, being out of debt and owning their own grounds. The following are the officers:

President—W. T. Yeargain, Quincy.

1st Vice-President—Origin Wallace, Clayton.

2d Vice-President—O. H. Collins, Liberty.

Treasurer—Geo. W. Dean, Adams.

Secretary—S. D. Lewis, Payson.

The following are notes from the Secretary's annual report of 1877, and will show the standing of the association:

Amount of authorized capital stock.....	\$10,000 00
Number of shares of stock issued.....	551
Amount of stock issued.....	5,510 00
Par value of share of stock.....	10 00
Number of shareholders or members.....	350
Cash value of real estate and improvements thereon.....	9,400 00
Number of volumes in library.....	
Date of incorporation or organization, November 19, 1875.	
Time of holding fair 1877 September 4, 5, 6 and 7.	
Place of holding fair 1877, Camp Point.	
Amount in treasury last report.....	\$ 102 35
" deficit last report (including debt covered by mortgage).....	
" received 1877; fees—(gate and entrance).....	3,847 80
Booth rents, \$....; permits, \$.....	454 00

Amount received 1877 sale shares of stock.....	710 00
" " 1877 State appropriation.....	100 00
" " 1877 other sources. For.....	
" paid 1877, in premiums.....	\$2,140 25
" " 1877 for real estate, buildings and permanent improvem'ts.....	2,000 00
" " 1877 for current expenses other than premiums.....	860 79
" remaining in treasury.....	213 11
" deficit (including debt covered by mortgage).....	
Total.....	\$5,214 15 \$5,214 15

In speaking of the last exhibition the following tabular statement is given :

DEPARTMENTS.	NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN EACH DEPARTMENT.	AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS OF- FERED TO EACH DEP'T.	AMOUNT OF PREMIUMS PAID TO EACH DEPARTMENT.
Cattle.....	91	\$457 00	\$335 00
Horses.....	380	729 00	707 00
Mules and Asses.....	44	64 00	64 00
Sheep.....	71	125 00	125 00
Hogs.....	141	280 00	269 00
Poultry.....	46	52 50	32 50
Mechanic Arts.....	58	26 00	12 00
Farm Products.....	110	55 25	32 45
Horticulture and Floriculture.....	373	234 25	205 00
Fine Arts.....	49	44 00	27 00
Textile Fabrics.....	512	276 00	231 00
Speed Ring.....			
Equestrianism.....			
Miscellaneous.....	40	150 00	100 00
Totals.....	\$1,915	\$2,493 00	\$2,140 25

The Quincy Fair Association gives its displays on the Quincy Fair Grounds. The officers of the association are J. W. Smith, President ; B. W. Dickinson, Secretary, and U. S. Penfield, Treasurer. The following is the programme for the last meeting :

FIRST DAY—SEPT. 24.

Horses will be called at 1:45 p. m. and started at 2:00.

2:50 Horses—Purse.....	\$500 00
1st, \$250; 2d, \$125; 3d, \$75; 4th, \$50.	
2:26 Horses—Purse....	\$500 00
1st, \$250; 2d, \$125; 3d, \$75; 4th, \$50.	
Running—Mile and repeat.....	\$150 00
1st, \$100; 2d, \$35; 3d, \$15.	

SECOND DAY—SEPT. 25.

3:00 Horses—Purse.....	\$400 00
1st, \$200; 2d, \$100; 3d, \$60; 4th, \$40.	
2:35 Horses—Purse.....	\$500 00
1st, \$250; 2d, \$125; 3d, \$75; 4th, \$50.	
Running—Two-mile dash—Purse.....	\$150 00
1st, \$100; 2d, \$35; 3d, \$15.	

THIRD DAY—SEPT. 26.

2:29 Horses—Purse.....	\$500 00
1st, \$250; 2d, \$125; 3d, \$75; 4th, \$50.	
Trotting—Free for all—Rarus barred—Purse.....	\$1,200 00
1st, \$600; 2d, 300; 3d, \$180; 4th, \$120.	
2:40 Horses—Purse.....	\$400 00
1st, \$200; 2d, \$100; 3d, \$60; 4th, \$40.	
Running—Mile heats, 3 in 5—Purse.....	\$200 00
1st, \$120; 2d, \$60; 3d, \$20.	

FOURTH DAY—SEPT. 27.

2:22 Horses—Purse	\$700 00
1st, \$350; 2d, \$180; 3d, \$100; 4th, \$70.	

Rarus Purse (\$500 added if beats 2:14).....	\$1,000 00
The Great Stallion Sweepstakes, Association added.....	\$600 00
\$200 entrance. Half forfeit. 5 to enter, 3 to start. 2d horse to have \$400; 3d, \$200.	
Running—Two miles and repeat—Purse.....	\$250 00
1st, \$150; 2d, \$75; 3d, \$25.	

Lexington rules govern running races.

Trotting and pacing, to harness, mile heats, 3 in 5, and governed by amended rules of the National Association.

Hay and straw free.

No horse will be awarded more than first money.

Entrance 10 per cent., 4 to enter, 3 to start

Entries for trotting close 11 p. m., August 12, 1878. Entries for running close 6 p. m. night before the race.



Daniel Wilcox

(DECEASED)

FORMERLY PROPRIETOR OF THE QUINCY WHIG

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PRESS.

The newspapers of Adams county, located in Quincy, Camp Point, Mendon, Payson and other towns, have exerted a powerful influence over the progress of the county. Other agencies have been at work to advance the towns and county, but the Press has contributed a large share in this work of improvement. They have ever been eager to support and give publicity to any enterprise or measure that was calculated to benefit the country, and now seeing the fruits of such labor in the past, still continue in their good work. The following is a list of the journals published in Adams county :

The *Quincy Herald* is the oldest paper published in the county, and among the earliest of newspapers established in the west, having issued the first number in the year 1834, under the name of *The Bounty Land Register*, and continued under that name until some time in the year 1839, when the name was changed to the *Quincy Argus*, and in the year 1841 assumed the name of the *Quincy Herald*, which it still retains. The *Herald* has been published as a daily since 1850, and now publishes weekly, tri-weekly and daily editions. The *Herald* has always been Democratic in politics, and wields a powerful influence. Its circulation is probably larger than any other paper in the State outside of the city of Chicago. The present publishers of the *Herald* are Cadogan & Gardner.

The *Quincy Whig* was established over forty years ago, and is one of the oldest papers in the State. The first issue—a seven-column 24x36 weekly—appeared May 5, 1838, Maj. H. V. Sullivan being the publisher, and Messrs. N. Bushnell and A. Johnson the editors. This arrangement, intended to be but temporary, continued until August 18 of the same year, when Mr. S. M. Bartlett and Maj. Sullivan became the sole proprietors, and conducted the paper continuously, the former as editor and the latter as publisher, until the firm was dissolved by the death of Mr. Bartlett, in September, 1852.

The changes made during the association in the character of the paper were but two in number, the issue October 23, 1845, of a tri-weekly for city circulation, which was discontinued April 16, 1846, and the enlargement of the paper in 1850, at the commencement of the thirteenth volume, to an eight-column sheet, 28x42. This continued to be the size of the weekly until it was increased in 1868, to nine columns, 28x44.

Mr. Bartlett was succeeded as editor by Mr. John F. Morton, in the fall of 1852, and the firm of Morton & Sullivan conducted the paper until 1854, when Mr. Henry Young purchased Maj. Sullivan's interest. It was during the ownership of Morton & Sullivan that the daily was established, and the history of the weekly thereafter is the same.

The first number of the daily was issued as a morning paper, March

22, 1852. It was a six-column sheet, 22x32 in size. On the death of Mr. Young, in 1855, Mr. V. Y. Ralston assumed his interest, and under the management of Morton & Ralston the daily was enlarged to seven columns, 24x36, August 29, 1855. In August, 1856, Mr. F. S. Giddings purchased an interest, and the firm then became Morton, Ralston & Co., Mr. Ralston retiring in July, 1857, and Mr. Giddings soon after. On March 1, 1858, the *Quincy Republican*, a daily which had been in existence for one or two years previous, was merged in the *Whig*, and Mr. Morton and Mr. F. A. Dallam, the former proprietor of the *Republican*, became associated as owners of the *Whig* and *Republican*.

During its ownership by Messrs. Morton & Dallam the daily was reduced in size, on the 15th of August, 1858, to its original size, six columns, 22x32, the size of the weekly remaining unchanged. Mr. Dallam withdrew in the fall of 1859, leaving Mr. Morton as the sole proprietor, and in the spring of 1860 the establishment was purchased by Mr. James J. Langdon, who enlarged the daily again to seven columns, 24x36, and continued as sole or part proprietor until the spring of 1868. During this period the editorial management of the *Whig* was in various hands, successively under the management of Messrs. Snyder, Whitney, Holt, Richardson, Dallam, and Holt again, and was issued as an evening paper April 9, 1860. None of the above named editors were interested as owners in the paper except Mr. Charles Holt, who obtained a half interest June 1, 1864, and thenceforward it was published by Messrs. Langdon & Holt. On the 1st of July, 1865, it had another change of dimensions to eight columns, 26x40, and was subsequently increased in size to nine columns, 28x42.

In the spring of 1868 Messrs. Bailhache & Phillips purchased the *Whig*, taking possession on May 1 of that year, the former taking the place of general business manager, Mr. Paul Selby being engaged as editor. The size of the paper was reduced Aug. 10, 1868, to eight columns, 26x40, and on the 14th of October came out as a morning paper. In the following spring, May 1, 1869, the property was transferred to the *Quincy Whig* Company, an incorporated stock company, Mr. Bailhache continuing as business manager, and Mr. Selby as managing editor, until October, 1869, when Gen. John Tillson became the editor-in-chief, remaining as such until June, 1871. From that time Mr. Paul Selby for the *Whig* Company acted as editor and manager. In February, 1873, the establishment passed into the hands of Mr. Porter Smith. March 1, 1873, a change was again made from a morning to an evening paper. On the 1st of January, 1874, the establishment was purchased by Mr. Daniel Wilcox, one of the former publishers of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, his two sons being subsequently admitted as partners to the business. By the death of the senior proprietor May 19, 1878, the paper passed into the hands of the two sons, C. A. and D. F. Wilcox, who are the present owners and publishers. Mr. N. O. Perkins became managing editor Jan. 1, 1874, which position he still retains. Aug. 23, 1875, the *Whig* appeared in a new dress throughout, and was changed to a six-column eight-page paper, 30x42 inches in size.

It may be proper to state that the political position of the *Whig* has been unchanged from the first. The representative of the Whig party at the outset, in 1859, at the dissolution of that party it became the representative of the Republican organization, with which most of the Whigs in this section united, and has been since, as it now is, devoted to that polit-



Edison H. Langdon
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR "REVIEW" QUINCY

ical faith. It is the leading Republican paper of western Illinois, the largest paper published in Quincy, and the largest in the State outside of Chicago.

The Quincy Daily News.—This spicy daily, established in January, 1877, has grown from a six to a seven-column paper, and having devoted its attention especially to local matters, its circulation has therefore steadily increased until it now embraces a large part of the best families of Quincy. It has a large city circulation, and its many advertisers, who have been with it year after year, bear testimony to its value as an advertising medium. The deep interest which the *News* takes in local and county affairs makes it a necessity of the people. It is independent in politics. Published by the *News Company*, 520 Hampshire street, Quincy, Ill.

The Germania.—This paper is published in the German language and is of recent origin. The journal was formed by the consolidation of the *Press* and *Tribune*, two German dailies, and is now published by the *Germania Publishing Company*, issuing a daily and weekly, having at the same time the largest circulation of any German newspaper in the West outside of Chicago and St. Louis. G. C. Hoffman is the editor. The *Germania* is an influential journal, and is largely patronized by the citizens of Quincy. The office is at 520 Hampshire street.

The Quincy Commercial Review.—This journal was first started in 1871 by its present proprietor, Mr. Addison L. Langdon, at the earnest solicitation of the business men of the city. The paper has several departments, arranged to suit the various subjects it advocates. It combines manufacturing and commercial interests, city news, social, personal, and society information. It was at first a small sheet, being only 22x32 inches in size. In less than six months, however, the publisher was forced to enlarge it in order to accommodate its increasing patronage. Its size was, after its first enlargement, 24x36. In 1875 it donned an entire new outfit of type, and was the third time enlarged to its present size, 28x42. The *Review* was the first paper in Quincy to advocate the establishment of many of those public improvements and necessities which have since proved so advantageous to the city, among which are the water-works, sewers, the adornment and improvement of Washington Park, and the building of the new and beautiful court-house upon its present location. Among the curious features, and what may be related as a singular coincidence in the life of the *Review*, is the following: The paper was issued one Saturday morning, and its leading editorial was one calling the attention of the county authorities to the dangers and criminal negligence in keeping the records in the old court-house. The editorial stated, among other things, that some day a fire would break out in the roof of that old building and that valuable records of a public character would be destroyed. And now the singular part is, that while the paper was being read, the fire bells sounded an alarm and the engines were called to extinguish a fire which *had* broken out in the old court-house, just as the editorial predicted. The building was destroyed and work immediately begun upon the new and handsome edifice which now ornaments Jefferson Park. The *Review* is a popular, home newspaper, and is devoted particularly to the interests of Quincy and vicinity.

The Western Agriculturist was established in Quincy in 1878, and has steadily improved in the value of its practical reading, the beauty of its illustrations, and the character of its typographical execution. It is printed

on fine book paper in pamphlet form and contains twenty-eight pages devoted to stock-breeding, horticulture, poultry, apiary, the dairy, and general farm topics, with a practical and interesting household department. Being now the oldest and best established farm monthly in the Western states it has attained a large circulation, and every enterprising farmer ought to take it. The subscription price is only \$1.00 a year, published by T. Butterworth, 520 Hampshire street, Quincy, Ill.

The *Modern Argo*, edited and published by A. H. Dooley, first issued in Columbus, O., Oct., 1878, removed to Quincy, Ill., and began publication there on Saturday, March 22, 1879. Its reception in Quincy has been very flattering, and in a short time it attained a large circulation. The *Argo* is a large eight page paper in size 32x42, and is devoted to general information including choice miscellany on the topics of the day, stories, poetry, contributed articles and editorials; ample attention is given to the local affairs of the city and county around. The *Argo* introduced permanently into Quincy the newsboy system, and now over a hundred boys sell the *Argo* every Saturday. The *Argo* is also sold by news agents in all the towns and villages surrounding Quincy.

The *Camp Point Journal*.—The *Journal* was established by George W. Cyrus and Thomas Bailey, the first number being issued Feb. 6, 1873. The sheet was a seven column folio, 24x36. It has grown in size with its growth in circulation and is now a six-column quarto, 32x44. Mr. Bailey retired from the paper in 1876, having sold his interest to Mr. Cyrus who is now the sole owner and manager. The *Journal* is independent in politics, but discusses all questions of local interest, and confines itself mainly to local matters. The circulation of the paper has steadily grown until it exceeds that of most country papers.

The *County News*.—The initial number of the *News* was published in June, 1875. The founder, Wm. D. Perry, Esq., was induced to undertake the enterprise, partly to aid the county fair, which at that time was located in Payson. Arrangements were made with the "Farmer's Club" and other citizens to secure the publication until November, 1875. At the outset this was a four-column paper, but it has twice been enlarged and is now a six-column four-page periodical. Before the first of November the subscribers and advertisers, taking it for granted that the paper would be continued, were ready to make yearly contracts. The *News* is now a regular monthly, with four extra papers, making sixteen issues during the year. Not only is it a county paper, but it is rapidly becoming a general newspaper for all who have ever lived in this, one of the oldest and most wealthy counties in the State.

The *Clayton Record*, under the management of J. E. Hartman, is considered a valuable journal. It is neutral in politics, and is devoted to the general interest of the reading public. Musical, literary and agricultural articles, stories, reports of fairs, Sabbath-school conventions, religious meetings, and any other facts and incidents that may interest the general reader, appear in its columns.

The *Mendon Dispatch* is a seven-column paper, published on Thursday of each week by Jacob R. Urech, Danl. H. Darby editor. It is devoted to local and general news, but it is not in the interest of any religious sect or any political party. The first number was issued on November 21, 1878. Its subscription list is satisfactory for the time it has been running, and is

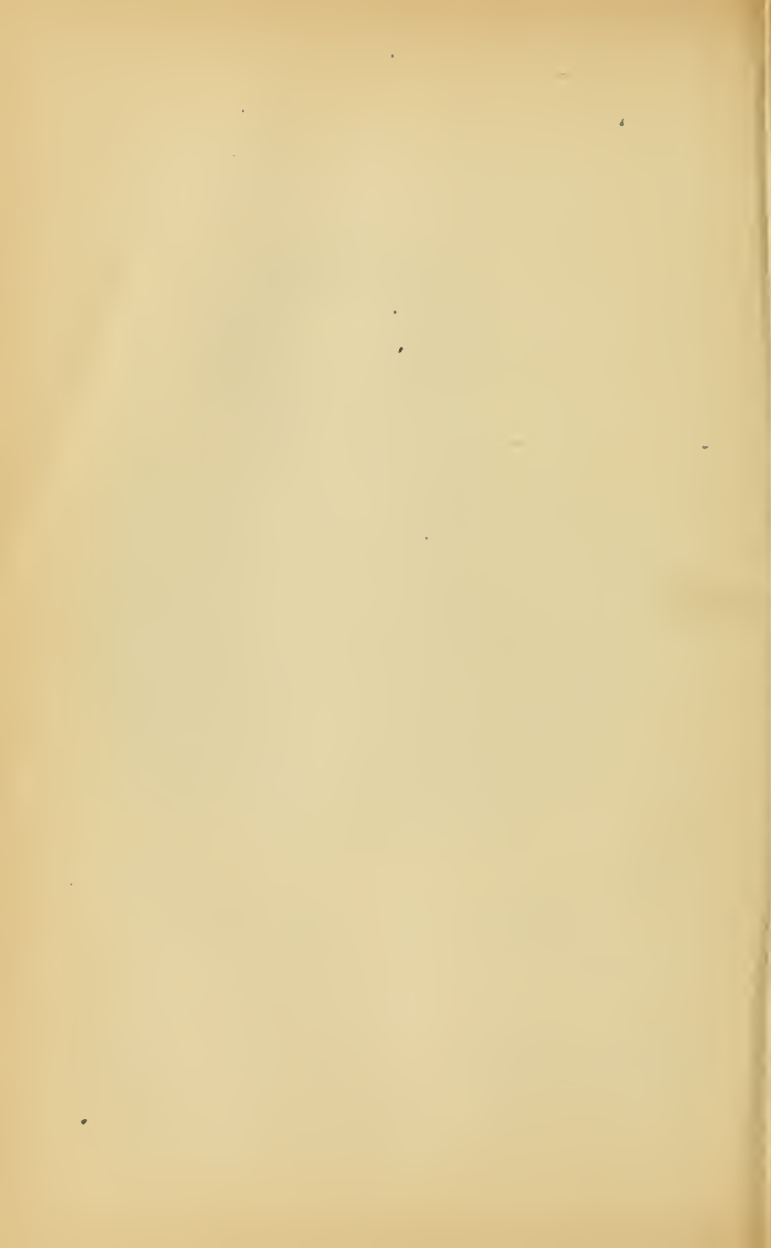


Henry J. Gardner

PROPRIETORS OF



John P. Cadogan



rapidly increasing. The entire material is new and of the best quality, and includes a job press capable of doing work in strictly first class style.

OF THE PAST.

The history of newspapers in this county is a very interesting one indeed, and the names of many of these publications, which have long since "gone where the woodbine twineth," are familiar to us all. Among them, we remember the *Times*, a paper started by the late Austin Brooks, after his retirement from the editorship of the *Herald*. The paper lived a year or two and was then removed to Hannibal, and after a short career there it was discontinued.

The papers of later date, which have lived and died, and which will be better remembered by the people of this county, are the *Evening Call*, the *Ledger* and the *Morning News*. The former was one of the most successful dailies of our city. Its size was 22x32, and its principal editor was Thomas J. Heirs, present city clerk of Quincy, although John H. Russell and S. D. Rieh and others, were interested in its publication at different times. The paper had a successful run of six years, when it was discontinued because it proved unprofitable to its owner. The *Ledger* was a very small sheet, published by D. G. Williams, as an advertising medium, for a few months after he had left the *Herald* office. It was an unprofitable venture and was soon discontinued. The *Morning News* was a co-operative paper, published by Griffin Frost, Henry Wilson, John Shield and Jas. H. Wallin. This journal lived just one month when its affairs were wound up.

The *Journal* was a large daily, and one of the best papers in the city while in existence. It was owned and edited by T. M. Rogers, the present proprietor of the publishing house No. 520 Hampshire street. The *Journal* was operated about four years, but, like its many predecessors, it failed to pay, and was discontinued.

The *Democrat*, a German daily, was published on the west side of Sixth, between Maine and Hampshire streets, Quincy. It enjoyed a very limited circulation, and lived only a short time.

The *Republican* was published about the year 1857, by Henry V. Sullivan & Co., and was operated under this title for a year or two, when the establishment was merged into the *Whig*, and was published thereafter under both names, the *Whig & Republican*, until the year 1858, when the concern was purchased by a Springfield firm, who dropped the last name.

The *Courier*, a German publication, was published during the years 1857 and 1858, by George Lintz, and was, for some time, a leading German daily, but proved a poor investment, and was soon out of business.

The *Christian*, a religious weekly, devoted to the interests of the Christian churches, was published at 520 Hampshire street, Quincy, for about two years, when it was converted into a stock concern, and its publication office was removed to St. Louis, where it is now issued regularly, by the same editors who conducted it in Quincy.

The *Westliche Press* and the *Tribune*, both German dailies—the former living about six months, and the latter eight or nine years—were both merged into one during 1875, and the consolidated concerns are now known as the *Germania*.

The *Patriot* was the name of another ancient weekly, published in

Quincy many years ago, and long since gone to that unmonumental bourne from whence no paper returns.

The *Good Templar's Message*—devoted to the cause of temperance—was issued irregularly, in this city, for a year or two, and then, we believe, was removed to the town of Bloomington, in this state.

Besides the papers we have here mentioned, there have been issued numberless campaign publications, which issued only a few numbers and then "went out." There are, no doubt, many other regular weeklies, which were published long years ago, and which will be remembered by the older citizens, whose names, the dates of publication and the names of their editors, are not familiar to us at this writing.



J. H. Stewart

ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP

CHAPTER XV.

HORTICULTURE—MEDICAL SOCIETY.

HORTICULTURE.

The cultivation of fruit in this county dates back to its earliest settlement. Ex-Gov. John Wood, who is still living, planted the first orchard. In 1820 he was living near Atlas, in Pike county, where he and Willard Keyes, both young and unmarried men, were temporarily housekeeping and farming in partnership. In the spring of that year he made a journey on foot to the orchard of one Avery, who lived a short distance above St. Louis, and bought of him one pint of apple seed, paying a dollar for it. He planted these seeds and just three of them grew. This did not satisfy his ideas of tree planting, nor discourage his determination to have an orchard. In the autumn he made another pedestrian journey to Griffith's orchard, on the river nearly opposite the old French settlement of Portage d'Sionx. Here he was permitted to take the pomace from the cider-mill and wash out as much seed as he wished. He made these journeys on foot, as he also did many other longer and more difficult ones, because he was then too poor to own a horse. About the same time he came into possession of another small quantity of apple seeds in the following manner: Wood and Keyes had made a quantity of maple sugar, and finding a family by the name of Sprague, who were very destitute, and the parents and most of the children sick, Mr. Wood made them a liberal present of sugar. Wishing to express in some way their gratitude, and having nothing else to give, they insisted on his accepting a portion of the supply of apple seed they had brought with them to the country. From the product of these two lots of seed the young men were able to supply not only themselves, but many of their neighbors, with trees for planting. In the spring of 1823 Mr. Wood, who in the meantime had removed to where Quincy now stands, planted a portion of his trees on the tract of land now embraced between 12th and 14th, and State and Kentucky streets. About the same time he also planted some peach seeds, which were set out in the orchard in 1824. In 1827 he gathered fruit from both his peach and apple trees. Many of these apple-trees are now growing vigorously and bearing fair crops. In 1868 D. C. Wood, Esq. gave to the secretary of the Adams County Horticultural Society the dimensions of some of these trees, as measured by passing a line around the trunk of each. The largest was nine feet, ten inches, and several others were over seven feet each. The city of Quincy has now encroached upon the site of this orchard, and these stately pioneers are rapidly giving place to piles of brick and mortar.

In 1829 Mr. Wood went East and when he returned brought with him some seed of the white clover from Prince's nursery and sowed it. About the year 1832 he introduced the cranberry and came very near being successful with it. In the little ravine which now runs westward from

Twelfth street, between Jersey and York, was a spring, surrounded by a small plat of marshy ground. This ground he enclosed in a good substantial fence and then planted his cranberries. They flourished remarkably well, covered the whole ground, and gave promise of an abundant yield of fruit. A butcher having some difficulty in driving a herd of cattle took the liberty, unbidden, to throw down the fence and drive them into this "yard," as he called it, for the night. By this act of vandalism the cranberry plants were utterly destroyed. Several subsequent attempts were made by different persons to introduce this fruit, but none of them have been very successful. About the year 1830 Gov. Wood planted a quantity of chestnuts and set out the young trees on his grounds. Many of these are still standing and are annually giving an abundant yield of nuts. They are mostly enclosed in what are now the grounds of Chaddock College, and in size will measure around the trunk from seven to eleven feet each.

Before the year 1832 Major Rose, Willard Keyes, James Dunn, Silas Beebee, and others of the early settlers, including several in the eastern part of the county, had planted apple orchards. These trees were all seedlings, except about a dozen in Mr. Wood's orchard, and many of them were obtained from him.

George Johnson, of Columbus, planted in 1832 the first orchard of grafted apple-trees in the county. He brought them from Kentucky. Many of them are still standing. In the same year Mr. Johnson established a nursery at Columbus. He continued it for many years and furnished the trees for a large number of the best of the old orchards in the northern and northeastern portions of the county. He had been a blacksmith by trade, but was so enthusiastic in his devotion to horticultural pursuits that the shop was at length given up. He was a genial, Christian gentleman, of unimpeachable integrity, and very much beloved by those who knew him. He died in 1868.

In the year 1836 Deacon A. Scarborough, of Payson, set out an orchard of grafted trees. He procured them in St. Louis. They were grown in Ohio, were one year old from the graft, and cost him twenty-five cents each. This orchard, when last seen by the writer a few years ago, was in excellent condition and bearing well. In 1839 Mr. Scarborough also planted an orchard of two hundred peach-trees, some of which were still standing in 1868. In 1855 he introduced into the county the Concord grape. His vines were obtained of Mr. Bull, of Concord, Massachusetts. This may be said to be the beginning of successful grape culture here. Horticulturists had been convinced for years that the natural conditions were favorable for grape growing, but they had found it difficult to mature good crops of the old varieties, and many were looking toward an improvement of the large wild grape which abounded in our forests as the surest road to success. Some were working the Isabella on the wild stock, and as early as 1844 Mr. Wm. Stewart, Sr. had been partially successful by this method. When, however, the merits of the Concord became known, and its perfect adaptation to our soil and climate had been proven, plantations were made all over the county. In five years from its introduction it was very generally disseminated, and in ten years grapes were shipped from Quincy to Chicago, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and other more remote points. Vineyards are now found all over the county. So abundant is the supply that the price of grapes has fallen from twenty and

twenty-five to two and three cents per pound. Even at these low rates many growers regard them as a profitable crop. • Many new and excellent varieties have been added to the list, some of which succeed very well, but for all purposes, and especially in the hands of ordinary growers, the Concord is the most reliable, and it is still the principal variety cultivated.

Clark Chatten, of Fall Creek, purchased some grafted apple-trees in 1837 from Charles Stratton, of Pike county, and planted them on his farm. During 1838 and 1839 he continued to add to his orchard until he had forty acres covered with apple-trees and became the laughing-stock of some short-sighted neighbors, who thought a market could never be found for so much fruit as that orchard would produce. Nothing daunted, however, he continued to plant as extensively as his means would allow. In 1840 he planted twelve acres to peach-trees. Thus he continued, planting apple, peach, and pear trees. After a few years he purchased another farm in Ellington township and devoted that also to fruit. In 1867 he had in all two hundred and forty acres devoted to apple-trees, and one hundred and eighty-seven acres devoted to peach-trees—the largest orchard in the State. From the proceeds of his fruit he amassed quite a fortune. Mr. Chatten died in 187-.

In 1839 Wm. Stewart, Sr., of Payson, planted some peach seeds which he had saved from a small quantity of fruit purchased in Pike county for the purpose, and in the spring of 1840 he transplanted the young trees to a new farm he had purchased adjoining the village.

At the same time he purchased one hundred grafted apple-trees from a nursery in Pike county, probably at Atlas, and planted them in alternate rows with the peach-trees. He also obtained at the same time a small quantity of apple seed which he sowed. During the summer he went East, and in the autumn brought from New York a choice collection of various kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, flowers, seeds, &c., such as his then limited means enabled him to purchase. The next spring he planted these and grafted the young apple-trees grown from the seeds planted the preceding spring, and thus commenced "Stewart's Nursery," which for twenty-five years was the leading one in the county. Among the other things which he brought from the east was a lot of one or two bushels of apple seeds obtained at some orchard where cider was made. These were planted the next spring, and he thus had a large supply of young apple-stocks for grafting. How to procure so many scions as would be necessary to graft all these was a difficult problem to solve. There were at that time very few grafted trees in the county that had borne fruit, and to graft from trees that had never borne would be to run great risk of disappointment as to varieties. Fortunately for his purpose he learned during the summer that one of his neighbors, who was a widower, and a very intelligent and reliable man, Benjamin Lionburger by name, had made a matrimonial contract with a lady in his native county in Ohio, and was preparing to go for his wife. He had provided himself with a good covered wagon in which the journey was to be made, and he expected to return in the fall. Mr. Stewart lost no time in striking a bargain with this man, by which he agreed to bring from the bearing orchards of Ohio as many scions as he could pack in his wagon, leaving room of course for the expected wife. The neighbor went, and in due time he returned, bringing with him not only a wife, but an abundant supply of scions which had been cut under his own supervision, from bearing trees of the best varieties. Which of

the two men was the better pleased, the one with his wife or the other with his scions, has not yet been decided.

These scions were carefully kept during the winter, and the next spring they were inserted into the young seedling trees as they stood in the nursery rows. The operation was performed by what is known as whip grafting, and the wounds made by the knife were covered by pressing around each, after it had been carefully tied with bass matting, a mud ball of the size of a hen's egg. The earth was then ridged up so as to cover all but the upper bud, and thus protect the young graft from drouth. To modern nurserymen this will seem like a laborious and expensive process, but it was the best then in use, and the trees, though sold at two and three years old for 12½ cents each, left a fair profit for the grower. The trees from this grafting are still standing in many of the old orchards, not only of this county and Pike in this State, but also of Marion and Ralls counties in Missouri.

In 1852 Mr. Stewart started a branch nursery at Quincy, under the direction of his son, Wm. Stewart, Jr., whom he had admitted to partnership. The Payson branch was discontinued after the death of the proprietor, which occurred in 1857, but the Quincy branch was continued for a number of years with increasing success by his sons, John & J. H. Stewart. It has now passed into the hands of Sinnoek & Co., and is known as the Quincy Nurseries. Mr. Stewart was remarkable for energy, judgment and integrity. He was unusually well-informed on general subjects, but more especially so in the line of his chosen calling, where, by close and continued study, and by intercourse with the most eminent horticulturists in the West, he kept himself thoroughly well-informed. A Christian in practice as well as in theory, he drew around him a wide and increasing circle of friends.

Henry Kent, of Ellington township, sent in 1839 to Prince's Nursery, Long Island, for a supply of apples, peaches and nectarines, and with these as a beginning he in 1841 started a nursery. He afterward obtained such varieties as he thought valuable from Dr. Mead, of Augusta (whose stock was from Bloodgood's Nursery, Long Island), and from Mr. Stewart of Payson. At that time Mr. Kent found the nectarine a valuable fruit, bearing good crops, and of fine quality. It has now become very much neglected on account of its being such an easy prey for insects and so easily injured by our severe winters. Mr. Kent continued the nursery business until 1857, when he closed out and devoted himself to other pursuits. He is still living, and although he has mainly retired from active business, his fine homestead still bears the marks, not only of his early horticultural labors, but of his present interest in the subject.

Mr. Scarborough, of Payson, some years before his death commenced a nursery at that place. After his death it was conducted by his son, A. Scarborough, Jr. We are not informed as to the exact date when this nursery was started. Mr. Scarborough was from Connecticut. He was the founder of the village of Payson, and was at different times engaged in a variety of enterprises, but seemed to take most delight in horticultural pursuits. Possessed of quick discernment, sound judgment and excellent taste, his work has been invaluable to the horticultural interests of the county.

This brief sketch of the pioneers would hardly seem complete without some mention of the late Robert Rankin, of Fall Creek, who, although he

commenced his horticultural career, as he also commenced life, at a much later period than either of the preceding, was one of the earlier of our modern workers, and was an earnest, extensive and successful cultivator of fruit. He was for many years the president of the county horticultural society and occupied that position at the time of his death, in 1878. Always genial, hopeful and enthusiastic, he did much to cheer and encourage his fellow-workers, and to keep up their interest in the society and its work, after the discouragements which followed the financial crisis of 1873 had cooled the ardor of less sanguine natures.

The nurseries of James Orr and of Wm. A. Mitchell, of Payson, of Hargis & Sommer and of D. C. Benton, at Quincy, of C. W. Kay and of A. B. Kelley, at Camp Point, of H. A. Horn, at Clayton, and of Wm. Cutter, at Beverly, were commenced at a later date than those mentioned above, and most of them are still in successful operation.

The growers of fruit in those days experienced many disappointments, on account of fruits which they had propagated at great expense, not only in money, but in time and labor, proving at least to be something entirely different from, and usually inferior to, that for which they purchased them. They found also that varieties brought from other sections of the country were often so modified by the change in climate and soil that they would not be recognizable. Some of the standard late-keeping apples, for instance, of the Eastern states, when fruited here were found to ripen in the fall or early winter. In order to meet these difficulties, and to secure a list of varieties which could be relied upon as to quality, season of ripening, bearing properties, &c., Messrs. Stewart, Johnson, Scarborough and perhaps one or two others, came to an agreement among themselves to graft or bud every new variety they received into some bearing tree so as to test it in the shortest possible time before disseminating it largely. One of these specimen trees, in the original orchard of Mr. Stewart, died a few years ago. It was an orchard in itself, having borne more than fifty varieties of apples, varying in size from the smallest Siberian crab to the Gloria Mundi, and in season of ripening, from July until the following May.

Many were the pleasant meetings they had, especially during the autumn and winter months, when each one brought such fruits as his orchards, and especially his sample tree, produced, and also such as had been sent to him by his neighbors, as well as by those at a distance; and they spent evening after evening tasting, comparing and discussing their relative merits. The skill they thus acquired was remarkable, and their decisions came to be regarded as almost oracular.

At one of these meetings some new seedling apples, which were thought by certain parties to possess great merit, had been sent in and were under discussion. They were unanimously condemned as unworthy of a place in any orchard, and some of the party expressed surprise that any man could for a moment regard such an apple as worthy of a place beside such varieties as the Rhode Island greening, or Newtown pippin. Others of the party contended that only the cultivated taste appreciates the finer flavors, and that the uncultivated taste prefers those fruits which are coarser and harsher, and that this fact accounted for the man's high opinions of his new seedlings. The discussion became lively, and they finally agreed to put the matter to a practical test by obtaining the opinion of the hired girl on the merits of the different fruits before them that evening. This girl, they all knew, had been brought up on the frontiers and scarcely ever saw an apple.

A messenger was accordingly sent to the kitchen with a plate containing slices of Newtown pippin, Rhode Island greening, and some other varieties of apples, and also the much denounced seedlings. The girl was simply requested to taste each sample on the plate, and then say which she liked best. She tasted very deliberately each of them, and then, pointing to the seedling, said she thought *that* was the best.

As a result of these pomological labors, the list of varieties, especially of apples, offered for sale at the nurseries was very much reduced. That of the Stewart's, which had reached nearly three hundred varieties, was cut down in 1853 to about one hundred. Nor did the work of reduction stop here. Time showed that some of the varieties which at first did well had a tendency, as the trees became old, to diminish in size; others proved to be shy bearers; others had a bad habit of falling from the tree before quite ripe; and still others, and among these were some of the very finest qualities as to flavor, were so very tender that it was found to be almost impossible to handle them for market, without their becoming so much bruised as to very much mar their appearance. Of some varieties the tree proved to be too tender. It was noticed that after a severe winter such as we often have, characterized by coincidence of intense cold and bright sunshine, the south side of the trunk would show the appearance of having been scorched by fire, and would, during the summer, die, leaving there an ugly wound all the way from the ground to the branches on that side.

The codlin moth, an insect imported to this country from Europe in the early settlement of the Eastern States, and other insects, unknown here by the early settlers, began soon to make their appearance, and it was found that some varieties suffered much more from their attacks than others did. In 1850 summer-blight appeared on the apple-trees, and soon afterward the disease known as the scab attacked the fruit, and has continued till the present time. Each of these appeared to affect some varieties more than others. To find remedies for these evils has, from the time they severally made their appearance, been the one work that more than all others has employed the best horticultural skill of the times. To our most experienced nurserymen and planters the readiest means of relief seemed to be a still further elimination of varieties, retaining those only which were least affected by these evils. They worked together in this, the oldest and most experienced orchardists giving to the nurserymen the results of their experience, and they, in turn, propagating or rejecting varieties according to the experience of the orchardists, which they rightly judged would eventually control public opinion and the public demand. This work continued harmoniously and with good success between the majority of the nurserymen, and the most extensive and reliable tree planters, till the present time. The result is, first, that we now have varieties of fruit planted all over the country, which, though not in all cases first quality as to flavor, sell well in the markets, are of fair quality, large and beautiful, and can be relied on with reasonable certainty for a crop that will leave some margin of profit to the producer; and, second, that the number of varieties of apples now planted for profit or recommended by the nurserymen scarcely exceed a dozen.

While it is true that this practical road out of the difficulties and losses brought upon the horticulturists of the country by the rapid increase of insects and diseases was followed harmoniously by our leading nurserymen and planters, truth requires the admission that, for a time, harmony

seemed, on the part of a few, to be somewhat disturbed. It came about in this wise: With the introduction of railroads came a perfect avalanche of tree peddlers from the East, mostly from the State of New York. Some of these men were representatives of reliable nurseries, but for the most part they were merely irresponsible adventurers. They came during the summer months, and, landing at Quincy, Camp Point or Clayton, went all over the country, visiting the farmers at their homes, hanging around the village stores on Saturday afternoons, when the farmers came in to do their week's trading, and, in short, availing themselves of every opportunity to come in personal contact with the people. They were usually men of good appearance and insinuating address, and were abundantly supplied with colored plates of different varieties of fruits, and also with small glass jars containing preserved specimens. The colored plates were very fair specimens of the chromo-lithographic art, and for the most part were good likenesses of select specimens of the fruits they represented; but the jars, of course, greatly magnified the specimens they contained. Advantage was easily taken of this fact, to make the people believe in them as men who would not misrepresent. Exhibiting one of the colored plates to a crowd, and expatiating upon the merits of the fruit represented, they would then produce the jar containing that same variety, and call attention to the fact that the picture, so far from exaggerating, did not represent it as near so large as they saw the fruit itself. Not one auditor, perhaps, in a hundred suspected the magnifying property of the glass jars, and they were thus led to suppose that the fruits offered them would all be as large and fine, at least, as the pictures they had seen. Orders were taken at high prices, the trees to be delivered and the money paid the following autumn or spring. When they had obtained all the orders they could for the season, they would return to the East and purchase at wholesale, at some of the large nurseries, a sufficient quantity of trees to fill the orders and then ship them to the different distributing points, where some one was in attendance to deliver the trees and receive the money. The stock thus obtained usually presented a fair appearance, and for the time being gave quite general satisfaction to the purchasers.

If it failed to grow, as it sometimes did, it was accounted for by some assumed exposure in its long journey or in some similar way, and the disappointed purchaser would, not unlikely, buy another lot the next year of the same man, flattering himself that if the matter was a little expensive, yet it was better to secure these magnificent fruits than to plant the ordinary varieties offered by the nurserymen at home. It is perhaps not beyond the truth to say that the majority of those who purchased these trees and plants thought that by doing so they were placing themselves somewhat in advance, not only of those of their neighbors who had made horticulture their life work, as well as their life study, but of the nurserymen themselves, of whom their neighbors still continued to buy their trees. Things went on in this way, as of course they must, for several years, until the trees first imported came generally into bearing and information became generally circulated as to how the representations of the peddlers had been fulfilled. In cases where the agent was honest and the nurseryman of whom he purchased his stock responsible, and it is but fair to state that such cases did exist, it usually turned out that the varieties proved to be such as were in high esteem in the localities whence they came, but the majority of them were for some reason not adapted to our soil

or climate, and, indeed, had long before been thoroughly tested by our fruit growers and rejected. Unfortunately, however, many of the agents were not honest, and instead of buying the varieties called for in the orders the people had given them they would buy up anything they could get at a low price, provided the trees were large and fine-looking, and then, from the same lot, would label the trees with any names the orders called for. Of course when these trees were once in full bearing this business became unprofitable and was mostly discontinued. It could be wished for the good name of our county that the same class of men had never since that time deceived in a similar manner communities farther west with trees purchased here.

Among other evils attending this great influx of Eastern trees was the introduction of the bark louse, which has been very destructive in some parts of the State, but as yet it seems to be well under control in this county. This mania for imported trees interfered considerably for a time with the business of our local nurseries, but business men as most of them were they soon found means to adjust themselves to the existing conditions of trade, and they began to import large quantities of trees from the East to satisfy the popular demand. This enabled the people to buy Eastern trees at lower prices than they had been paying the agents, and at the same time the nurserymen could often make a fair profit by the business. Some were able to take advantage of the rage for Eastern fruits in another way, as the following incident will show: One of our nurserymen had a large stock of a certain variety of grape. His price was twenty-five cents each by the thousand, but they were rather slow of sale here. An Eastern nursery being unable to fill orders for that variety from their own stock, ordered a lot from the Western man. They were sent and were immediately used to fill the orders of the agents who had been canvassing this county, and were by them distributed among our people at seventy-five cents and one dollar each.

Orchards of the apple, peach, pear and cherry are now found in all parts of the county, but more especially in Ursa, Ellington, Melrose, Fall Creek, and Payson, which lie along the river bluffs where the soil seems to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of fruit. Apples, however, do well and are extensively grown all over the county.

For many years the various kinds of fruit, especially of apples and peaches, have formed a very considerable part of the exports of the county. It is difficult to obtain exact statistics, on account of the large number of points from which shipments are made. The principal of these are Quincy, Fall Creek Station, Seehorn Station, Camp Point, Clayton, and Mendon. Large quantities are also taken by wagon to Hannibal, Mo., and shipped thence. The horticultural society made an effort in 1868 to obtain the figures as far as possible but were finally compelled to rely to a considerable extent upon estimates. According to the best information obtainable the annual shipments of apples were then over two hundred thousand bushels, and of peaches about fifty thousand boxes of one-third of a bushel each. In 1874 the shipments of peaches had increased to more than two hundred thousand boxes, but since that time the quantity of peaches shipped has somewhat declined. This decline is partially accounted for in this way: About every fourth year, on an average, the crop is destroyed by the severity of the winter. Of the intervening crops one perhaps will be severely injured by the same cause. Formerly the prices

realized for a full crop were such as to leave a sufficient margin of profit to cover the losses sustained by the severe winters. Lately, however, the production of this fruit is so great, and the competition with other peach-growing regions so close, that when there is a full crop the prices always rule very low and there is no margin left to apply to the years of failure. Many have therefore come to consider the growing of this fruit for shipment as on the whole unprofitable, and they have to some extent ceased to plant the trees.

Plantations of plums were made at an early day and at first they promised well, but the advent of the plum curculio put a stop to the planting of this fruit for profit, so far as the old varieties are concerned. The trees are hardy and healthy and flourish well, the only trouble seems to be with the insects. Trees are still planted in private gardens and by amateurs, and with a great deal of care and protection and a very favorable season, magnificent specimens of the fruit are sometimes produced. The Chickasaw family of plums, having a tougher skin and firmer fiber, seem better able to resist the curculio, and these are now being quite generally planted. What the result will be remains yet to be seen.

The English or sweet cherries were tried at a very early day by persons in different parts of the county, and at first they promised well, except that the trees were a little tender, but since the advent of destructive insects they have been discarded except in private gardens, the fruit being usually either wormy or so badly stung by insects as to make it knotty and small. The Morello family of cherries have been found to be hardy and much less liable to suffer from insects. The earlier varieties, such as the early Richmond, have a very small proportion of wormy fruit. This class of cherries is now generally planted throughout the county, and they are brought into our markets in great abundance.

Strawberries were cultivated for market in small quantities as early as 1852 or 1853. In 1860 J. H. Stewart had a plantation of some four acres and found a ready market for the fruit in Quincy.

D. C. Benton, of Quincy, was probably the first who attempted to ship strawberries to other markets, and he was also one of the earliest shippers of peaches.

About 1865 Wm. & J. H. Stewart commenced shipping strawberries in a small way, and continued to increase their business until 1874, when they had over forty acres devoted to this fruit, and shipped five or six thousand quarts per day. In 1878 there were more than twenty-five farms in the immediate vicinity of Quincy, where strawberries were grown with special reference to supplying the shipping trade. Extensive experiments have been made in the cultivation of the pear for market, but the success has not met the expectations of the growers. The planting of this fruit commenced with that of the apple. The trees bore well and the fruit was of excellent quality; but the trees became, soon after reaching the bearing age, so subject to the blight as to make the business unprofitable. This has always been the one obstacle in the way of successful pear growing in this country. Clark Chatten, Dr. Merriek and E. A. Dudley may be regarded as the pioneers in this line of effort. There are still in various parts of the county the remains of many large pear orchards, mainly of dwarfs, which were planted between the years of 1863 and 1868, under the impression then prevailing that pears could be profitably grown for export. Plantings for this purpose have now ceased. In private gardens, however,

and in farmers' orchards, a few trees still find a place, and, if they survive the attacks of the blight, they sometimes become in their old age very profitable. This is especially true of many old specimens of the Seckel variety, which yield very large crops of the finest quality of fruit. The markets of Quincy are still supplied with an abundance of home-grown pears, and not a few are shipped to other points.

The cultivation of such small fruits as raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants has grown almost imperceptibly from small beginnings, till it has become an important branch of industry. While there are few, if any, large plantations of these there are many small ones, and the aggregate product forms an important item in our fruit exports.

The first exhibition of Adams county fruit at the Illinois State Fair was at Springfield, in 1853, when Wm. Stewart & Son took a number of premiums; among them that for the "Largest and best Collection of Apples, named and true to name." The first public exhibition east of the Alleghanies by Western growers was in 1860, by J. H. Stewart, who took a choice collection to the annual meeting of the American Pomological Society at Philadelphia. This fruit attracted much attention and received high commendation from Marshal P. Wilder, the president of the society, Charles Downing, Dr. Warder, Ellwanger & Barry and other eminent horticultural authorities.

About the years 1863 or 1864 Clark Chatten took the first premium of the Illinois Agricultural Society for "The Best Cultivated Orchard." These instances are mentioned because they were the beginnings in their several lines, and they served to give confidence that the productions of this county would not suffer in comparison with others. Horticulturists throughout the county now began to make exhibitions at various state and other fairs, and with such success that the securing of premiums became the rule rather than the exception.

The Adams County Horticultural Society was organized in December, 1867, by the election of Robert Rankin as president and Wm. Stewart as secretary. They commenced with seven members, and by the first of January they numbered fifty, including the leading horticulturists of the county. This society did effective work for many years. It made out lists of the various kinds of fruits, based on the long practical experience of the members, and recommended these lists to planters; it held out-door meetings in the summer months, on the grounds of the different members, for the purpose of better observing the practical workings of different systems of culture. It also made exhibits as a society at various fairs with the most flattering results, and occasionally offered premiums and held exhibitions of fruits and flowers in its own hall, or in some other hall in Quincy.

The cultivation of flowers and the adornment of homes was somewhat retarded here by the poverty of the first settlers, nearly all of whom came here to better their circumstances, and many of whom were driven here by their very poverty, which forbade them to maintain in older communities the place to which their intellectual, social and moral qualities entitled them. The first effort of the pioneer was to provide a shelter for himself and his family; his next was to subdue and bring into cultivation a sufficient area of land to yield them a support. Afterward came stables for his animals, then an orchard to supply the family with fruit, then, as his means increased, he built a more comfortable and convenient house. Not till then did he feel able to gratify his tastes and preferences. Not till after this second house

was built did one farmer in a hundred make any attempt to beautify his home. Woman's taste and skill perhaps had planted a few annuals in the garden every spring, and had kept a few plants in boxes on the sill of the cabin window long after the frost had killed those in the garden, but there was no attempt on the part of proprietors to improve to any great extent the appearance of their home surroundings, nor had they the means and the time to have done so if they had desired. Nature, however, bestowed most liberally what the poverty of man denied. Originally, in this county, the forests covered the low lands along the streams and the narrow ridges on either side. The broader ridges, and the rich, gently undulating table lands which compose the larger part of the surface were mostly open prairie. Occasionally a neck of woods intruded upon the high lands, or an isolated grove stood out in the prairie, like an island in the sea; and occasionally there would be found a strip of prairie on the narrow ridges or on the low bottom lands along the streams, but these were exceptions to the general rule. These prairies, lying as they did upon higher land than the wooded districts, appeared to the eye to be larger than they really were.

There were some points where the beholder could only see glimpses of the "timber line," as it was called, on either side. From the time the first star-flowers and violets opened out in the spring, till the petals fell from the last frost-flowers late in autumn, these vast prairies presented a scene of surpassing beauty. During the whole summer there was an uninterrupted succession of flowers; but June was the time of Nature's grandest display. Standing upon some elevation and looking over the prairie at that season, the scene presented before you was that of a vast undulating ocean of green, bespangled all over with constellations of color representing all the varied hues of the rainbow.

The winter scenery was in striking and painful contrast with this. Covered with a few inches of snow the landscape suggested only the dreary icefields of some northern sea. Nothing could be more bleak and forbidding. No wonder the first settlers built their houses in the skirts of the forests where they could be sheltered by the trees. As the country filled up the choice building places were all taken and new comers were obliged to go further out. It was soon learned, also, that the prairie lands were the richest and this was an additional reason for settling on them. In a few years the summer scenery began to lose its beauty. Zigzag fences and vast tracts of black upturned sod began to take the place of nature's robe of beauty. Here and there a wood-colored house or straw-roofed stable on the margin of the plowed land revealed to the philosopher a picture of enterprise and fruitful industry, but to the esthetic eye it only appeared as if the great emerald sea had rolled away and left its black, muddy bottom exposed, with here and there a few gray rocks standing out, which had been called in mockery human habitations.

If the hand of industry marred the summer scenery, it did not add to the attractiveness of the winter landscape. The gray walls of the dwellings rising above the wilderness of snow only gave to the beholder the painful feeling of pity for those who were doomed to live amid such bleak desolation. A winter scene upon one of our large prairies thirty-five years ago was chilling and repellant in the extreme. It had no redeeming features. There was no shelter for man or beast, except the lone shanty which man called home, a cold, comfortless shed for the horses, and the fences, which in summer protected the fields from the cattle, and in winter the cattle

from the storm. It is doubtful whether this country, since the day when God first clothed it with verdure, was ever so bereft of beauty as when it had been robbed by man of all the richest of nature's pencilings and had received as yet no touches from the hand of art; when the people in their struggle for bread or for wealth had destroyed the glory of the prairie and the forest and lacked as yet the means, the time, or the will to make even the meager compensation of adorning each the little spot he called his home. It is not surprising that with such surroundings men and women who had been reared amid scenes of rural beauty in the older States should become dissatisfied and restless, should begin to contrast the present with the past, and should embrace the first opportunity after their more pressing wants were supplied to satisfy the finer feelings of their nature by rendering their homes more attractive. There were many such among us. They began the work, and their example was most happily contagious. There came a time when even the most rigid utilitarian was willing to plant a tree and thus secure under the name of shelter what was demanded by his love of beauty. The black locust, catalpa, lombardy poplar, and other deciduous trees were planted along the fence in front of the house, the door-yard was leveled, the corn-crib and pig-pen were moved into the background, and the yard was enclosed by a neat fence and sowed with grass. Then a few snow-balls, lilacs, and hardy roses were planted here and there, black walnuts and butternuts were gathered by the boys in autumn, and after being exposed to the action of frost during the winter were planted the next spring in the fence-corners. Young seedling maples were pulled up in the forest and transferred to the outside fence-corners around the barn-yard, where they soon furnished fine shade for the farm animals. Cottonwoods, willows, wild cherries and elms, which sprung from seeds which the winds or birds had dropped along the ravine that ran through the field, or in the corners of the pasture-fence, and many another neglected place, were suffered to grow unmolested in the rich virgin soil.

Meantime the orchard was growing, and in a few years a wonderful transformation had been wrought in the summer landscape, and home began to look cozy and attractive. In winter, however, the leafless branches of a few trees only partially checked the piercing winds. They still whistled spitefully through the keyhole of the door and challenged the thrifty farmer to a further combat. The challenge was accepted. The farmer planted evergreens and gained the victory. The general opinion had been that evergreens would not thrive upon the prairie soil. Why this opinion prevailed it is hard to tell unless it was because there were none indigenous here, except a dwarfish variety of the red cedar, and that was confined to a few steep, rocky places along the creeks, and the people took it for granted that the reason they grew there was that only there they found the soil that suited them. The true explanation of the absence of evergreens here seems not to have occurred to any one at that time, that is that they could not withstand the fires which annually consumed the heavy carpet of dried leaves and grass on the richer lands, both of prairie and forest, and only on the steep, rocky and barren hillsides, where they found no fuel, gave the evergreens any chance to grow. When cedars first were planted on the prairies, sand and gravel were put underneath and around each tree. They were transferred from the bluffs of Mill Creek to many door-yards and were very much admired. It was soon discovered that they would thrive just as well without the sand as with it, and would do well on almost any

dry soil. Gov. Wood was the first to introduce the spruce, fir and other northern evergreens. In 1831 he made a second journey to the Eastern States, and procured at Prince's nursery, on Long Island, some balsam fir, white pine, and other evergreens, and also a collection of flowers and shrubbery. With these he ornamented the lawn around his house, which stood on the present site of Chaddock College, exciting the admiration of all the neighbors. The late F. W. Jansen, passing by one day, asked him where he got those beautiful trees. "On Long Island," was the reply. "I will start to-morrow morning and get some, too," said Mr. Jansen, thinking he meant Long Island on the river near Quincy, but when Mr. Wood explained that it was Long Island, New York, he concluded it was too far away to undertake the journey just then. Mr. Wood soon afterward obtained some evergreens from the northern pineries and added them to his collection. Two or three balsam fir-trees, which belonged to the original lot obtained from Prince's nurseries, were blown down a few years ago by a severe wind-storm, but most of the trees, both evergreen and deciduous, are still standing on the lawn where they were planted. The large deciduous cypress tree, which is a marked feature of these grounds, was obtained, Mr. Wood thinks, at Prince's nursery in 1831, with the evergreens. Some fine specimens of the American larch, obtained with his first evergreens from the north, are not now standing. The planting of these trees direct from the forest was attended with so much uncertainty, on account of their liability to die the first year, that but few people made the attempt.

Wm. Stewart, Sr., of Payson, was the first nurseryman in the county to keep evergreens for sale. He obtained his supply by making annual trips to the Northern pineries, where he had the young seedlings dug from the forests, carefully packed under his personal supervision, and shipped home by steamboat. They were planted in the nursery rows and grown for two or three years before they were sold to customers. A large percentage of them died from the effects of the first transplanting, but after growing a year or two in the nursery they could be transplanted with perfect safety. The people, however, were at first afraid to risk their growing, and Mr. Stewart used to set them out on the grounds of his customers and warrant them to grow. He made landscape gardening a study, and used to lay out the walks and arrange the grounds of his neighbors, and in this way a number of places assumed such an attractive appearance that the demand for evergreens and ornamental shrubbery became general. To meet this demand he enlarged his stock. Failing in one of his trips to the upper Mississippi to find all the varieties he desired, he sent one of his sons, who was with him, across the country to the lakes, part of the way by stage and part of the way on foot, through the forest, with instructions to return with his trees by way of the lake to Chicago and thence home by way of the canal and the Illinois river to Naples, whence his own wagons would haul them forty miles to the nursery. The next season another son was sent South to ransack the Southern forests for everything beautiful which might give promise of becoming acclimated here. A large assortment was brought, most of which proved to be too tender for our winters, and among these, to his deep regret, were the grand evergreens magnolia and the holly. The pitch pine of the South proved to be nearly hardy but not ornamental. Specimens of it are still standing on "Fawley Place," near Quincy, and on the old Stewart homestead at Payson. The deciduous

or swamp-cypress was the only truly valuable acquisition from this source. It grows vigorously on our soil, is perfectly hardy, and makes a unique and beautiful tree. A number of specimens still standing on the site of the old Payson nursery are assuming stately proportions, and already show, rising from the ground around them, the famous "cypress knees" of the Southern swamps. One or two very fine specimens are also standing in the grounds of "Fawley Place."

The era of home adornment was now fairly inaugurated, and nursery-men all over the county kept from that time forth a liberal supply of evergreens and other ornamental trees and shrubbery, which found a ready sale at remunerative prices. When the supply ran short on the upper Mississippi there were found men in the East who made a business of procuring very small seedling evergreens from the forests of northern New York, and supplying western dealers, and finally the nurserymen of the northwest learned the art of growing them from the seed, and have produced them by the million ever since at prices which put them within the reach of all.

The introduction of evergreens has had a two-fold effect. In the first place, it has greatly stimulated the tastes of our people in the direction of home adornment, and in the second place it has entirely transformed the aspect of our landscapes, especially in winter. A large proportion now of the homes of our people are embowered in trees, which not only check and lull to peace the winter winds, but rising in their perennial green amid the darkest storms, point upward to the skies, reminding us of a brighter world than this. The old settler, as he looks over these hills, finds it hard to recognize the scenery he witnessed in his youth. The old distinction between forest and prairie has been almost entirely obliterated by clearings in the one and plantings in the other. Dotted the landscape here and there are groups of farm buildings, nestling among evergreen trees, and surrounded by ample and well-kept lawns. The old "worm fence" has very generally given place to the well-clipped hedge, the log cabin to the ample farmhouse, and the straw-roofed stable to the ornamental cornices of the first-class barn. Those homes are exceptional where there are not found in the yard a supply of flowering and ornamental plants, and in the rooms a collection of flowers to show their beauty and shed their fragrance in the gloomy winter days.

If our summer landscapes are less gorgeous and imposing than at first, they are more varied and attractive, and our winter scenery, robbed of all its bleak repulsiveness, presents an appearance of cozy comfort, which rather attracts than chills the beholder.

Our older villages, such as Payson and Clayton, are almost lost to the view amid the profusion of trees and shrubbery, and the city of Quincy, by its multitude of neatly constructed dwellings set in the midst of well-kept yards or more ample lawns, and surrounded by a profusion of sylvan beauty, has justly earned its sobriquet, "The Gem City" of the west.

ADAMS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The declared purposes of this society are: "The promotion of medical science, the cultivation of a just sense of professional obligations, and the organization of the profession in connection with the American Medical Association." The society was organized March 28, 1850, at a meeting of the physicians of Adams county, held in Quincy, on call of a committee appointed at a previous meeting, by the election of the following



M. J. Proctor
QUINCY

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ADAMS COUNTY, NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

TOWNS	PRESIDENT.		GOVERNOR.			DEUT. GOVERNOR.			SECY OF STATE.			AUDITOR.		STATE TREASURER.				ATTY GENERAL.									
	Hayes†	Cooper†	Smith‡	Steward.*	Cullum†	Simpson‡	Browning.	Green.*	Shuman†	Pickrell‡	McComick†	Thorton.*	Harlow†	Boelen†	Lenmont‡	Misc.*	Needles†	Hooftseelter†	Gundlach.*	Rutz†	Aspern†	Van Doren.	Lynch.*	Edsall†	Coy†	Copp, Jr.‡	
First Ward....	393	395		388	397			394	393			392	396			390	398		392	396			391	396			
Second Ward...	371	314		366	320			366	312			372	315			371	316						373	314			
Third Ward....	556	358	2	555	340			555	338		1	556	338			555	339					1	557	338			
Fourth Ward...	400	500	1	396	505			400	500			401	499			402	499						395	501			
Fifth Ward....	620	241		617	242			622	239			624	241			623	241						621	241			
Sixth Ward....	530	342	1	527	345			529	342	1		526	341	1		527	343				1		526	344	1		
North East....	113	165		114	165			114	164			113	165			113	165						113	165			
Houston.....	120	81	20	141	82			121	82	19		121	82	19		140	82				19		121	82	19		
Keene.....	118	148		150	147			149	147	1		149	147	1		151	147				1		149	147	1		
Lima.....	196	112		195	112			195	112			195	112			195	112						195	112			
Ursa.....	203	102		201	102	1		206	100		1	203	103		1	205	103					1	203	103		1	
Mendon.....	213	206		212	207			217	202			213	206			213	206						213	206			
Honey Creek...	146	151		145	152	1		146	151		2	146	151		1	146	151				6		145	152		2	
Camp Point...	175	257	6	1	180	257	2		176	256	5	2	175	256	6	181	256	2				2	175	256	6	2	
Clayton.....	160	267	1	1	161	267	1		162	265	1	1	160	267	1	161	267	1				1	161	267	1	1	
Concord.....	132	90		132	90			132	90		2	132	90			132	90						132	90			
Columbus.....	107	62		108	63	2		108	63		2	108	63			108	63					2	108	63		2	
Ellington....	165	226	1	161	225	2		167	223	1	3	165	225	1		166	225				1		165	225	1	2	
Ellinger.....	125	114	1	125	113	9		125	113	1	9	125	114	1		126	114				1		125	114	1	1	
Melrose.....	266	153		261	153			267	152			266	153			266	153						266	153		2	
Barton.....	167	129		167	129		1	168	129			168	129			168	129						168	129			
Liberty.....	204	69	1	205	69			205	69	1		205	69	1		206	69				1		205	69	1	1	
McKee.....	132	86		132	86			132	86			132	86			132	86						132	86			
Beverly.....	111	126		111	126			112	125			111	126			112	126						112	126			
Richfield.....	194	101		194	101			194	101			194	101			194	101						194	101			
Payson.....	233	157	6	1	241	156	1	235	157	5	1	236	156	5	1	241	156				5		236	156	5	1	
Fall Creek....	125	51		125	51			125	50			125	50			125	50						125	50			
Total	6308	4953	41	17	6318	4973	19	1	6322	4930	35	22	6313	4954	36	18	6347	4957	18	6312	4953	36	19	6299	4959	36	18
Majorities...	1355			1345				1392				1459				1390			1359					1340			
* Democrat. † Republican. ‡ Greenbacker. § Temperance.																											

* Democrat. † Republican. ‡ Greenbacker. § Temperance.

TOWNS.	CONGRESSMAN			MEMBER.		REPRESENTATIVE.				STATES ATT'Y.		CIR. CLERK.		SHERIFF.		CORONER.			For County Bonds.	Against County Bonds.		
	Knap.*	Robbins.†	Edie.†	Whitesides.*	Grammet.†	Hendrick.†	Davis.*	Hendrick.*	Black.†	McNeill.†	Govt.*	Jones.†	Brophy.*	Nichols.†	Dort.†	Pollock.*	Gillet.†	Ogle.†			Zeckborn.*	Marks.†	Smith.†
First Ward.....	364	423		390	397	588	587	587	1181		390	386	393	392		369	417	371	416			
Second Ward.....	348	335		372	313	562½	554	554	931		374	306	352	336		369	317	325	362			
Third Ward.....	530	364		556	337	834	834	834	1014		557	324	517	379	1	427	469	533	341	1		
Fourth Ward.....	379	522		398	502	700	697	700	1502		434	468	380	521		259	638	383	516			
Fifth Ward.....	590	275		620	246	952½	952½	952½	711		624	237	598	277		549	307	539	271			
Sixth Ward.....	510	359		525	345	792½	790½	790½	1061½		529	335	511	357		508	363	501	366			
North East.....	112	166		113	165	169½	169½	169½	495		115	163	114	164		96	179	113	165			
Houston.....	121	83		121	82	189½	174	189½	246	1	121	79	122	83		121	86	116	82			
Keene.....	151	140		149	145	226	216	216	438	1	151	147	151	145	1	155	141	151	147			
Lima.....	192	112		195	112	290	290	290	336		195	111	195	112		195	111	196	111			
Ursa.....	200	105		197	108	304½	301½	304½	309	1	203	101	203	103	1	185	112	200	103	1		
Mendon.....	205	214		213	206	365½	319	365½	567		213	206	211	207		213	206	213	206			
Honey Creek.....	146	150		146	151	219½	185½	219½	453½	1	147	146	147	147	1	158	137	146	150	1		
Camp Point.....	180	257		180	257	265½	262½	265½	774	5	181	257	177	255	2	174	243	179	258	2		
Clayton.....	159	210		158	209	241	232	241	623	12	161	207	160	207	4	155	210	159	206	6		
Concord.....	132	90		132	90	198	198	198	270		132	90	132	90		129	90	131	89			
Columbus.....	108	63		108	63	163½	157½	163½	189½	6	108	64	69	100	1	98	65	108	64	1		
Ellington.....	662	230		157	231	256½	247½	256½	675	3	173	216	176	213	1	158	230	164	228	1		
Gilmer.....	122	117		124	115	189	186	189	339	22	127	112	121	121	6	135	102	124	115	8		
Melrose.....	266	153		266	153	402	399	402	461		268	149	265	153		253	165	267	151			
Barton.....	151	142		168	129	252	249	252	387		172	124	166	131		134	160	168	129			
Liberty.....	203	99		201	101	312	303	312	297		211	93	208	96		194	105	206	98			
McKee.....	129	89		130	86	195½	194½	195½	258		132	85	144	79		128	80	132	86			
Beverly.....	105	131		110	126	165½	168	165½	376½		112	125	119	118		99	133	111	126			
Richfield.....	194	101		194	101	294	288	294	306		194	101	194	101		166	127	194	101			
Payson.....	239	157	1	242	154	367	351	367	465	1	242	150	242	153	1	232	154	236	153	1		
Fall Creek.....	125	50		125	50	186	186	186	150		125	48	124	48		77	99	130	46			
Total.....	6126	5137	20	6290	4974	21	9688½	9482	14818	53	6391	4830	6191	5088	19	5736	5446	6149	5086	22		
Majorities.....	989			1316							1103		290					1063				

* Democrat. † Republican. ‡ Greenbacker. ¶ Temperance.

A TABULAR STATEMENT

SHOWING THE TOTALS OF PERSONAL AND REAL PROPERTY OF ADAMS COUNTY,
FOR THE YEAR 1873,

Compiled from the Tax Duplicate of the County Clerk.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.	Number.	Average Value.	Assessed Value.
Horses of all ages.....	13,462	\$ 31.26	\$130,945
Cattle of all ages.....	25,371	11.23	285,688
Mules and Asses of all ages.....	2,898	34.52	100,065
Sheep of all ages.....	17,765	1.19	12,214
Hogs of all ages.....	62,953	1.45	91,422
Steam Engines, including Boilers.....	110	222.18	24,440
Fire or Burglar Proof Safes.....	145	40.72	5,905
Billiard, Pigeon-hole, Bagatelle, or other similar Tables.....	35	43.70	1,530
Carriages and Wagons, of whatever kind.....	6,712	21.43	143,903
Watches and Clocks.....	4,764	4.04	19,252
Sewing and Knitting Machines.....	3,700	11.65	43,118
Piano Fortes.....	479	72.50	34,630
Melodeons and Organs.....	525	30.50	15,909
Steamboats, Sailing Vessels, Wharf Boats, Barges, etc.....	16		4,965
Total Assessed Value of Enumerated Property.....			\$1,905,406

AMOUNT OF UNENUMERATED PROPERTY.

Merchandise.....	\$ 609,36
Material and Manufactured Articles.....	97,216
Manufactured Tools, Implements and Machinery.....	61,880
Agricultural Tools, Implements and Machinery.....	82,31
Gold and Silver Plate and Plated Ware.....	1,47
Diamonds and Jewelry.....	395
Money of Banks, Bankers, Brokers, etc.....	34,050
Credits of Banks, Bankers, Brokers, etc.....	17,600
Monies of others than Bankers, etc.....	411,013
Bonds and Stocks.....	4,100
Shares of Capital Stock of Companies not of this State.....	850
Property of Corporations not before enumerated.....	4,000
Property of Saloons and Eating Houses.....	11,745
Household and Office Property.....	346,435
Investments in R. E. and Improvements thereon.....	190
Shares of Stock, State, and National Banks.....	100,000
Credit of other than Bankers.....	458,813
All other Personal Property.....	77,810
Total Assessed Value of Personal Property.....	\$2,622,490
Total Assessed Value of Personal Property.....	\$ 2,622,490

RAILROAD PROPERTY ASSESSED IN COUNTY

Class C — Personal Property.....	Assessed Value.
Class D — Lands. Number of acres, 127 61-10th.....	\$ 6.04
Class D — Lots.....	12.58
	140.576
Total Value of R. R. Property Assessed in County.....	\$159,182.00

REAL ESTATE LANDS.

	Number of Acres.	Avg Value, per Acre.	Assessed Value.
Improved Land.....	383,008	\$21.68	\$8,266,234
Unimproved Lands.....	144,397	6.20	899,324
Total.....	527,405	\$17.43	\$9,165,558
Total Assessed Value of Lands.....			\$9,165,558

REAL ESTATE, TOWN AND CITY LOTS.

Improved Town and City Lots.....	6,956	\$47.61	\$3,295,609
Unimproved Town and City Lots.....	3,207	176.89	565,688
Total Assessed Value of Town and City Lots.....			\$3,861,297
Total Value of all Taxable Property Assessed in County.....	10,163	\$642.65	\$6,531,297
			\$19,434,373

Acres in Cultivation	Wheat.	Corn	Oats	Meadow	Other Field Products
	57,805	99,658	12,516	29,781	4,987
Acres in inclosed Pasture, 33,074. In or hard, 6,752. In woodland, 64,542.					
Number of Towns in the County, 22.					
Number included in this Abstract, 22					



W. F. Rogers
QUINCY

HISTORY OF QUINCY.

CHAPTER XVI.

HISTORICAL—CITY OFFICERS—COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING—ICE HARVEST—CHURCHES—WATER WORKS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—SCHOOLS—ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA HOUSE—RAILROAD BRIDGE—MILITARY—SOCIETIES—RAILROADS—BUILDING ASSOCIATION—GAS COMPANY—CEMETERIES.

Quincy, the county seat of Adams county, and the second city in size in the State of Illinois, is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, at an elevation of about one hundred and twenty feet above the water level. The bluff upon which the city is built commands a fine view of the river in both directions, and also a large expanse of adjacent territory. The river at Quincy is about one mile in width, exclusive of a large bay, which affords the finest harbor facilities throughout the entire stream.

The country in the immediate vicinity of the city is gently rolling, with large groves of trees interspersing, finely cultivated farms which in seasons of tillage are covered with abundant vegetation.

The city contains about 45,000 inhabitants, composed of southern and eastern people, as well as a large number of foreigners.

Quincy has numerous parks, some of which contain the trees that gave shade to the primitive Indian while others are the result of transplanting. The streets, likewise, are shaded by large forest trees which when in foliage give to the city a most beautiful and refreshing appearance.

The business blocks are alike substantially constructed, and an ornament to the architecture of the city, while the elegant residences scattered about the city have caused Quincy to be generally known as the Gem City of the West. The lawns and shade trees with which so many homes are embellished make the houses themselves more inviting.

The commercial importance of Quincy is unquestioned, as it is the market for a large portion of Western Illinois, whose fertility and productiveness in certain departments is unsurpassed, besides doing extensive business with the neighboring States of Missouri and Iowa, and extending its domain over the entire west and southwest. The manufacturing interests of Quincy have assumed such a large showing in the past few years that facts prove beyond successful contradiction that it is in every way adapted to transact that particular branch of business, as the manufactured articles can be cheaply produced, while ample facilities exist for distributing them throughout the land. Eight distinct railroad lines connect the city with the eastern seaboard, the West, and northern and southern points, while two lines of packets from St. Louis to St. Paul give every opportunity to shippers to obtain the best rates on freight. A magnificent bridge one mile and a quarter in length, spans the Mississippi river, connecting Quincy with the State of Missouri. The bridge is provided with a large

draw which permits the passage of boats without interfering with either class of transportation.

The sanitary condition of Quincy is very good, statistics showing it to be quite as healthy as any in the United States.

The streets are laid off with perfect regularity, running north and south, while the cross streets run east and west, intersecting each other at right angles forming blocks of four hundred feet square. The streets themselves are for the most part sixty-six feet wide, while all are broad and amply adapted to serve as thoroughfares.

From the earliest days of Quincy much attention has always been paid to organizing an efficient school system, so that at the present time the public schools stand high in point of excellence. Large and convenient school houses have been erected, a fine corps of teachers secured, and the curriculum is as advanced as the progress of the times will warrant. In addition to the public schools, a number of private and denominational schools are in useful existence, besides colleges and seminaries of still further advanced standing.

Quincy has always been distinguished for the great number, as well as the size and beauty, of her churches. The religious denominations are about all represented, and a great number of them have erected handsome church edifices which adorn the city.

All the latest modern improvements have been made for the comfort and convenience of the citizens, including the water works, which supply the city with pure water from the river, after undergoing a natural filtration, a perfect system of sewerage, street railways, an efficient police and fire department, and gas works, which combine to make Quincy a most desirable location for business and residence.

EARLY HISTORY.

The early history of Quincy until its incorporation as a separate town is so intimately connected with the history of Adams county that it must suffice in the present chapter to give but the salient points of the early growth of the city up to the time of the incorporation, the more detailed account being found in chapters relating to the history of the county. Quincy was settled by John Wood in 1821, and was organized as the county seat of the newly laid out county of Adams in 1825. It received the name of Quincy from the then President, John Quincy Adams. From the year 1825 to 1835 the growth of Quincy was exceedingly slow, which was due to a variety of causes, principally the lack of mills, shops and other attractions for emigrants. In 1834 the town of Quincy was incorporated with Messrs. Archibald Williams, Jos. T. Holmes, S. W. Rogers, Levi Wells, and Michael Mast as trustees. From this date may be traced the rapid and substantial growth of Quincy in population, improvement and wealth.

The growth of Quincy continued until its charter as a city in 1840, since which it has kept apace with the times, and as a city stands among the foremost of western places in every respect. The first mayor of the city of Quincy was Ebenezer Moore, while the first city clerk was S. P. Church. The first council consisted of B. F. Osborn and Jas. E. Jones, who represented the first ward; F. W. Jansen and R. R. Williams, representatives from the second ward, and J. N. Ralston and John Wood, aldermen from the third ward. Since that time the three wards have been

increased to six, and various other changes made which the growth of the city demanded.

The following is a list of mayors from that time to the present:

Ebenezer Moore.....	1840-41	Thos. Redmond (fill vacancy).....	1861
Enoch Conyers.....	1842-43	Thos. Redmond.....	1862-64
John Wood.....	1844-47	Geo. F. Waldhaus.....	1865
John Abbe.....	1848	Maitland Boon.....	1866
Enoch Conyers.....	1849	Jas. M. Pitman.....	1867
Samuel Holmes.....	1850-51	Presley W. Lane.....	1868
John Wood.....	1852-53	B. F. Berrian.....	1869
Jas. M. Pitman.....	1854-55	J. G. Rowland.....	1870-72
John Wood.....	1856	Frederick Rearick.....	1873-74
Sylvester Thayer.....	1857	J. M. Smith.....	1875
Jas. M. Pitman.....	1858	E. H. Turner.....	1876
Robert S. Benneson.....	1859	L. D. White.....	1877
Thos. Jasper.....	1860	W. T. Rogers.....	1878-79
I. O. Woodruff (resigned).....	1861		

The present city officers are, W. T. Rogers, mayor; A. Demaree, clerk; J. G. Rowland, comptroller; Henry Jasper, city marshal; A. J. F. Prevost, treasurer; W. A. Richardson, attorney; Jerry Shay, Sr., street commissioner; E. R. Chatten, engineer; Jeff. Renfrow, harbor master; John Bopp, clerk of markets; L. F. Lakey, city measurer; T. J. Heirs, police magistrate; Aldermen W. B. Larkworthy, B. Libby, J. B. Kreitz, Harris Swimmer, M. Goodinan, Sam. Harrop, J. Q. Adams, H. Tansman, W. H. Collins, J. H. Wavering, and H. Blommer.

COMMERCIAL.

The importance of Quincy as a commercial center will readily be seen from the following tabulated statement, showing the number of establishments, number of employes, capital employed, and aggregate value of products and sales, January 1, 1879, which we obtain from the *Quincy Whig's* annual review:

KIND OF BUSINESS.	NO. ESTABLISHMENTS.	NO. OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	CAPITAL INVESTED.	VALUE OF PRODUCTS OR SALES.
Agricultural improvements and plow-works.	5	200	\$300,000	\$600,000
Agricultural warehouses.....	6	40	100,000	417,000
Baking powder.....	2	18		45,000
Blank books, binding, etc.....	2	20	20,000	80,000
Boiler and sheet-iron works.....	2	22	20,000	50,000
Books and stationery.....	8	23	100,000	225,000
Boots and shoes—wholesale.....	3	25	150,000	750,000
“ “ “ retail.....	16	60	75,000	220,000
Breweries.....	6	150	300,000	350,000
Brick-yards.....	13	200		150,000
Builders and contractors.....	30	650	250,000	425,000
Butter and eggs.....	2	50		340,000
Carriage-works.....	3	200	100,000	270,000
Cigar manufactories.....	46	165	100,000	140,000
Clothing—wholesale.....	4	35	120,000	600,000
“ retail.....	20	70	200,000	350,000
Coal dealers.....	4	30	100,000	200,000
Coal-oil and salt—wholesale.....	2	8	70,000	300,000
Coffee and spice mills.....	1	3		15,000
Confectionery.....	9	100	80,000	370,000
Cooper-shops.....	40	350	100,000	300,000
Corn planter works.....	2	100	70,000	220,000
Crockery, etc.....	6	18	60,000	180,000
* Distilleries.....	2			

Drug, paints and oils—wholesale.....	3	30	175,000	425,000
" " " retail.....	22	62	300,000	420,000
Dry goods—wholesale.....	2	50	700,000	2,500,000
" " " retail.....	24	110	360,000	620,000
Fertilizing manufactory.....	1			
File works.....	1	7		11,000
Flouring-mills.....	13	156	700,000	3,152,620
Furniture factories.....	6	218	120,000	275,000
Gas-works.....	1	26	300,000	125,000
Groceries—wholesale.....	5	44	550,000	2,200,000
" " " retail.....	25	81	200,000	632,000
Hardware and iron.....	5	50	200,000	410,000
Hats and caps—wholesale.....	2	12	80,000	220,000
" " " retail.....	4	14	45,000	90,000
Hay-press factory.....	1	10		50,000
Hides, furs and wool.....	6	33	155,000	1,000,000
Ice-packers.....	15	600	300,000	300,000
Jewelry.....	11	30	64,000	117,000
Lime and cement.....	7	65	124,000	268,000
Liquors and wines—wholesale.....	13	68	250,000	948,000
Lumber.....	6	95	350,000	800,000
Marble works.....	3	22	14,000	40,000
Merchant tailors.....	16	93	140,000	494,000
Millinery—wholesale.....	1	5	40,000	155,000
" " " retail.....	18	38	35,000	78,000
Moldings.....	3	12		75,000
Musical goods.....	3	8	37,000	90,000
News-papers and printing offices.....	9	150	200,000	220,000
Notions and toys—wholesale.....	1	12	50,000	300,000
Organ factories.....	3	50	30,000	160,000
Oysters and fish.....	2	15		20,000
Paper and paper bags.....	2	18	28,000	136,000
Paper boxes.....	1	16		15,000
Paper-mills.....	1	65	60,000	112,000
Planing and saw-mills.....	5	180	260,000	525,000
Pork packers.....	9	50	500,000	802,168
Retail stores—mixed.....	124	300	350,000	1,600,000
Saddlery, hardware, leather, etc.....	30	94	118,000	350,000
Seeds.....	1	2		45,000
Sewing-machines.....	8	20	50,000	150,000
Shirt factories.....	2	16		25,000
Stone saw-mills.....	1	15	30,000	45,000
Stove-works, foundries and machine-shops...	7	372	500,000	800,000
Stoves and tinware.....	13	64	78,000	180,000
Spring beds.....	1	5		5,000
Steam governor works.....	1	40	90,000	110,000
Soap chandlers and lard oil.....	1	15	25,000	175,000
Tobacco-works.....	5	1,190	800,000	3,000,000
Trunk factories.....	2	15		47,000
Wagon-works.....	15	450	200,000	325,000
Waterworks.....	1	15	100,000	100,000
Wooden-ware works.....	1	12	15,000	22,000
Wood dealers.....	9	50	95,000	220,000
Totals.....	686	7,707	\$11,133,000	\$31,581,788

*Capacity, 6,000 gallons per day.

† During packing season 1,200 persons employed.

‡ Includes pine, walnut and hard wood.

§ During packing season 250 to 300 persons employed.

ICE HARVEST.

The ice business of this city has grown so rapidly of late years as to now be classed among the most important branches of industry. Prosecuted at a time when manufactures generally are not conducted to their full extent, and when the weather calls for aid from all quarters for the poor, the large amount of money paid out to the laboring men in mid winter furnishes



James Farrett
QUINCY

support and employment for many who would perhaps otherwise be without either.

The ice gathered on Quincy bay has always been of a superior quality. Consumers, especially those from the south, have therefore always been willing to pay liberally for it. When, however, the extensive brewing companies of St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans, and other southern cities came here in competition for the ice, it was only a few months before the price jumped from \$3 and \$3.50 to \$6.50 and \$8 per ton. It is not to be wondered at that, following upon a lucky strike by the ice packers, they should engage more extensively in it and be reinforced by new firms; and that together they should expend large sums of money in building new ice-houses, and putting in improved machinery for the gathering of the crop. Some details of what has been done in this particular will prove of especial interest to the people at this time, as well as display one branch of improvements which must be attractive to business men abroad.

A number of new and expensive buildings have been erected for ice-houses during the summer and fall. One owned by Messrs. Wood & Stewart, completed some time ago, is valued at \$5,000. It has a capacity of six thousand tons, and is located on the west side of the river. On Front street, between Hampshire and Maine, Messrs. Hutmacher & Kreitz have erected a mammoth store house, at a cost of \$16,000, in which seven thousand tons can be stored; and on the bay they have just completed a new frame—the largest here, at a cost of \$12,000, it holding seventeen thousand tons. This latter is 111x225 feet, running from the bay front back to the railroad track. Near it, a little further up the bay, is the new stone ice-house of Frank Jones, calculated to hold ten thousand tons, and with machinery, and all costing nearly \$20,000. John McDade also has a new stone ice-house on the bay, 110x120 feet, with forty inch walls, which will hold seven thousand five hundred tons. It cost \$6,000, and is considered one of the cheapest structures of the kind ever put up.

In addition to those already mentioned, however, Messrs. Hutmacher & Kreitz have a frame house with a capacity of five thousand eight hundred tons, and Mr Jones has old ones which hold six thousand tons, making a total storage capacity of sixteen thousand tons for the latter and thirty-one thousand for the former firm. Between McDade's and Hutmacher & Kreitz's house is that of Mrs. Bond, built of brick, the oldest ice-house on the bay. It will hold four thousand tons. Hess & Loury have three houses, all on the east side of the bay, with a total capacity of thirteen thousand tons, one of these being new, built of stone and worth \$5,000. Mr. James Jarrett has a wholesale ice-house on the west side of the bay, which can easily contain eight thousand tons, and another house near the railroad yards, six thousand tons, besides his retail house on Front street. Mr. Jarrett has put up several additions to the second house mentioned, during the season, and new hoisting apparatus on both sides of the bay, at an expense of \$4,500, he using steam power and the Hughes, Loomis & Co's. patent for taking the ice out of the river and distributing it in any part of the ice-house. Messrs. Hutmacher & Kreitz have adopted the same system, as have also Hess & Loury. Mr. Jones has the Knickerbocker endless chain at his ice-house, while horse power is in use at the other houses where steam has not yet been adopted.

Near the deep water of the bay are located the two houses of the Mississippi ice company, capable of accommodating eleven thousand tons. Be-

sides these, on the bay, are Dick Brothers', three thousand tons; the C., B. & Q., five hundred tons; and on the west side of the river, Whipple's, four thousand tons. In addition to all of these, however, Dick Brothers have houses on Spring street and at the brewery, for ten thousand tons additional. A number of barges are used for the same purpose; Hutmacher & Kreitz having several and Hess & Loury eight, which will be engaged in gathering the ice in other localities. Ruff, Bro. & Co. have also erected a new ice-house near their brewery, costing over \$1,000. It will be seen, from the figures given, that, with minor repairs, not less than \$70,000 have been expended in preparing for the ice harvest this season. If the crop is large, the dealers will put into the houses one hundred and twenty-five thousand tons, to do which they will have to employ one thousand five hundred men and several hundred teams. If the pay to the laborer is estimated correctly, the gathering of the ice crop will necessitate the payment to the workmen of the community of \$35,000 to \$40,000. From this fact alone can be estimated the importance of the enterprise in the city.

CHURCHES.

The church history of Quincy, commencing with the first religious place of worship in 1828, and including a brief mention of all the societies that have since been established in Quincy, will be found both interesting and instructive. The following history is from the *Quincy Daily Whig* of a recent date:

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The early inhabitants of Quincy were first assembled for public worship in 1828, by the Rev. Jabez Porter, of Massachusetts, who came to Quincy in search of health. He organized a Sunday-school and called the people together for Sunday services in the small log court-house on the southeast corner of the public square. His health rapidly declined and in November, 1829, he died. In November, 1830, as we learn from a manual of the Congregational church, the Rev. Asa Turner, Jr., of Templeton, Mass., came to Quincy as a missionary of the American Home Missionary Society. Under his agency the first church of any name organized in Quincy, Ill., was formed, consisting of the following members, viz.: Amos Baneroft, Adelia Baneroft, Rufus Brown, Nancy Brown, Peter Felt, Mary Felt, Henry H. Snow, Lucy K. Snow, Levi Wells, Anna Wells, Maria Robbins, Margaret Rose, Martha Turner, Daniel Henderson and Hans Patten. This little band of fifteen took on the covenant of an organized christian fellowship on Saturday afternoon, December, 4, 1830, in the log house of Peter Felt, on the southwest corner of Maine and Fourth streets. The Rev. Cyrus L. Watson was present to aid Mr. Turner in the organization. At first they called the church Presbyterian, but October 10, 1833, they changed the name, by a unanimous vote, to Congregational.

Services were held for nearly a year in the log court-house and at the private residence of Rufus Brown, when the society secured a room twenty feet square, over the residence of Levi Wells, on the southwest corner of Maine and Fifth streets. It was soon found, however, that the room was not large enough and the society built a chapel on Fourth street, between Maine and Jersey, where Aldrich & Corbin's livery stable now stands, 22x26 feet in size, it being the first church of any kind built in the city. This build-

ing was always known as "The Lord's Barn." It did not contain a single piece of upholstery. The seats and pulpit were of planed boards. The bell, earned and paid for by the needlework and enterprise of the women, was suspended in the rear of the church on two poles, and the bell-rope entered the house through a hole in the wall. The same bell now hangs in the tower of Trinity M. E. Church, corner Fifth and Jersey streets. The Rev. Mr. Turner remained pastor until 1838, two hundred and forty-four persons joining the church during his ministry. In 1841-42 the society erected the church on the corner of Fifth and Jersey streets, the Rev. Horatio Foote then being pastor. June 8, 1847, the society divided and a part of the church with the pastor built the edifice on the corner of Fourth and Jersey streets.

This was known as the Center Congregational Church, and was soon enlarged and improved until it attained its present size. The Rev. Mr. Foote remained pastor until old age compelled him to retire from the active duties of the ministry. After several changes the Rev. S. R. Dimock, of Syracuse, N. Y., was called and remained the pastor until the union of the two churches, when he assumed the pastorate of the joint church.

At the time of the division the Rev. Rollin Mears became pastor of the First church, corner Fifth and Jersey streets, his labors continuing until 1852. After the close of his pastorate the First Church was without a regular minister for two years, the Rev. Samuel H. Emery being the next pastor. He remained with the church until March, 1869, when the two churches united, services then being held at the First Church.

The elegant building now occupied by this society, which is known as the First Union Congregational Church, was something over three years in construction. The excavation for the foundation was commenced on the 4th day of September, 1871; the foundation was completed and the brick-work commenced in the month of May, 1872, and the whole was under roof in December following.

January 19, 1873, the transept portion, containing the Sunday-school room and the parlors, was so far completed as to be occupied for church and Sunday-school purposes, the society having held its last meeting at the old church two weeks previous. The main part of the new church was occupied for the first time October 18, 1874, at which time the dedication services were held, the Rev. Thomas K. Beecher preaching the sermon.

The extreme length of the transept portion of the building inside is eighty-three feet, and the width thirty-nine feet. The height of the apex of the ceiling in the Sunday-school room is thirty feet. The room will seat about four hundred persons. The lower story is occupied by two large parlors, which may be thrown into one, by a large dressing and cloak room and by the pastor's study.

The extreme length of the main building inside is one hundred and four feet, the width sixty and a half feet, the height of side walls thirty-four feet and to apex of ceiling fifty feet. The extreme outside length of the whole, including main building and transept, is one hundred and fifty-eight feet, extreme width at the transept ninety feet and at the towers seventy-eight feet and four inches.

The height of the small tower above the sidewalk is eighty-eight feet, and of the main tower one hundred and twenty-six feet. The mullions and tracery of the large south window are all of solid stone, no wood enter-

ing into any part of it, and in all its details it is a beautiful result of tasteful design and skillful workmanship.

The combined width of all doors opening out from the main audience room is thirty-five feet ten inches, distributed at both ends of the room, allowing extraordinary freedom for egress in case of emergency. The building cost, with the lot on which it stands, \$92,700.

The Rev. Mr. Dimock was succeeded by the Rev. Lysander Dickerman, January 21, 1872. The present pastor, the Rev. Edward Anderson, formerly of Jamestown, N. Y., came to Quincy early in 1874. There are now about three hundred members. The Sunday-school has a membership of three hundred and fifty, Mr. E. K. Stone, Sr., being superintendent.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL ZION CHURCH.

The German Evangelical Zion Church, belonging to the Quincy association of Congregational churches, is on Ninth street, between Ohio and Payson avenue. It was organized February 26, 1858, and the next year the church occupied to the present day was built. It has sixty members. The Rev. Dr. Conrad is the pastor.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.

The first society of the Methodist denomination was formed in June, 1835, by Benjamin Mun, services being held at the residence of Mr. Allen, on Maine, between Third and Fourth streets. The society was small, and services were conducted by the circuit rider, the Rev. Mr. Williams. In the fall of 1835, the Rev. Peter Boren, the first regular minister, commenced his labors, and meetings were held in the log court-house. This building was destroyed by fire in November and services were then held in a small school-house, on Maine, between Third and Fourth streets. In the meantime efforts were made to raise funds to build a church and the ladies organized a society of which Mrs. Lane was president, and held the first church fair given in Quincy. Their efforts were successful and the funds thus raised, together with the money subscribed for the purpose, were sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of erecting a neat brick church fifty feet square, on Vermont street, between Fifth and Sixth. It was dedicated December 25, 1836. This building was occupied by the society until 1863, when the congregation had become so large that it was necessary to secure more commodious rooms. The building was therefore sold and the lot on the corner of Vermont and Eighth streets, where the present church is located, was purchased with a view to erecting a new church. In the meantime the society secured temporary accommodations in Kendall's hall, corner Maine and Sixth streets. This building was destroyed by fire in 1865 and the society bought the old Protestant Methodist Church, then located on Broadway near the corner of Sixth street, and moved it upon the lot which had been purchased two years previous. It was enlarged and improved and was occupied by the society until it was torn down to make room for the new church. Work on the new building was commenced early in 1876, the foundations and basement being completed ready for occupancy last January. This room is still occupied by the society, it having been deemed advisable to suspend work upon the church for a short time. When the building is completed it will be 115x66 feet in size, with a frontage of eighty-five feet. It will be built entirely of stone and



Joseph Adams
(DECEASED)
QUINCY

will cost \$60,000. The Rev. Horace Reed is the present pastor. He came to Quincy from Decatur in October, 1876. The church numbers three hundred and fifty members. Mr. J. W. Bomgardner is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which has three hundred and fifty scholars.

THE TRINITY M. E. CHURCH.

The Trinity M. E. Church was organized in 1850 as a mission church, the Rev. Mr. Elliott, being the first pastor. The society purchased a small frame building, 30x40 feet, on the corner of Jersey and Fifth streets, which had been erected by the Free Will Baptists. In 1851 the Rev. J. L. Crane assumed the pastorate, and during his ministry of three years the society purchased a lot and built a church, 30x60 feet, on the corner of York and Fifth streets. They worshiped in this building until 1873, when they purchased the church now occupied by them on the corner of Jersey and Fifth streets of the Congregationalists, paying \$11,000 for it. The Rev. I. B. Henry, who has until recently been located at Pittsfield, Ill., is now the officiating clergyman at the Trinity church. There are at present two hundred and fifty scholars in the Sunday-school, Clark Anderson being superintendent, and two hundred in the church.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

St. Paul's Church was organized at the last session of the state conference. It includes a number of the leading members of the denomination in Quincy, and there is every indication that it will become one of the leading Methodist churches of the city at no distant day. The society has leased the old Westminster Presbyterian Church for the present, but steps will be taken in the spring to secure a permanent place of worship. St. Paul's has a present membership of nearly fifty, the Rev. G. R. S. McElfresh, of Carlinville, being the pastor.

THE ARTUS CHAPEL SOCIETY.

The Artus Chapel Society was organized in April, 1874, the deeds for the land on which the building stands—which was donated to the association by Messrs. Artus and Webster—being delivered on the 29th of that month. The property was conveyed to the incorporators, Messrs. Beard, Simcock, Parsons, Hill and Weber, for the M. E. church. One condition of the gift was that the chapel should be erected immediately. Accordingly, the Rev. Peter Wallace, who was presiding elder of the district at that time, went to work, raised money, and had the handsome building completed and ready for occupancy on the 13th of September of the same year. An effort was made to have it dedicated on that date, but this failed because it was not fully paid for. But it was immediately turned over to the Methodist Episcopal conference, which has provided a minister a part of the time since until recently; but all of the time it has been kept up as a mission Sunday-school. Within the past month the bishop of this conference has authorized the Rev. Peter Wallace to discharge the duties of minister at the chapel at such times as his other duties will permit him to do so. The ground occupied by Artus Chapel is on Twentieth, between Hampshire and Vermont streets, 100x400 feet. The building cost about \$2,000.

In 1845 a few of the German members of the Vermont street M. E. church organized the German M. E. church, the original members numbering but seven, all of whom have since died or moved away from the city. Mr. George Schultheis and Mr. J. Kinkel and others joined soon after the organization, however, and in 1846 a small brick meeting-house, forty feet square, was built on Jersey street, between Fifth and Sixth, where the present church is situated. The Rev. Philip Barth, the first minister, remained but two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. Schreck. The Rev. Mr. Hnebner, the Rev. S. Barth, and a number of others have occupied the pulpit, the Rev. E. C. Magaret, who came here in 1875, now being the minister. The present brick church, which is 40x60 feet in size, was built in 1854, at a cost of \$6,000. During the present year it has been enlarged and improved to the amount of \$1,700.

THE BETHEL MISSION.

The congregation worshipping in the Bethel Mission chapel, at Jefferson and Twelfth streets, was organized seven years ago. The Rev. Henry Thomas was the first minister, remaining for three years, followed by the Rev. Jacob Feisel, for one year; and last fall came the Rev. Mr. Talenhorst, the present pastor. Among the prominent and well-known members are Jno. Fischer, C. Brante, Adam Fick, A. H. Schroeder, and Chris. Weiss. The church is of brick, and when first put up cost \$3,500; but since then an addition worth \$1,500, and a parsonage costing \$1,400, have been added. The ground is worth \$2,000. The Bethel Mission has a large Sunday-school.

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH.

The Protestant Methodist was one of the earliest churches formed in Quincy, its organization dating back to the year 1836. There were but eight original members, Mr. Joel Rice being the only one now living. Services were held for a short time in a small frame building on the south side of Maine street, between Third and Fourth, and also on Jersey street, east of Fifth. The Rev. William Miller was the first minister, and during his pastorate the society met in the school-house on Fifth street, where the old court-house is now located. About the year 1839 the society built a frame church, 30x50 feet in size, on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh, at a cost of about \$1,500. The membership was materially increased, and for a number of years this church occupied a prominent place among the religious organizations of the city. In 1865 the numbers had become so much reduced by death and the removal of the members from Quincy that the society was disbanded and the church building removed.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST SOCIETY.

The Southern Methodist Society, which passed out of existence as a church nearly twenty-five years ago, was organized in 1847, by Bishop Marvin. Among the early members were Mr. E. W. Clowes, Mr. Best, Mr. Price and wife, and others, nearly all of whom have since died. Services were held for a short time in the Free Will Baptist church, on Fifth street, but the society afterwards built a small brick church on the east side of Fourth street, between Jersey and York, which was afterward occupied by

the Christian society, and is now used as a dwelling. At the end of five or six years, the church had become so much reduced by death and the removal of the members from the city that the society was disbanded.

THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

The first church organized by the colored people in Quincy was the African Methodist Episcopal, which was formed in 1850. Meetings were held in a small frame building on the corner of Fifth and Jersey streets, but the society was small and not very prosperous. In 1853 the church was reorganized, however; soon after, the lot where the present church is located, on Oak street, between Ninth and Tenth, was purchased, and a small frame building put up at a cost of about \$1,000. In 1863, during the pastorate of the Rev. Henry Brown, of Springfield, an addition was built, and the society received a large number of new members. A day school was carried on in connection with the church. In 1866 the building was destroyed by fire and services were held for a time in the old First Baptist Church until the completion of the building now occupied by the society. It is built of brick, is eighty feet long by forty feet wide, the value of the property being \$4,000. The Rev. Mr. Derrick is now pastor, the church having a membership of one hundred and sixty.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Last winter the First Presbyterian society lost by fire their new church building which stood on the corner of Eighth street and Broadway. It was completed and just ready for occupancy when the calamity occurred. It is to be rebuilt on the old plan, and it is hoped will be completed within the year. The foundation was laid during the fall of 1876. It was of gothic architecture, and was built entirely of stone. The extreme dimensions are 118x69 feet, the stone spire being 156 feet in height. The auditorium is 64x76 feet in size, and had a seating capacity of over 800. In the arrangement of seats care was taken to have them all face the pulpit, and the floor rises gradually from the pulpit to a point near the front of the church, where the ascent becomes more abrupt, the last few rows of pews being over the vestibule. By this arrangement all of the space in the interior of the church as far back as the front wall was made available for seats. The lecture-room, which was on the first floor, was 58 feet long by 43 feet wide; the church parlors and pastor's study were also on this floor. Steam was used for heating the building. The cost of the church completed was \$50,000, and the total value of the church property was \$65,000. The history of the First Presbyterian society has been marked by steady progress and uninterrupted prosperity. The preliminary meeting for organization was held at the old land office of Mr. Hoffman, Dec. 17, 1839. On the 13th of the following January another meeting was held at the same place, when twelve persons banded themselves together, taking the name of the First Presbyterian Church. Messrs. A. M. Hoffman, Levi Wells, and Phillip Skinner being elected elders. Of the original members six are now living: Mr. Samuel P. Church, Mr. Robert Tillson, Mr. and Mrs. Clark B. Church, Mrs. J. K. Webster and Mrs. Anna Wells. Jan. 19, 1840, the church was publicly instituted in the old court-house, the Rev. Mr. Cole, of Payson, and the Rev. Mr. Nichols, of Columbus, officiating. Services were held for a time in the old court-house, and afterward

in the basement of the First Baptist Church, on Fourth street, the Rev. Mr. Marks having assumed the pastorate, March 4, 1840. It was during this year that the brick church now occupied by the society was commenced, the Rev. Dr. Nelson assisting in laying the corner-stone. The church was not completed until two years later, however. At the time the view from the porch in front of the church to the public square was unobstructed, and soon after the trustees considered measures to prevent the erection of a building on Maine street, between Fifth and Sixth, which would shut out the view of the square. In 1851 the building was enlarged by an addition of thirty feet, and has remained as it was then finished until the present time, the property being worth about \$15,000.

This church has had but four pastors. The Rev. Mr. Marks closed his labors in 1855, and was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. King, who occupied the pulpit until July 1, 1867. After him came the Rev. Dr. Priest, who remained until May 1, 1875, when the present pastor, the Rev. Newman Smyth, came to Quincy from Bangor, Maine. Since the organization over 900 persons have been connected with this church. The present membership is 350. Mr. J. W. Stewart is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers 300 scholars.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.

Westminster Church was organized in 1853, there being at that time about twenty members. Services were first held in the old Episcopal Church, where Col. Morton's residence now stands. In 1854 the building was moved to Sixth street, near the corner of Maine, and reconstructed and repaired. The Rev. William McCandish was the first minister, his connection with the church terminating in 1858. After he left, the society had no regular pastor for some time, Dr. Warren being the next to occupy the pulpit. He remained four years and was followed by the Rev. James A. Piper. The society built the church on Hampshire street, between Ninth and Tenth, at a cost of \$3,500, the Hon. O. H. Browning donating the lot. The Rev. S. B. Holmes, the last regular pastor, came to Quincy in 1873 and remained two years. In 1875 the society was reunited with the First Presbyterian Church, and the church property reverted to that organization.

SPRUCE STREET CHURCH.

Spruce Street Church, which was organized in the old Sixth Street Temple, has removed from its temporary location and built a neat and comfortable little church on Spruce street, between Sixth and Seventh. The building will hold about 300 people, and is built with a view to adding a transept in the near future, which will about double its capacity. The first public service at the new church was held Nov. 18, 1877. The Rev. J. P. Dawson is the pastor.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

July 4, 1835, the first meeting of the residents of Quincy of the Baptist denomination was held for the purpose of organizing a church. The initial steps were then taken, but the church was not fully organized until the 29th of the following month, at a meeting held at the residence of Mr. R. Turner. There were three ministers present at this meeting, the Revs. John Clark, Alvin Baily and C. Greenleaf. The persons constituting the

church were Ebenezer Turner, Reuben Turner, Henry Burrell, J. T. Os-good, A. C. Lightfoot, Eliza A. Lightfoot, Mary T. Turner, and Charlotte Burrell. The following soon after united with those already named: Samuel Davis, Abigail Davis, the Rev. Ezra Fisher, Lucy Fisher, Mary Turner, Andrews Seger, Ann Seger, Mary Pease, and Rebecca Pease. Mr. Ebenezer Turner and John Brown were ordained deacons. Meetings were held for a time at the old Safford school-house, corner Fifth and Jersey streets, and at the residences of the members of the church, the Rev. E. Fisher being the first pastor. Aug. 13, 1836, the church was admitted to the Salem association. In 1837 the lot on Fourth street, between Hampshire and Vermont, where Hauworth, Orr & Hodgdon's planing mill now stands, was purchased and a small frame church was built. Great sacrifices were made to complete the church, as none of the members were wealthy, but many of them gave nearly all they possessed to finish the building. It is said that Mr. Ebenezer Turner donated \$500 in cash—a large amount in those early days—which was all the money he had. The Rev. Mr. Fisher remained with the church until 1840, when the Rev. E. C. Brown accepted a call, his ministry continuing for five years. He was succeeded by the Rev. S. S. Parr, who remained two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Aaron Jackson. In 1848 the Rev. W. W. Keep accepted the pastorate, and during that year the church was enlarged and greatly improved. He remained until 1855, and for nearly three years after his resignation the church was without a regular minister. In 1858 the Rev. J. V. Scofield became pastor, and he was succeeded in 1863 by the Rev. C. E. Bristol, who joined the army as chaplain in 1864. The church was again without a pastor for a short time, but in 1865 the Rev. John Kelly was called, and in 1866 the Rev. S. A. Taft became pastor. In 1870 the pulpit was filled by the Rev. A. B. Miller, who was followed by the Rev. W. D. Clark. In the winter of 1872 the society purchased the church now occupied by them of the Congregationalists, paying \$26,000 for it. The present pastor, the Rev. Charles Whiting, D. D., came to Quincy in January, 1874, from Ft. Scott, Kas. The church at the present time has a membership of 200. The Sunday-school has 300 scholars, Mr. F. A. Everett being superintendent.

VERMONT STREET CHURCH.

Vermont Street Church is an outgrowth of the First Baptist Church, and was organized April 27, 1856, with forty-two members. The trustees were Messrs. E. Gove, John Seaman, A. C. Lightfoot, C. M. Pomroy, and J. C. Bernard, and the deacons were Messrs. C. M. Pomroy, J. C. Bernard, H. N. Lewis, and O. J. Fletcher. The church now occupied by the society, corner Vermont and Seventh streets, was completed in the fall of 1857, and was dedicated Oct. 7th, of that year. The Rev. Joseph R. Manton was the first pastor, his labors continuing until July, 1860. Since that time the church has had but five regular pastors. The Rev. H. M. Gallaber from 1860 to 1864; the Rev. Frank Remington from 1864 to 1866; the Rev. Thomas W. Goodspeed from 1866 to 1872; the Rev. F. D. Rickerson from 1872 to 1876; the Rev. J. B. English from 1876 to 1877. The present membership is 300. Mr. J. M. Hyman is the superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers 200 scholars. The church and parsonage is valued at \$40,000.

SPRUCE STREET CHAPEL.

Spruce Street Chapel was built by the Vermont Street Church in 1869, for a mission school, Mr. Charles H. Spencer being the first superintendent.

ent. It is located on the corner of Spruce and Fifth streets, and cost, with the lot, \$3,200. Mr. R. W. Gardner, who has always manifested a deep interest in the chapel, is the present superintendent, the school numbering 125 scholars.

THE GERMAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The only German Baptist Church in the city is situated on the corner of Tenth and Washington streets. It is a little brick building, put up in 1873, costing, with the lot, \$2,700. The membership numbers only twenty-three. The church was organized in 1849, and first held services in the church on the corner of Jersey and Eighth streets, now used by the colored people, to whom it was sold in 1867. The German Baptists had built it just after forming their society. The first minister which presided over this congregation was the Rev. Mr. Gladfelt. He was here when the original church was erected. The present pastor is the Rev. Charles Ross, who came to Quincy three years since. The church has a flourishing Sunday-school. Few, if any, of the early members of the church are now connected with it, they having nearly all died or removed from the city. Of the dozen who formed the church were Mr. Hintze, Mr. Linke, Mr. Döschner, and Mr. Huksal.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Free Will Baptist Church is known only to the early settlers of Quincy, as it ceased to exist thirty years ago. In the fall of 1843 the society was organized by the Rev. C. M. Sewell, a missionary from the east, there being at that time twelve members. During the fall and winter of that year the meetings were held in the second story of a small building on Jersey street. In the following spring a frame church, 30x40 feet, was built on the corner of Jersey and Fifth streets, at a cost of \$1,500. Among the early members of the society were Deacon Brown, Nicholas and John Bickford, W. Lyford, Mrs. DeCrow, D. G. Stockwell and wife, S. B. Stevens and Benjamin Cate. In 1848 the society was disbanded, owing to the removal of a number of the leading members from the city.

JERSEY STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (COLORED).

In 1865 the colored people formed the Jersey Street Baptist Church, with fifty-five members. The Rev. Henry Mosely was the first minister, and services were first held in the building on the corner of Maine and Sixth streets, which was also used during the war by the Needle Pickets. It was afterward removed and is now used by E. M. Miller & Co. In 1866 the church now occupied by the society, corner Jersey and Eighth streets, was purchased for \$1,500, and was improved soon after to the amount of \$800. The Rev. G. G. Robinson, of Virginia, is the present minister, the church having a membership of 170. There are 110 scholars in the Sunday-school, Mr. Martin Hammond being superintendent. The church is a frame building, 40x60, and will seat about 400 persons.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

St. John's Church, the first Episcopal parish organized in Quincy, was formed in 1837 by Bishop Chase, there then being eight or nine communicants, Mr. Seth C. Sherman being one of the original members. Services were held for a time in the old land-office building on the corner of Hamp-



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shire and Sixth streets, also at the residence of Mr. DeHaven, and occasional meetings were held at the residence of Mr. Avise, and in the building then known as the "Lord's Barn." The first church was built in 1837-38, on Sixth street, between Hampshire and Vermont, on a part of a lot now occupied by Col. Morton's residence. It was a neat little frame building, which would accommodate between 300 and 400 persons. The first rector of the church was the Rev. John Selwood, a missionary; the first rector deriving no support from missions, and succeeding Mr. Selwood, was the Rev. Geo. P. Giddinge, D. D., who retained the rectorship for over twenty years. Services were held on Sixth street until the completion of the handsome church, or a part of the church, now occupied by the parish on the corner of Hampshire and Seventh streets, in 1849. It cost \$10,000 as first built, but in 1867 it was completed as it now stands, at an additional expense of \$10,000. The building is entirely of stone, is of the early English style of architecture, and is one of the most beautiful in the city. The church property, including the fine organ, is valued at \$60,000. The Rev. Ritchie is at present priest in charge and superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church has 150 communicants, and there are 125 scholars in the Sunday-school.

GOOD SHEPHERD MISSION.

The enterprise which resulted in the formation of the parish of the Good Shepherd, was inaugurated by a few persons as a mission Sunday-school, in June, 1870. Five children and two ladies, together with five teachers, composed the first assembly, which was held in a frame building near the corner of York and Seventh streets, the building being afterward destroyed by fire. The school rapidly increased in numbers, however, and at the end of a few months services were held in the brick building on the southeast corner of York and Seventh streets.

At a meeting held Jan. 23, 1871, the Good Shepherd parish was organized. The church now occupied by the parish, on Twelfth street, between Maine and Hampshire, was commenced during the year, and was consecrated (being free from debt) by the late Bishop Whitehouse in the spring of 1872. The church cost \$10,500, the lot on which it stands being donated by Mr. John L. Moore. That gentleman afterward purchased and deeded to the bishop of Illinois, the dwelling adjoining on the north, for a parsonage. The church is a handsome frame building of purely Gothic architecture, and will seat 350 persons. A feature of the building is the magnificent memorial windows, painted from original designs by Duremus, there being no finer work of the kind in any church in this country. The chancel window is a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Giddinge, whose labors so materially advanced the interests of the church. The triple window in the western end is a memorial to the children of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Erskine. The total value of the church property is \$17,000. There are at present 121 communicants. The Rev. Dr. Corbyn has been the rector since the organization of the parish, and he is also the superintendent of the Sunday-school.

ST. ALBAN'S CHAPEL.

St. Albans is a neat brick chapel, corner Spruce and Twenty-second streets, and was built and is sustained by Mr. John L. Moore. It was completed Nov. 1, 1875, at a cost of \$1,600, and is 20x30 feet in size. Mr.

Moore conducts the chapel services, which are held regularly each Sabbath.

Efforts have been made by the Episcopalians of the State from time to time to effect a division of the diocese of Illinois, as it was considered much too large for the supervision of a single bishop. Until recently, however, the movement has met with indifferent success. During the summer of 1877 the question of a division was again brought before the diocese of Illinois, and the convention at Chicago voted to divide the State into three dioceses, making Quincy, Chicago and Springfield the See cities. At the general convention held in Boston, in October, the action of the State convention was ratified. According to this division the Quincy diocese comprises the territory west of the Illinois river, and south of the southern boundary line of Lee and Whiteside counties. It contains twenty-three parishes, several mission stations and three church institutions. viz.: Lindsay church home, in this city; St. Mary's school for girls, at Knoxville, and Jubilee college, Robins Nest, Peoria county. St. John's parish has deeded St. John's Church to the bishop for a cathedral, and the work of organizing the diocese was perfected by selecting the Rev. Alexander Burgess, of Massachusetts, as the bishop. He delivered his inaugural sermon in the following June.

As the dioceses are now named from the See city, this diocese will forever be known as the diocese of Quincy. The formation of this diocese, therefore, marks an important point in the church history of Quincy, as it not only links it to the old, historic cities of the past, but gives assurance that the name will be carried down through the ages as long as the church has a history. Quincy will always be a cathedral city, and the presiding bishop will always be known as the Bishop of Quincy; thus giving the city a prominence in the history of the church to which it could not otherwise attain.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

There is but one Christian church in Quincy, this being organized in 1850. Previous to that time a few of the members had gathered in a room rented for the purpose, and held service; but it was not until the year mentioned that the congregation leased the church on Fifth street, between Jersey and York, owned by the Free Will Baptists, and had regular meetings. Of the constituent members at that time, probably twenty in number, the names of Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Kinman, Mr. Renfrow, Mr. Hatchett and wife, Mr. Langhlin and wife, Mr. Marcus Turner and wife (now of Alton), and Mr. Henry Kemp and wife, are recalled: but of all who organized the church only Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Kinman and Mr. Renfrow are living in the city. President Murphy, of Abingdon college, was the first pastor, coming to Quincy in 1850. The Christains bought the church belonging to the Southern Methodists, on Fourth, between Jersey and York, about 1856. They held services there until eight years ago, when they sold it and built the present Christian Church, at Broadway and Ninth streets. The Rev. Dr. Hatch, of Hannibal, succeeded Mr. Murphy in the pastorate, in 1856, and was followed by Elder Simms, Elder Howe, Elder McCullough and Elder Clark, the latter retiring during the past year. Elder J. T. Toof took charge of the congregation this fall. The church now has a membership of 200.

JEWISH CHURCH.

The first church organized by the Jewish people of Quincy, was formed December 14, 1856, there being at that time twenty-three members.

Meetings were held for a time on Hampshire street, between Fifth and Sixth, the Rev. Mr. Israel being the first minister. The frame synagogue on Sixth street, between Vermont and Broadway, was built in 1866, and cost, with the lot, \$12,700. It was dedicated August 3, by the Rev. Dr. Vidaver, of New York City. July 29, 1872, this society united with the congregation of B'nai Sholem. The K. K. B'nai Sholem was organized October 20, 1864, with twenty-one members. The Rev. Mr. Rauh was the first minister, and for three years services were held in Fisher's Hall, on Fourth street, near the corner of Hampshire. In 1869 the society held services for a short time in the old First Baptist church. The ladies held a fair in the fall of 1868, by which a considerable amount, to assist in building a new church, was realized. In February, 1869, the lot where the present temple stands was purchased, and work on the building was soon after commenced; July 30, the corner-stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, the Grand Master of the State being present. The address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. I. M. Wise, of Cincinnati. The building was dedicated September 8, 1870, by the Rev. Dr. M. Fluegel, who was the rabbi at that time. The temple is built of brick and stone, after the Moorish style of architecture. It is seventy feet deep by forty feet wide, and eighty-four feet in height. The Rev. Isaac Moses is the present rabbi, and is also the superintendent of the Sabbath-school. There are about sixty members, representing a congregation of about 500, and the Sunday-school has nearly 150 scholars. The congregation belongs to the union of American Hebrew congregations, and the services are conducted strictly in accordance with reform principles.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The first church of the Unitarian denomination was organized in December, 1840, the original church including twelve members. The Rev. Geo. Moore, of Concord, Mass., was the first pastor, the society having built a small frame church on Maine street, where Pinkham Hall is now located. Mr. Moore remained with the society until 1847, when he died. In 1850 the church building was moved to Maine street, near the corner of Fourteenth, and sold to Mr. Pinkham, the society building a frame church on the south side of Jersey street, near Sixth, the same year. In 1858 the present church was built, Mr. R. S. Benneson donating the lot. The church is a handsome brick edifice, with seating capacity of 600, the Sunday-school room, church parlors, pastor's study, etc., being in the rear. The Sunday-school superintendent is Mrs. R. S. Benneson, and there are about 225 scholars. The Rev. F. L. Hosmer occupied the pulpit from 1872 to the Spring of 1877, the Rev. J. Vila Blake, of Boston, being the present pastor.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

In 1837 a small number of Lutherans banded themselves together and organized this church. They commenced work immediately to secure a meeting house, Gov. John Wood having given them a lot on the east side of Seventh street, between York and Kentucky. Here they built a brick church 30x55 feet in size, the ground at that time being more than twenty feet higher than the present level. In 1868 the ground was graded down, and the present church built at a cost of \$22,000. It has a membership of about 100. The Rev. Louis Hoelter has been pastor and superintendent of the Sunday-school for the past four years.

Like all the other societies in Quincy, the Evangelical Salem had a small beginning, \$1,600 being considered a sufficient amount to build their first church. This was in 1848, the building being of brick, and occupying the corner of State and Ninth streets. In 1863 the church was enlarged by building on an addition of twenty feet, making it 40x70 feet in size. For some time past, however, the society has been contemplating making a still further enlargement, as it had increased to such proportions as to make this step necessary. The large and handsome church now occupied by this congregation was accordingly commenced, and was completed and dedicated a short time since. The building is 60x120 feet, of brick and stone, of Gothic architecture. The tower, from the basement to the top is 220 feet high. There are 400 male members of this church, probably a larger number than belongs to any other church in the city. The interior of the edifice is in keeping with its exterior, being handsomely finished and furnished. On either side of the black walnut pulpit is a room for the use of the pastor, while the auditorium, with the spacious gallery, affords seating capacity for 1,500 people. The building is heated by steam, having a furnace similar to that in the new court-house. The windows are of colored glass of beautiful design. Two large chandeliers, with side-lights, costing \$650, and a large organ, have been put up. The cost of the church complete has been \$45,000.

The Rev. S. Kuhlenthalter, the present pastor, has occupied the pulpit of this church for the past seventeen years. A large and prosperous school is carried on in connection with the church.

St. Jacobi church was started in 1851. It first met at the corner of Eighth and Jersey streets, in the church now occupied by the colored people. This church seems to have done pioneer service for several of the religious bodies, as we have already mentioned others which occupied it at various times. The St. Jacobi congregation built its present brick church at Eighth and Washington streets eleven years ago. Then (1866) it cost \$15,000. Two parsonages are connected with it, one of them erected about two years ago, being valued at \$3,000, and the old one at \$1,600. Louis Gohm, F. W. Menke, Henry Heidebreder, Henry Bitter, Henry Menke, August Iltner, and Henry Pieper, were among the prominent members of the church from its origin. Their first pastor was the Rev. August Schmieding, who remained with them from 1850 till 1873, when the Rev. Wm. Hallenberg took charge, and remains with them. The congregation includes 200 male members.

St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, on the corner of Ninth and York streets, was built in 1875. It is early English Gothic architecture, 100x50 feet, built of brick and stone, and having a slate roof. St. Peter's, with Herman Heidebreder, Herman Brente, Loran Lepper, George Goodapple, Peter Meyer, Jacob Herman, and Bernard Meyer, and others as earnest supporters, commenced holding services in 1860. These gentlemen purchased a frame church (Lutheran), which stood at Ninth and Vermont streets, and removed it to the corner of Ninth and York. It was torn down in 1875 to make room for the building now there. The latter cost \$12,000, besides the property and school-houses and grounds—the whole being worth \$20,000.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church is located on Monroe between Ninth and Tenth streets. It has about thirty male members. They built the church, which is of brick, three years ago, just after forming their

society. It cost about \$6,000. They also put up a school-house and a parsonage for \$4,000. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Munzell, is at present in Berlin, Germany.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Certainly very few Protestants, and probably comparatively few Catholics, know and appreciate the importance and extent of the church and educational buildings erected by members of the order of St. Francis, in East Quincy. And one can gain but a very inaccurate idea of the completeness of these buildings without a thorough examination of them. From a very small beginning they have grown constantly and rapidly, until now the property as a whole, under the control of this order, probably exceeds in value that owned by any other denomination in the city. In 1859 ten of these Franciscan monks were sent to Quincy to found a church. They succeeded only partially at first, but built a church and convent of brick and stone. Subsequently other brothers of the order arrived and the number has gradually increased, until there are about fifty of them here. In 1864 they put up a substantial school building, and in 1870 a handsome college, both of brick, the latter being chartered in 1872. Beginning with only eighty or ninety scholars, the school now has about 400, and the college an average attendance of 100. While there are fifty brothers of the order engaged in the convent, the larger number of them are clerics, there being eleven teachers and two professors of philosophy.

In connection with these establishments is an orphan asylum, founded by Father Schæfemeyer, now Father Laborius (he having joined the order). The church edifice, although small, is one of the most magnificent buildings of its character in this part of the country. The monks, appreciating the fact that it is inadequate for their use, are now contemplating putting up a much larger and grander church on property adjacent secured for that purpose. They have purchased an additional block of ground just west of the present building, and although the plan is not yet fully matured, it is probable that this will be the site of the new edifice. Ten thousand dollars have already been collected as a building fund. Half a block of ground on the south side of the street belongs to the orphan asylum, and the monks have bought three-quarters of a block in Moulton's addition, one block to the north. Mr. Christian Borstadt donated to the order all of the ground on which the church and other buildings now stand, four acres. This, with the property since acquired, makes about fifteen acres of ground owned by these Franciscan monks. The real estate and buildings are valued at \$250,000. The convent, church, school, etc., were put up by the brothers themselves, many of whom are excellent workmen at various trades. A considerable quantity of brick and other contributions were given them by Mr. Thomas Redmond, who has shown equal liberality toward other Catholic institutions in the city. The buildings are heated by steam and lighted by gas, the gas works having been finished the present season.

The order was established in Naples in 1208. It was distinguished by vows of absolute poverty and a renunciation of all the pleasures of the world. A rule of the order destined them to beg and preach, and this was sanctioned by the pope. The Franciscans were granted many privileges, and the order spread rapidly, finally comprising many monasteries, all established by alms and contributions, as have been the convent, college and

school at this city. The Franciscan order has at all times maintained its popularity in the Roman Catholic church. Numerous foreign missions are supplied by it.

The history of the various Catholic churches in the city is almost one continuous story, as church after church has grown out of the original congregation until there are now four very large congregations, owning a like number of costly and beautiful edifices. The first Catholic society was worshiping as early as 1833. It was then composed of Germans and Irish, and held service only at such times as the missionary priest, Father Lefevre, could reach Quincy. The society occupied a small frame dwelling on Broadway, near Eleventh street. Afterward a more commodious but very unpretentious room was secured at the corner of Seventh and Kentucky streets, in which services were held for some time, and then a church was built at Eighth and Maine.

Father Lefevre, who presided over the congregation, afterward attained considerable eminence in the church, and was finally made bishop of Detroit. Schools were established almost as early as the church organization was perfected, and both Sunday and day schools have been maintained ever since and have formed a very important factor in the propagation of the Catholic church.

The St. Peter's Church was one of the first distinct organizations as an outgrowth of the whole Catholic element in Quincy up to 1838. It was not, however, until some years later that the Rev. Father Tucker took charge of the church and gave it the first onward push to success which has since been one of its characteristics. Father Tucker was a native of Illinois, having been born at Kaskaskia, and educated at the schools established by the French missionary monks, whose settlement at that place over a hundred years previous had already made the town famous in the Catholic world. The first edifice was erected on the present site, the St. Lawrence Church having previously stood there. The ground was donated by an Englishman who had been converted to Catholicism, and who was known as a lord. This was in 1849, the society occupying a little room on the north side of Maine street as a school-house. Father Derwin succeeded Father Tucker, and a few years afterward he was followed by Father O'Donnell, who remained here only a short time. He died of cholera at Ottawa, where he had gone on legal business. The next priest was Father McIlhern, then Father Dempsey, then Father Laughlin, and finally, fifteen years ago, came Father McGirr, under whose management the very fine church now occupied was built. It is one of the principal churches in beauty of architecture and elaborate finish of which the city can boast. Connected with it is the St. Peter's school, a preparatory department at which about 150 young scholars are in daily attendance. The congregation is one of the largest in the city. Its property is valued at \$100,000.

Another pioneer among the Catholic churches was the St. Boniface, organized in the winter of 1837-38. Its first church building was erected on the west side of Seventh street, between York and Kentucky,—a small frame—on ground given to the society by ex-Gov. John Wood. Subsequently a lot was bought on the same street, between Hampshire and Maine, just north of the present church, and thereon was put up probably the first brick house for worship. The members of the St. Boniface congregation also went to work to raise funds, and bought the lots on the corner of Seventh and Maine, which have since been occupied by them. The St. Boniface had the first regularly appointed priest that located in Quincy.



Thomas Redman
(DECEASED)
QUINCY

This was the Rev. A. Bredweder, who came here almost direct from Germany in 1840, followed by a number of German families who had determined to take up an abode wherever he made his home. The colony arrived at St. Louis, and after remaining here only a few weeks, Father Bredweder was directed to take charge of the St. Boniface congregation, and they removed here with him.

It was owing to the efforts of this priest that the society, as poor as it was, was enabled to build the present St. Boniface Church. He collected a sum of money to start with, and all connected with the church assisted by means of gifts of brick and lumber in addition to the work, which was also done by them. It was commenced in 1846, but was not finished until three years afterward. In order to reach this conclusion, Father Bredweder made a journey to his home in Germany, and returned with money enough to accomplish his object, contributed by friends of the church in that country. This priest remained with the St. Boniface people several years, and after he left there were no regular services until the arrival of Father Kinstry in 1851. While connected with the congregation Father Kinstry died and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at this city. He was succeeded by Father Rice, who remained but a short time. Father Rothe was the next priest, and then the Rev. Father Schaefermeyer, whom we have already mentioned in connection with the Franciscan monks. In 1872 Father Ostrop arrived and continued in charge of the church until 1877, when the Rev. Father Jansen took his place. Father Jansen was for a number of years secretary of this diocese. It was under Father Ostrop's pastorate that the St. Boniface society was enabled to purchase the Browning property, on Seventh and Hampshire streets, at a cost of \$50,000, and erect thereon one of the largest school-houses in the State at an outlay of over \$40,000. The corner-stone for this building was laid by Bishop Baltes in 1873. It contains to-day several hundred scholars. This and the church property and school adjoining on Maine street are estimated to be worth at least \$200,000.

St. Mary's Church, an offspring of the St. Boniface, is rapidly becoming large and influential. It was formed in 1867, when the present handsome church edifice on the corner of Seventh and Adams streets was begun. It is built of brick, 119 feet long and 60 feet wide. The congregation, originally numbering only about 40 families, now counts 250—those living south of Ohio and east of Twenty-fourth streets. The first priest was the Rev. Theodore Bruner, who came to Quincy from Europe in 1868. In 1876 the present priest, the Rev. George Mirbach, came to the city. The St. Mary's has a fine school in connection with the church, at which 200 children attend. The church and school-house cost \$50,000.

In addition to these churches, there are chapels at St. Mary's school and St. Mary's hospital, which are used mainly by the students and the Sisters of Charity. The chapel at the convent is included in the statement of the property under control of the Franciscan monks.

QUINCY WATER-WORKS.

The history of the water-works, commencing with the first efforts to establish water-works in the city, may be briefly stated as follows:

At the session of the Illinois Legislature of 1868-69, a law was passed called the Water-Works Law, by which the city of Quincy could issue bonds, build works, create a board of water commissioners, etc. This

law, to be valid, had to be voted for by the city of Quincy, and this vote was taken in April, 1869, on said law and a proposed new city charter. The water-works law, among other things, provided for the issue of \$650,000, eight per cent. bonds, and, if necessary, an additional \$200,000; provided for the election of three water commissioners, with a salary each of \$2,000; a superintendent, with a salary not to exceed \$3,000 per annum; and further provided that the salary of any other officers should not exceed \$2,000 per annum each. Under this law, if it had been adopted, the city would have had to pay:

Eight per cent. interest on \$650,000, annually.....	\$52,000.00
Salaries three water commissioners, amount fixed by law.....	6,000.00
Superintendent, amount fixed by law.....	3,000.00
Total.....	\$61,000.00

For other officers and assistants usually employed about water-works, as follows:

One hydraulic engineer and assistants.....	\$4,000.00
One draughtsman.....	1,000.00
One secretary.....	1,500.00
Two engine drivers and assistants.....	4,000.00
Two sets firemen, four men.....	2,000.00
Coal, taking Peoria for illustration, when coal is 7 and 8 cts. per bu....	8,000.00
Oil and waste.....	200.00
Office rent.....	200.00
Gas.....	200.00
Incidentals, as stamps, printing, stationary.....	200.00

Total, per annum.....	\$82,300.00
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The above law will be found in the private laws of Illinois, page 269. It is a historical fact that said law was the embodiment of the best effort up to that time, made in the city of Quincy, to procure a water supply; and it was not then supposed that water works could be built, which would meet the requirements, at a less cost than six to eight hundred thousand dollars.

The vote of the city was taken upon the above law, and carried by a very large majority, but the act of the Legislature, upon which the vote was taken, by some oversight, lacked an enacting clause, and thus the city escaped that heavy outlay. In view of subsequent events, this escape from bonds can only be accounted for as the direct interference of Providence.

In the latter part of the year A. D. 1871, a subscription paper was started, to secure subscribers to stock in a water-works company, to be organized Nov. 1, 1871, with a view to making a satisfactory contract with the city of Quincy to furnish water for public and private use.

On the 8th day of May, A. D. 1872, the "Quincy Water-Works Company" was organized, with the following directors: James D. Morgan, Edward Prince, Robert S. Benneson, H. F. J. Ricker, John Robertson, Lorenzo Bull, and Henry Root. The following were elected officers of the board: Jas. D. Morgan, President; Edward Prince, Secretary; H. F. J. Ricker, Treasurer. The certificate of the organization of the company was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1872. The capital stock of the company was stated to be \$200,000. The license to carry on business was dated May 10, 1872. A new subscription paper was started, for subscription to stock in the company, and after the most earnest solicitations only \$42,100 subscription could be obtained. The members of the company soon failed to attend any meetings, and the company has long since ceased to exist. The secretary paid

the unpaid bills of the company, and the stockholders, although they received no dividends, never had to pay anything on stock account.

The winter of 1872 was one of great drouth, and a disease prevailed among horses, called epizootic, or epizooty. Fire and private cisterns became empty. Private persons were compelled to pay an enormous price for water, and danger of a general conflagration was imminent. In this condition, various plans were suggested by which to fill fire cisterns. The experiment was tried of using fire steamers at the river, and after two were disabled by the severity of the duty this plan was abandoned.

Finally the city council adopted a plan proposed by E Prince—located a small pump house, with boiler and engine, at the foot of Maine street, and the fire cisterns were filled and the danger of a general conflagration averted. In the Spring of A. D. 1872, the city laid a six inch main up Maine street, from the pump house, and set three fire hydrants, one at 3d, one at 4th, and one at 5th streets. This main, including machinery, was afterward bought and paid for by Edward Prince, for the sum of \$7,028.25.

On the 7th day of August, A. D. 1873, the city passed ordinance No. 187, under which a contract was made, for thirty years, with Edward Prince, to construct and operate the water-works. The contract is similar to that of Oswego, N. Y., with the exception that the city of Quincy has the right to purchase the water-works at cost, without interest, at any time after one year's notice, and the city of Oswego has not.

There are now ten miles of mains and seventy-six fire hydrants. The annual cost to the city is now only fifteen thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

The future reservoir site, of about six acres, generally known as Moore's Mound, has been purchased and paid for by the proprietors of the water-works. The elevation of this ground is 227 feet above low water. At the present time, for the purposes of regular pressure and storage, there are now in use two large tanks of a combined capacity of one hundred and ninety thousand gallons. The reservoir, when completed, will have a capacity of sixteen million U. S. gallons, at an average depth of fourteen feet. The plan for the permanent works, besides the reservoir above, contemplates the taking of the water from below the bridge in the main river, by twenty-four inch pipe, laid across and under the Quincy bay. By the terms of the contract the city can compel the construction of the permanent works only after the ordering of twenty-four more fire hydrants.

The present water-works may be considered a triumphant success, because they have so well fulfilled all that was promised or expected, and because they were constructed in a time of great depression, by the indomitable will and perseverance of Col. Prince, who never fails in anything which he undertakes, and lastly, because the works have cost the city very little, as compared with the cost to other cities of about the same population.

The names of the present owners of the Quincy Water-Works are Edward Prince, Lorenzo Bull, and William B. Bull.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first mention of the present efficient Fire Department of Quincy was in the year 1837, at which time its inception was made by the town authorities making the purchase of four ladders and one dozen buckets. This action of the local authorities was made on the 20th of January, 1838, and from

that date to the present time a constant improvement has been made until the present system has been reached whose efficiency has stood the test of years.

From this commencement, the first step in the march of improvement was made in the year 1839, when the buckets were cast aside for the hand engines, as in that year the fire engine No. 1, or "Old Quincy," as it was called, was purchased at a cost of \$1,124.38. The engine did not arrive, however, until the following year, and it remained for a long time the pride of firemen and an extinguisher of fires.

Engine Company No. 1 was then the organization of the village, as most all the substantial men of the place were members of the company. To show the auspicious beginning, the roster of the company is subjoined:

Thos. Jasper.	J. A. King.	L. B. Allen.
Amos Green.	J. B. Young.	J. H. Holton.
Thos. Redmond.	W. H. Tandy.	Jacob Gruell.
Jas. D. Morgan.	Joel Thorn.	Stedman Nash.
Lorenzo Bull.	C. W. Manson.	Enoch Conyers.
Edward Wells.	W. F. Karnes.	W. G. Flood.
Fred W. Jansen.	Henry Burrell.	J. H. Krenhop.
W. H. Gage.	J. H. Ralston.	Jacob A Funk.
Samuel Holmes.	T. C. King.	Charles Albright.
I. O. Woodruff.	Louis Cosson.	Charles A. Nourse.
Hiram Rogers.	J. H. Luce.	Adam Schmitt.
Harrison Dills.	F. G. Johnson.	William Coyne.
T. W. Goodwyn.	Damon Hauser.	Chas. McDonald.
C. Vierheller.	Nat. Summers.	G. W. Chapman.
J. H. Cottle.	Jas. McDade.	John Crocket.
J. O. Bernard.	Timothy Rogers.	Michael Mast.
John Paine.	T. C. Benneson.	
Samuel Winters.	E. M. Davis.	

The fire company thus established was followed by the Water Witch No. 2; Liberty, No. 3; Neptune, No. 4; Phoenix, No. 5; Rough and Ready, No. 6, and the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company. The fire department was considered very efficient. Great rivalry existed among the different companies which lead to great proficiency in the manipulation of the engine and its accoutrements.

Among the early chiefs of the fire department may be mentioned the names of John Crockett, Edward Wells, T. W. Goodwyn, T. C. Benneson and J. D. Morgan, who were conspicuous for their able management of the volunteer department.

The department, or rather the system of fire companies, continued to be managed by officers of their own election until 1865, when the Board of Fire Engineers was established, whose duty it was to have the general supervision of the system then in existence. The board consisted of a chief engineer and the foremen of the various organizations. This system was changed in the following year, when the board was made to consist of the mayor, chief engineer, two assistant engineers, and two aldermen. The board held its first meeting on the 11th of May 1866, and was composed of Mayor Boon, Chief Engineer T. J. Heirs, Assistants J. M. Bishop and C. Schwindler, and Aldermen Whitbread and Schrieber.

This system continued until 1876, when the Board of Fire Engineers was made to consist of three aldermen instead of two, as in the previous years; the rest of the board remaining the same.

The list of chief engineers, from the establishment of the present improved system up to the present time, is as follows:

E. M. Miller	May, 1865-66.
T. J. Heirs	" 1866-68.
Henry Meisser	" 1868-70.
Henry Lageman	" 1870-72.
John Metzger	" 1872-74.
J. H. Ayers	" 1874, died Dec., 1875.
J. A. Steinbach	Dec., 1875 to present time.

In the year 1867 the first steam fire engine was purchased. It was called the "John Wood." This gradually did away with the volunteer department and substituted in its place the present system of a paid department.

The present board of fire engineers is composed of Mayor Rogers, Aldermen Smith, Libby and Wavering, Chief J. A. Steinbach, Assistants Noakes and McLean.

From the present efficient Chief, J. A. Steinbach, the following information has been obtained, as contained in his last annual report. The statement showing the list of fires, alarms and losses from the year 1868 to 1879 is as follows:

YEARS.	FIRES.	FALSE ALARMS.	LOSSES.
April 1868, to April, 1869.....	24	12	\$206,650 00
" 1869, " " 1870.....	25	12	97,650 00
" 1870, " " 1871.....	31	10	135,146 00
" 1871, " " 1872.....	27	23	122,000 00
" 1872, " " 1873.....	26	10	59,400 00
" 1873, " " 1874.....	42	4	175,200 00
" 1874, " " 1875.....	28	26	10,098 00
" 1875, " " 1876.....	39	24	66,561 50
" 1876, " " 1877 ..	30	17	7,827 00
" 1877, " " 1878.....	36	9	11,432 42
" 1878, " " 1879.....	40	13	59,337 67

The department, under its present organization, consists of one chief and two assistant engineers, four engineers of steamers, seven drivers, three stokers and eighteen minute-men, making a total of thirty-five men, besides two volunteer companies, Water Witch, No. 2, and Phoenix, No. 5.

The Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 is situated on Fifth street between Jersey and York; has in charge a truck, and is well supplied for any emergency.

ROSTER OF COMPANY.

NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	AGE.
C. Lutenberg.....	Driver.....	45
Henry G. Gale.....	Foreman.....	39
Henry Rothgeb.....	Minute Men.....	30
Henry Kling.....	"	29
F. Hagenbruck	"	28
H. L. Porter.....	"	

Engine Company No. 1 is located on Fifth Street between Hampshire and Vermont, and has in charge a second class crane neck rotary engine, built by Silsby Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; has been in service since November, 1876. Also, four-wheeled hose reel, built by E. M. Miller & Co., of Quincy, together with 950 feet of good hose.

ROSTER OF COMPANY.

NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	AGE.
R. H. Benneson.....	Engineer.....	37
Joseph Guth.....	Driver.....	29
Alex. Brown.....	Driver.....	31
M. Cauffman.....	Stoker.....	18
J. Huffman.....	Hoseman.....	43
W. Myers.....	".....	40
J. Riggs.....	".....	29
W. Hayes.....	".....	35

Engine Company No. 3 is located on Eighth street, between Maine and Jersey. This company has in charge a second-class piston engine, built by C. Alrens & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio; has been in service since December 19, 1874. Also, a two-wheeled hose reel, built by Silsby Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., together with 650 feet of good hose.

ROSTER OF COMPANY.

NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	AGE.
Sam. M. Sykes.....	Engineer.....	38
J. O. Burlingame.....	Driver.....	32
Aug. Gille.....	Driver.....	35
	Stoker.....	
H. Klnsemeyer.....	Hoseman.....	32
W. Noakes.....	".....	
J. L. Albright.....	".....	33
Guy Prentiss.....	".....	36

Engine Company No. 4 is located on State street, between Fourth and Fifth, and has in charge a third-class piston engine, built by L. Button & Son, Waterford, N. Y.; has been in service since June 1, 1868; also a two wheeled hose reel, built by E. M. Miller & Co., of Quincy, together with 750 feet of good hose.

ROSTER OF COMPANY.

NAME.	APPOINTMENT.	AGE.
Fred M. Grimm.....	Engineer.....	32
Wm. Hade.....	Driver.....	28
F. Gearische.....	Driver.....	36
Chas. Strobe.....	Hoseman.....	23
Jas. Orn.....	".....	29
C. W. Shinn.....	".....	20
R. Parks.....	".....	33
J. Strobe.....	".....	23

Union Fire Company No. 6, is located on Twentieth street between Oak and Vine; has in charge a fourth-class piston engine, built by Cole Bros., at Pawtucket, Rhode Island; also, a four-wheeled hose reel, together with 600 feet of hose.

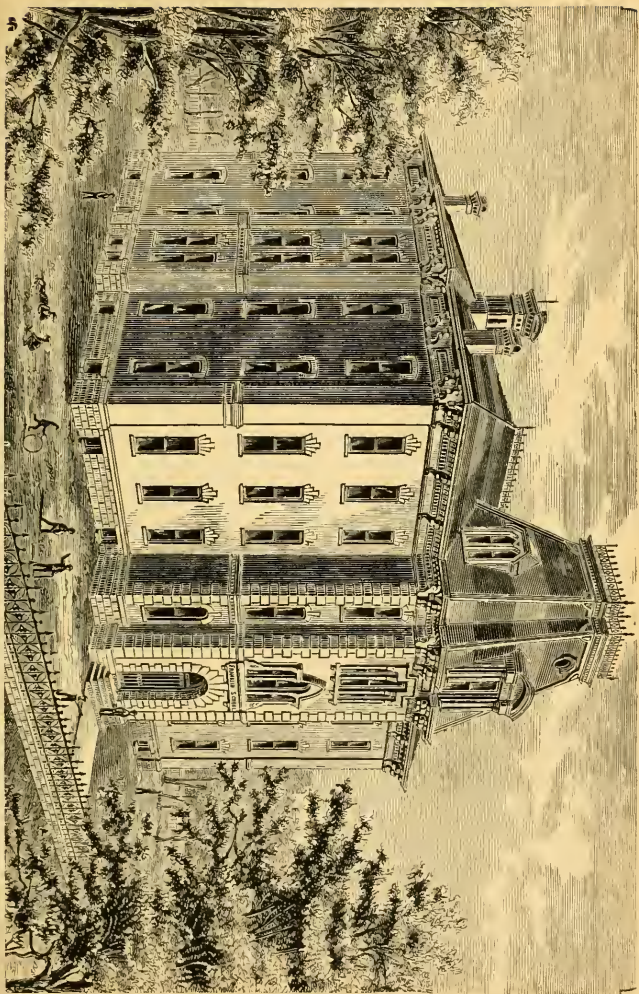
ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

A. Herdymen.....	Foreman.
O. H. Fisher.....	Assistant Foreman.
F. Buckley.....	Secretary.
A. Smith.....	Treasurer.

The steamer James Pitman is a third-class rotary engine, built by H. C. Silsby, at Seneca Falls, N. Y.; is kept at present as a "reserve" in case of a large fire, or to take the place of other engines in case of accident.

The steamers, hand engines, equipments and engine houses under the control of the department are valued at about \$100,000.

THE FRANKLIN SCHOOL, OTTUMWA.



The fire department of Quincy is first-class in every respect, and no city of its size can claim a better one. It has a reputation at home and abroad for proficiency, and the energy displayed in all its grades promises that the future will be an improvement on its past record.

SCHOOLS.

Quincy's present excellent system of schools, embracing as it does all the grades from the kindergarten to the most advanced studies of a college curriculum, and including the public schools, private and denominational educational institutions, besides colleges and seminaries, is in strong contrast with the humble origin of education in the little village some forty years ago. The school has passed through various changes since its first establishment, meeting at times with opposition, but coming from the ordeal a system that justly merits the praise which has been bestowed upon it. The history of the early schools established in the city of Quincy and that of the public schools of the present day, is almost identical, or at least so intimate as not to be separated from each other. The history of these schools commences with the establishment of the first school in 1837, and was held in what was known as the "Lord's Barn," a log church, situated very near the present Washington Park. In speaking of this first school, a writer says: "It contained about thirty scholars, some of them learning their letters and others being able to read and spell indifferently. The school was taught by Mr. Burnham, who had been engaged by Mr. Keyes and a few other public spirited gentlemen, and was paid his salary by them, some of the citizens who sent their children to the school being unable to pay anything for the privilege. A few previous attempts to maintain schools, among them one by the Rev. Jabez Porter, who founded the Congregational church, had been made, but this was the first one that proved in any manner successful, so that, a year from the time it first opened, when Quincy had but 1,150 inhabitants, it boasted of a permanent source of common education as well as good religious privileges. The establishment of the school, however, was attended with great difficulties. There was serious objection to education in those days which is not even hinted at now. Some of the people were open and outspoken in opposition to what they considered a pernicious system of keeping boys and girls idle when they ought to be at work; and these, as a matter of course, refused to assist the school in any manner whatever. In that early time, a contract was usually made between the teacher and the parents of the scholars, in which it was stipulated that the tutor should receive so much per quarter (probably ten weeks) for each scholar. The compensation was necessarily very small, and a part of this the teacher had to secure by "boarding round"—a week at one house, a week at another, and so on until he had been at each house in the district for a given time.

However, the inconvenience of changing his boarding house was not the greatest obstacle which Mr. Burnham had to encounter. Very few books could be obtained; the seats in the school-house were bare boards; the scholars had to walk long distances, owing to the sparsely settled condition of the place; and finally, in 1837, many of those who attended this school died of the then prevailing malady, cholera, and teaching had to be brought to a sudden termination. It was revived, however, the following year, with the opponents of instruction fortified by the partial failures which had already occurred. In one of the public meetings held about that time,

a giant Kentuckian, who was familiar to everybody in the place, made a speech in opposition to the school, declaring that "eddycashun wasn't no good; that he sent his Sal to school one day an' she didn't larn a hooter; them teachers didn't know nothin'." It was the element controlled in a large degree by expressions of this kind that retarded the progress of learning in the then thriving little town, but nevertheless the school succeeded, maintained, as it was, by private subscriptions.

The first real step forward in the management of the schools in Quincy came of an effort made by Mr. R. S. Benneson, Capt. Artus and ex-Gov. John Wood, in 1842. In April they circulated a petition, and sent it to the legislature, which was then in session, for permission to amend the existing city charter, which had been adopted in 1839, so as to enable Quincy to levy a tax of 12½ cents on the \$100 to be used under the direction of the city council exclusively for school purposes. The necessary enactment was obtained, was ratified by a vote of the people, and the city then commenced the operation of the school system in a somewhat satisfactory manner. It had been necessary, meantime, to rent rooms in various places for the accommodation of the scholars, who had been growing in numbers by the increase of population, and in 1843 the first school-house was built by the town authorities. This was a two-story brick building on the Franklin school lot, on Fifth street, which was torn down to make room for the new brick edifice now there. Its dimensions were about 40x60 feet, and it contained two rooms, which did excellent service at the time, and, in fact, continued to be used for nearly thirty years to good advantage to the young people who attended the school. A little over a year afterward a similar building was put up on Jefferson square, and this remained occupied for school purposes until the county purchased the ground and commenced to build the new court-house thereon. These buildings cost about \$4,000 each, and were ranked as model institutions of learning in their days. They were of such ample capacity that it seems they met the requirements of the city for some years; for in the first directory ever published in Quincy, compiled by Dr. J. S. Ware, in 1848, these are referred to in glowing terms as affording all of the educational facilities that could be demanded by the most exacting student, and the seating capacity is placed at the extravagant figure of 2,000. The schools were under the immediate direction of the school commissioner for Adams county, Mr. Grover, as well as those outside of the city. A visiting committee, without any authority, was annually appointed by the council, but the schools were then governed as are the schools in the county towns to-day.

As late as 1843 we find that the trustees of schools asked the city council for a "donation" to carry on the schools. The council could not, or, at least, did not grant the request. Thereupon a mass-meeting of the citizens was held and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting instruct the city council to appropriate \$300 per quarter to sustain the public schools in this city, and that this appropriation remain permanent through the remainder of this year, and also continue through 1844.

The council, thereupon, adopted a series of resolutions in which they recited the financial disabilities under which the city was laboring, and regretted their inability to make the required appropriation. They also recognized the duty of public officials to obey instructions; and, as they thought that they could not in this instance obey, they expressed a willingness to resign, if the citizens desired them to do so, and to replace them

with men who could see their way clear to comply with the above instruction.

It does not appear from the record that any of the aldermen resigned, yet at the next succeeding meeting of the council the appropriation was made, thus indicating a strong pressure from the citizens. So that, at that early day in the history of Quincy, the public schools, as we see from this incident, had become the people's schools, and they were a fixed institution. It is true that they have often languished, as before stated, for the means to make them efficient, but they were never allowed to be suspended, or if so, only for a brief period. Appropriations for school purposes were frequently made grudgingly, and the schools were often made to suffer at the expense of other undertakings by the city, which have not yielded their proportionate benefits to the city.

In April, 1847, for the first time the city of Quincy was organized into school districts under the control of the city authorities, by a law of the legislature. In June of the same year, ordinances were adopted by the council for the support and management of the public schools, and the appointment of a superintendent. Mr. Isaac M. Grover was chosen for the position, retaining it for three years, and under his direction schools were opened in the Franklin and Jefferson buildings early in September of 1847. Now fairly started in the right direction, the schools gave promise of doing something gratifying. But the progress was still slow. It was not until the fall and winter of 1855 that the next school-house (the Webster) was erected; and two years afterward the Irving district was organized and the school-house built, and about the same time the colored school (now the Lincoln) located in a hovel on Oak street, came under the jurisdiction of the city. Some attempts at progress were made by those having the schools in charge. It was, however, up-hill work. It seemed that every proposition or endeavor for advancement was met with objections of a really serious and threatening nature. Numbers of prominent and somewhat influential citizens arrayed themselves against any appropriation for salaries, improvements in the school-rooms, or additions to buildings.

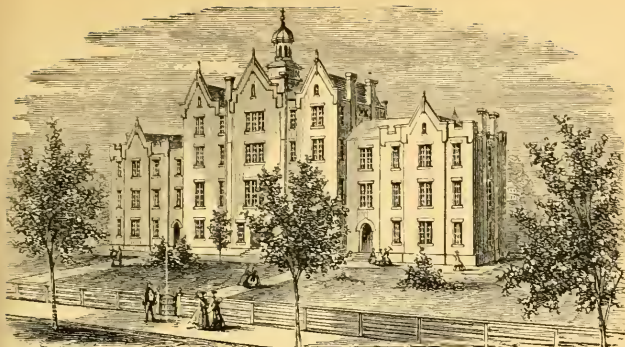
One faction got at loggerheads with another upon the question of the management and direction of the public schools, and there was apparently a strong popular sentiment against expending money liberally for common school education. The Hon. Hope S. Davis, who was superintendent from 1856 to 1858, and again from 1860 to 1864, endeavored to check this feeling and make the schools generally popular, while instituting needed reforms. He accomplished at least one important object during his first term of service, and that was to grade the schools into three departments, nigher, intermediate and primary, with separate teachers for each branch. Prior to this the Franklin and Jefferson schools, with one room on each floor, had two teachers in a room, both of them hearing classes, if they could be called classes, one at either end of the room, at the same time. There was not a blackboard in either of the buildings except a small one in the Webster; the seats ran lengthwise of the school-rooms, those at the farther end, where sat the big boys and girls, of course, being elevated above the others; there were no distinct classes except in reading and spelling, each scholar studying just what suited him or her, and at any time that was most convenient, without punishment for failure in lessons. The only thing about the schools that seemed to partake of order was the series of "blue laws" providing that the scholars should be on hand at 8:45 o'clock, the doors

should be opened promptly at 9, so many records of tardy should render a scholar liable to suspension, so many more to expulsion, etc. These rules were pasted on a piece of cardboard and hung up on a nail in the wall.

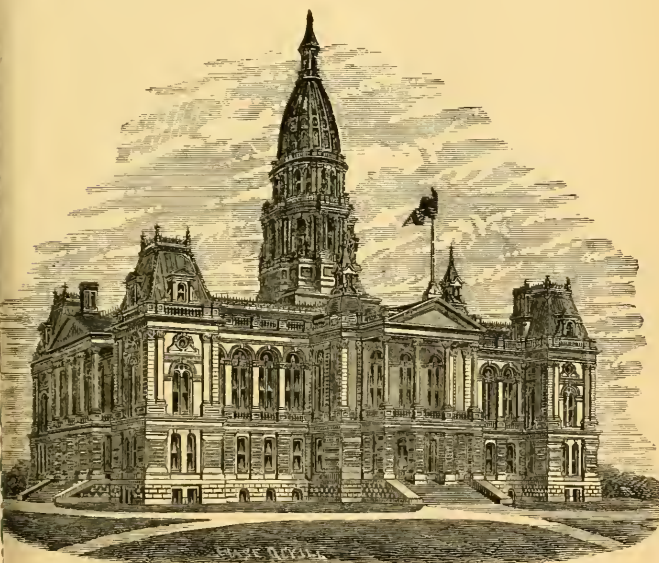
When it was decided to make an improvement, the superintendent got authority from the council, and put up partitions in the school-rooms, making four rooms in each building. The old seats were taken out and new ones put in. Blackboards were introduced, and finally text-books were adopted for the different grades. The schools needed even more than this, but the difficulty was for the officers to find support in their efforts, and consequently only a little could be done at a time. During 1856 a communication was published in one of the newspapers in the interest of private schools and against public schools, in which the attendants at the latter were classed as "ragmuffins." This drew out a rejoinder from Mr. Blakesley, and was followed by another article, and the war was thus kept up for some time. In the spring of 1857 Superintendent Davis and the teachers endeavored to gain public favor, and gave a grand public school exhibition in what was then Kendall's hall, at the southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets. A paper prepared by some of the older students was read, and declamations, compositions and dialogues made up the programme. The first night the attendance was fair, and the exhibition was a great success. It aroused such enthusiasm that it had to be repeated the next night; and so many were unable to gain admittance that it became necessary to give it for the third time.

As it was the first performance of the kind attempted, it had considerable effect in turning public favor toward the schools, and for a time it was hoped the back of the opposition to them was broken. But a few years afterward, when it was proposed to increase the school tax above the prescribed twelve and one-half cents, the fight was renewed with vigor. A meeting of the friends of the movement was called in Concert hall, at the corner of 5th and Main streets, Dr. Robbins presiding, and the same night the opponents of the measure met in the old court-house, to protest against the tax. Mr. Davis, one of those in favor of the increase, went into the court-house meeting and made a speech, holding the floor until he was reinforced by the entire body from the Concert hall, which adjourned to aid him. Then commenced a heated debate, in which the Hon. Almeron Wheat and the late Jackson Grimshaw eloquently took part in favor of the schools, and were assisted by Samuel Holmes, A. W. Blakesley, and Sylvester Thayer. In short order, the protestants were fully routed from the court-room. The opposition to the public schools was thus permanently allayed, and public education was thereafter popularly endorsed.

In the winter of 1860-61 Mr. Marcy and Mr. Davis drew up a law for organizing the board of education of Quincy, and it was passed by the Legislature. Previous to that time the title to all public school property here was vested in the city. Some of this property, a portion of the Webster school lot, was levied on for a city debt, and was sold and had to be redeemed, while other city creditors were threatening to swoop down and take the Jefferson and Franklin lots also. It was to save this property that provision was made in the law for vesting the title in the board of education. The first board organized under the law, in 1861, consisted of Thomas Jasper, president; Hope S. Davis, superintendent; John W. Brown, Clerk; George I King, and A. W. Blakesley. By-laws, rules and regulations, and a complete graded system for the schools were adopted before the



THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL, QUINCY.



ADAMS COUNTY COURT HOUSE, QUINCY.

commencement of the Fall term. It was under these regulations that the Quincy teachers' institute was established in 1861, the first meeting being held at the "Center school" in September, and it has been in existence ever since. These rules have continued to govern the schools to the present time. They were revised in 1865, when amendments became necessary, such as making nine divisions of the school instead of five, as originally provided for, and otherwise extending their usefulness. When the board organized, it took charge of the Franklin, Jefferson and Webster school buildings, and leased the old Unitarian Church, at the corner of 6th and Jersey streets, where were established what was called the "Center school." Since that time the rapid increase of scholars has made necessary constant enlargements and improvements, and new school buildings.

In speaking of the improvements which have been made in the schools of the city, it will be most natural to speak separately of each of the school buildings, giving a short history of each, beginning with the old Franklin. It was discovered that this building had become utterly worn out and useless as a school-house, so that in 1870 the building was replaced by a new house of magnificent proportions, and combining in it all the modern improvements and conveniences. It contains fifteen rooms, all of which are well lighted and well ventilated. It is heated with steam, and in every respect it is the equal, if not the superior, of any school-house in the West. Its cost, including desks, seats and other necessary furniture, with heating apparatus and earth closets, amounted to \$40,000. The seating capacity is 750, although a greater number have been crowded into it at various times. In 1873 it was found necessary to have a room in the neighborhood for a branch primary school, and such a school, the York Street Primary, has since then been maintained in Mr. Thomas White's building, across the street from the Franklin. There are in the building three departments, primary, grammar and high school.

The Jefferson School building, long before its removal, had become an eye-sore to the citizens. For years before its final disappearance it wore a very dilapidated appearance. In 1864 the school encountered a speck of war; at least it would appear so from a report then made by the superintendent to the board: "That the military, under command of Col. Dean, took possession of the Jefferson school lot, thus obstructing and hindering the progress of the school, and rendering the continuance thereof unpleasant, and in many respects improper, and that he had closed the school." The school remained closed for only a few days, because, as we suppose, the Colonel, finding himself and command in an unpleasant situation, concluded, as many another Colonel has done, that discretion is the better part of valor, and he retreated.

In 1875 the ground was desired by the county as a location for the new court-house, whereupon the board of education ceded it to the county, and purchased Johnson College and the block of ground on which it stands, for the sum of \$30,000. This building was, as soon as it could conveniently be done, remodeled and modernized throughout, so that, next to the Franklin, it is now one of the best school-houses in the country. It contains fourteen school-rooms, ten of which are at present occupied. There is a primary and a grammar department in the building.

The Berrian School was built in 1868, at a cost of \$7,200. School was opened in the two lower rooms, the upper story not having been completed till the summer of 1869, when a third room was opened. The house

contains four rooms, and is located within one block of the southern limits of the city, and by reason of such location the number of pupils attending does not increase very rapidly.

The Washington school-house was erected in 1869, nearly on the same place as the Berrian, at a cost of \$7,619. The house is located in the north part of the city on the northwest corner of Cherry and Sixth streets.

The Webster was the third school organized in the city, and the house was built about the year 1855. It contains four large school rooms and two small recitation rooms. The internal part of the house had finally become thoroughly worn out, so that, in 1873, it underwent an entire remodeling. Nearly everything was torn out, leaving little beside the bare walls, and the house was so completely reconstructed as to make it practically a new house, though with not more seating capacity than before. It has always been a popular school, and, as a consequence, it has at all times been crowded. The ground upon which the school is located, at Maine and Twelfth streets, is one of the most beautiful spots in the city.

The Irving School is located on Payson avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets. The house, containing four rooms, was built in 1864, at a cost of \$3,413. School was opened in May of that year in the two lower rooms, and in the two upper rooms in October following. In 1873 an addition of two large rooms to the building was erected at a cost of about \$4,000. This, however, included a thorough remodeling of the old building. The house now contains six school-rooms that are not inferior in any respect to the best in the city. The number of pupils in attendance has been constantly increasing, and to such an extent finally that a room formerly occupied as a private school, within a few yards of the building, was leased, and a branch of the Irving primary established in it.

The Jackson School is located on the northwest corner of Vine and Eighth streets. The building was originally constructed for the purpose of a private school and was called the "Quincy Academy." It was purchased by the board of education in the month of July, 1866, for the sum of \$12,000, and its name was changed to "Quincy High school." After the high school was removed from there it assumed the title of "Jackson school." In the early part of the summer of 1875, in the night time, a tornado swept over a portion of the city, and among other buildings blown down was the Jackson school-house. It was made almost a complete wreck. The house was immediately rebuilt at a cost of \$6,000. It contains four large rooms, well ventilated and well lighted, and is in every respect a most desirable building for school purposes.

The Madison School is a small, one-story building located at the intersection of Maine and Twenty-fifth streets. The building and ground was conveyed to the board of education in 1867 by the directors of School District No. 4, Melrose township, in consideration of the promise and agreement on the part of the board of education that the children of parents residing within the limits of said district, though they might be outside the city limits, should forever have the right to attend said school.

The Lincoln School has been devoted to the education of the colored children, and is situated on north Tenth street. It was originally established in 1861, but for some time previous to that year there was a small, one-story single room building located on or near the site of the present Lincoln school-house, which was used for the purpose of a colored school. In the above stated year, Miss Louisa Alexander was appointed teacher at

a salary of \$200. In February, 1862, it was ordered by the board of education "that unless the average attendance at the colored school during the current quarter shall amount to twenty scholars, that said school shall be closed at the end of the quarter." It was closed at the end of the quarter, opened again in August, 1863, and closed again in the following April, "on account of the difficulty in procuring a competent teacher." On the 25th of May following it was again opened with Miss E. Y. Hancock, teacher. Since that time it has been steadily progressing. In 1872 an excellent four-room school house was built at a cost of \$6,200.

The *High School* was first organized in the Centre school building September, 1864; thence in the fall of 1866 removed to what is now the Jackson school, and from thence to the Franklin. At the latter period and up to 1879 the standard of this school was barely up to that of the grammar schools of to-day. The principals of the school from its organization till the present time are as follows: Mr. A. W. Starkey, who held this position at two different times; H. A. Farwell, C. C. Robbins, and Rev. Wm. B. Corvyn, D. D., who was appointed in the month of June, 1874, and who has given the utmost satisfaction to the board of education and the patrons of the school. That gentleman is also principal of all other departments in the Franklin school building. The high school has a fine laboratory, and it is well supplied with apparatus and appliances. A large case of geological and conchological specimens has been collected, assorted and properly labeled. It has also the nucleus of a fine library.

The valuation of the public school property in the city, buildings and grounds, is estimated at \$200,000, and the furniture at \$15,000. Fifty-five teachers are employed, four of whom are males, their salaries aggregating \$28,500 annually. There are nine school buildings, with fifty-three school-rooms, besides five recitation rooms, as follows: Franklin, 15; Jefferson, 14; Washington, 4; Jackson, 4; Lincoln, 4; Webster, 4; Irving, 7; Berrian, 3; Madison, 2; total, 58.

The seating capacity of these buildings is as follows: Franklin, 750; Jefferson, 750; Washington, 220; Jackson, 220; Lincoln, 220; Webster, 250; Irving, 220; Berrian, 200; Madison, 100; total, 2,980.

The facts and figures relative to the condition of the public schools in Quincy have been obtained from T. W. McCall, the present efficient superintendent of schools.

The following is a list of superintendents from the organization of the school system up to the present time:

Isaac M. Grover	July 10 1847 to	April 1850
C. J. Swartz	April	1850 " 1851
John Murphy	"	1851 " 1852
Warren A. Reed	"	1852 " 1854
John Murphy	"	1854 " 1856
H. S. Davis	"	1856 " 1858
N. T. Lane	"	1858 " 1859
B. B. Wentworth	"	1859 " 1860
H. S. Davis	"	1860 Aug. 1864
A. W. Blakesley	August	1864 " 1865
J. W. Brown	"	1865 " 1866
W. G. Ewing	"	1866 " 1867
James Lowe	"	1867 " 1869
J. W. Brown	"	1869 " 1871
T. W. Macfall	"	1871 pres't time

The presidents of the board of education are as follows:

Thos. Jasper.....	March 1, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1861
I. O. Woodruff.....	August 1, 1861, " 1, 1862
Wm. Marsh.....	" 1, 1862, " 1, 1864
I. O. Woodruff.....	" 1, 1864, " 1, 1866
A. J. Lubbe.....	" 1, 1866, " 1, 1867
P. A. Goodwin.....	" 1, 1867, " 1, 1872
R. S. Benneson.....	" 1, 1872, date

The following table shows the attendance and general school standing for the last school year as compared with previous years, and is contained in the superintendent's last annual report:

	1873-4	1874-5	1875-6	1876-7	1877-8
Number enrolled.....	3548	3250	3395	3554	3807
Number withdrawn.....	2484	1855	1858	1899	1979
Number suspended.....	11	15	20	29	89
Number readmitted.....	1045	777	747	766	775
Number of cases of tardiness.....	6111	5959	4330	4177	4783
Average number enrolled.....	2331.8	2316.6	2482.9	2609.4	2813.3
Average number of boys enrolled.....	1178.9	1180.3	1247.9	1287.8	1368.4
Average number of girls enrolled.....	1152.9	1136.6	1234.1	1321.6	1444.9
Average daily attendance.....	1866.6	1951.2	2107.2	2234.9	2427.1
Average number belonging.....	2048.5	2118.5	2265.5	2393.9	2578.7
Per cent. of attendance on average number belonging.....	91	92	93	93.4	94
Per cent. of school population admitted.....	29.83	29.54	28.55	29.88	29.88
Per cent. of attendance on whole number enrolled.....	52	60	62	63	63
Per cent. of attendance on the average number enrolled for each month.....	80	84	85	86	86

The list of teachers is subjoined:

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

Principal—Rev. Wm. B. Corbyn, D. D.

Assistants.

Prof. C. Rotschika,	Augusta Fernkas,	Emma Atkenson,
Louisa M. Robbins,	Ella Eaton,	Jennie Roberts,
Maggie R. Kenney,	Clara H. Keenan,	Lotta B. Davis,
Anna Gallaher,	Hannah J. Mahoney,	Effie Bernard,
	Susie J. Dunn,	Diana E. Head

JEFFERSON SCHOOL.

Principal—Julia W. Burns.

Assistants.

E. M. Sturgis,	Helen E. Bernard,	Clara E. Patton,
M. W. Robinson,	E. A. Wright,	Effie Adams,
M. A. Bryant,	Sallie R. Williams,	Mrs. A. W. Starkey.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL.

Principal—Ella Atkinson.

Assistants.

Rose V. Kenney.	Laura G. Menier,	Bessie Duff.
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JACKSON SCHOOL.

Principal—Mary E. Welch.

Assistants.

Kate Smith,	Dora Field,	Fannie E. Bywater.
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J. C. Moore
(DECEASED)
QUINCY

LINCOLN SCHOOL.

Principal—Oliver M. Atwood, M. D.*Assistants.*

Lizzie A. Lindsay,

Emma Coger.

WEESTER SCHOOL.

Principal—Lizzie Welch.*Assistants.*

Mollie P. Allen,

Emma Schell,

Fannie Reynolds.

IRVING SCHOOL.

Principal—Cornelia A. Wakeman.*Assistants.*Eleanor D. Simmons,
Ella N. Wentworth,Janet A. Gatchell,
Clara Gunther,
Jennie E. Welch,Nellie V. Shannahan,
Eliza Trowbridge.

BERRIAN SCHOOL.

Principal—Kate L. Anderson.*Assistants.*

Kate Shannahan,

Nellie Kane,

Rose E. Kane.

MADISON SCHOOL.

Principal—Mary Long.*Assistant*: Elenor Cottnam.*German*—Albertina Jahn.

ST. FRANCIS SOLANUS COLLEGE.

The St. Franciscan Fathers of the Province of the Holy Cross came to America from Germany in the year 1858. In the same year several members of the order established a house in Quincy, when they opened a high school and founded St. Francis Solanus College. The first location was on Maine street, but in the year 1860 the order built a church and monastery on Vine, between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets. The latter building was used as a school for day scholars only until 1870, when in order to accommodate the numerous applicants they erected the building now expressly occupied as the college. In 1873 the college was chartered and now has all the privileges of a university. Since the charter was obtained the average annual attendance has been 110, sixty-five per cent. of whom are students from abroad. In the course of instruction there are three departments, viz: the preparatory, commercial, and collegiate, each of which is complete in its own sphere. Twelve professors, mostly members of the order, are engaged in these departments, devoting their whole time to the instruction and welfare of the students.

In addition to the Catholic college above mentioned, very large and excellent schools are attached to the St. Peter's, St. Boniface, and the St. Mary's churches, also a fine convent seminary on the corner of Eighth and Vermont streets, entitled the Convent of Notre Dame.

CHADDOCK COLLEGE.

This institution was organized in the year 1853 under the name of Quincy English and German College. Among the trustees were George Leibrick, John Kinkil, H. Dills, W. Dickhut, and F. W. Jansen. The school was first opened in one of the school rooms of the old Vermont Street M. E. Church, and after their new building on Spring street, between Third and Fourth, was completed, the school was moved into it. J. F.

Jaques was elected president and acted in that capacity for about five years. The school grew to be a very prosperous institution under his management. In the later years the school became very much embarrassed. During the war the building was used as a military academy under Prof. Powell, and afterward used as a hospital. After the war the school was reopened and Rev. Mr. Andrus was elected president, who succeeded in making the college a success. He afterward was succeeded by Rev. George W. Gray as president, who also proved a successful one. W. C. Bourn succeeded Rev. Mr. Gray, but the school did not prosper under his management. The name was changed to Johnson College in 1874, the Quincy English and German College and the Johnson College of Macon, Mo., being merged into one institution, to be called by the latter name, Prof. E. W. Hall acting in the capacity of president. In 1875 the building was sold to the Quincy board of education for \$30,000, and the building known as the Gov. Wood mansion was purchased for the sum of \$40,000 and the school moved out to that building the same year—1875. In the fall of 1876 Charles Chaddock, Astoria, generously gave the institution the magnificent sum of \$24,000, which lifted the college out of its embarrassment. In consideration the name was changed to that of Chaddock College, in honor of Mr. Chaddock. Prof. Hall resigning in 1878, J. G. Evans, of Hedding College, Abingdon, Ill., was elected president. Under his management the college gave promise of success, but becoming embarrassed he was obliged to resign. The executive committee, T. D. Gamble, George Adams, and H. Reed, have the school in hand at present and propose to continue until the end of the college year, when arrangements will be made to have the Wesleyan University, of Bloomington, assume full control of the institution. Under this arrangement its success is assured.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This place of amusement is situated on Maine street, between Third and Fourth streets. It is 144x60 feet, which includes the stage, auditorium, and corridors. The stage is 42x60 feet, and is furnished with all the modern appurtenances. The stage has direct communication with the street by means of an underground passage, and is separated from the auditorium by a brick proscenium wall, with arrangements in case of fire or accidents on the stage for the security of the audience.

The auditorium is horse-shoe shaped, the highest point of the dress circle being on a level with the sidewalk, the platforms for chairs being formed by sections of concave and convex circles, and each platform having a rise of six inches above the next in front. The parquette takes the shape of the circles forming the dress circle, with an incline toward the stage. The dress circle is intersected by three aisles, communicating with the corridor, the entrance to which is twenty feet in width, in which the ticket office is located.

The main corridor is separated from the section that connects with the three aisles of the auditorium, and two large flights of stairs lead to the gallery.

The arrangements of the gallery are the same as those of the dress circle, except that the incline is much greater, giving each platform for seating a much greater elevation than the next one in front. In the arrangements for ingress and egress the gallery has five doors provided, and

besides the stairways mentioned there are two other large flights of stairs, furnishing at the close of entertainments or in case of emergency direct communication with the sidewalk on Maine street.

In construction the gallery, like all the rest of the building, is substantial. The inner supports are iron columns, standing on piers of stone and brick, five in number, built especially for the purpose, making the gallery strong and durable.

The ceiling of the auditorium is broken at the angle of the side wall by a cove extending entirely around the auditorium. In the center the ceiling is broken by a circular dome twenty-four feet in diameter and sixteen feet high, arranged in the top for ventilation, as well as serving to improve the acoustic properties of the auditorium.

ODD FELLOWS HALL.

Odd Fellows Hall, or as amusement goers know it, the Opera House, was built for the purpose of supplying the public with a place of amusement; and was erected in 1867. For the purpose of its construction the following gentlemen formed themselves into an "Odd Fellows' Building Association;" Maj. Gen. J. D. Morgan, Maj. G. W. Burns, T. T. Woodruff, J. K. Van Doorn, T. Dewey Woodruff, James Arthur, Samuel Holmes, A. E. Wheat, I. O. Woodruff, and Henry Allen. Maj. Burns, President, and T. T. Woodruff, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Association. It had an original capital of \$40,000 which was increased before the completion of the building. The ground, corner of Sixth and Maine streets, on which the Opera House was erected, was owned by the I. O. O. F., who determined not to sell the property until they could secure the erection of a public hall. The Odd Fellows finally made an agreement with the building association to give them the ground whereon to erect a building containing a spacious hall, provided the association would give them a clear deed to one entire story for the use of the Order. The first design of the builders was much simpler than that which has been carried out, the present structure costing more than double the amount anticipated at the start. Some \$15,000 of this increase was caused by the change of plans, whereby a simple public hall was changed into a more costly and elegant Opera House.

The entire building occupies 70 feet on Maine and 123 feet on Sixth street, fronting upon the former. It towers up in four immense stories. Its entire height from sidewalk to apex of turret is ninety-two feet. The style of structure is the *renaissance*, and, as is usual in buildings of that style, is surmounted by a mansard roof, 12 feet in height, containing three dormer windows in front and six on the side. This roof is covered with variegated slate, ornamental pattern.

The stone work of the building, above the water table, is of Joliet cut stone, while the walls are brick. The building is heated, and ventilated through flues and registers in the side walls. The cellar under the basement contains the furnaces. The first story is used as store-rooms for business purposes.

The Opera House proper is on the second story, reached by two broad stair-cases, a twelve foot staircase from the east front, and a seven foot one from the south. A hall eight feet wide runs the whole length of the west side and north side of the second floor. Two entrances from this hall open into the auditorium whose dimensions are 80x50 feet, and 35 feet high. The room is airy and nicely adorned. The woodwork is of a light straw color. The

surmounting rail is of black walnut. The seats of the "dress circle" are arranged in a circular form, facing the stage, and will accommodate about 525, the seats in the "family circle" will hold 400 more, the orchestra chairs 250, and the proscenium boxes 25. Thus 1,200 people can be comfortably seated.

The parquette is 36 feet deep by 32 wide, containing 250 arm chairs. The "family circle" gallery is 11 feet higher than the main floor, and supported by 10 gilded columns, adding much to the *tout ensemble* of the auditorium.

The four proscenium boxes are gorgeously ornamented with drapery, gilding, and neatly painted walls and woodwork.

The portion devoted to the stage and its appurtenances is quite large and well arranged. From the rear hall to the front of the stage is just 50 feet, 10 of this being in front of the drop curtain. There are eight or nine dressing rooms, several of them behind the boxes. The stage proper is 39.6x69.6; the drop curtain is 28x25 feet. The scenery is first-class, and consists of seventeen distinct sets besides many other parts required on a well stocked stage. The drop curtain is pretty in design and well executed.

Odd Fellows Hall is the general title for the third story. This floor is divided into three large halls and six ante-rooms. It belongs to the I. O. O. F., as before stated. The three halls have the same dimensions, 30 x60, the whole three being divided by folding doors, which can be opened and the three rooms thrown into one large, commodious and beautiful hall. The hall of the Odd Fellows (which is composed of the Quincy, Marquette, and Adams Lodges, and the Encampment) is frescoed by the same artist as the Opera House. This story is 17 feet in height, and not supported by pillars below, but by iron rods from the truss work above.

RAILROAD BRIDGE.

The great bridge which spans the Mississippi river at the city of Quincy, and connects it with the Missouri side, is one of the grand achievements which science has made in the department of bridge building. As early as 1855 the subject of bridging the river of Quincy was discussed as being one of the necessities which commerce demanded. In view of the great and extending interests of the western trade, the importance of an uninterrupted railway crossing of the Mississippi, which would overcome the difficulties of low water in summer and of the ice-blockade of winter, was long appreciated by the enterprising city of Quincy; and it was only a question of time and location, as to the construction of of a bridge. Quincy made an effort to obtain it, and for this purpose a charter drafted by Col. Sam'l Holmes, lately deceased, the earliest friend of the measure, and pressed by a large number of public-spirited citizens, was obtained from the State Legislature: the crisis of 1857 and the absorbing and protracted civil war which subsequently intervened, prevented, however, the success of the project, and the charter was suffered to expire by limitation. Ex-Gov. Wood, Chas. A. Savage, N. Bushnell, J. M. Pitman, Col. S. Holmes, and Thos. Redmond, still cherished the enterprising conception, and at the session of 1864-65, Mr. Redmond, at that time a representative from Adams county, succeeded in procuring a re-enactment of the act of incorporation from the legislature of Illinois. The sanction of the National Government being deemed of the utmost importance, the task of

securing it was appropriately devolved on ex-Governor John Wood. The incorporators under the act were John Wood, Samuel Holmes, James M. Pitman and N. Bushnell, and the charter thus obtained, was of the amplest character, granting equal privileges to all railroads, present or future, to avail themselves of any bridge constructed under its provisions on just and impartial terms, and also carefully guarding the important interests of navigation.

In determining upon the important point of the site of the bridge a thorough scientific exploration was made of both banks of the river for the distance of two miles, from the extreme northern to the southern limits of the city, which finally resulted in the present admirable location which is at the northern portion of the city at the foot of Spruce street. This location was selected from the fact that the bay and island divide the distance to be crossed into easy sections, the west bank being more elevated and desirable, while sounding established the fact that a solid rock bottom was to be obtained for the erection of the pivot pier on which the draw could turn.

The corner stone of the bridge was laid on Wednesday, September 25, 1867, and the ceremonies were conducted by the masons in the presence of a large concourse of people.

We give a short description of the bridge: The great or main bridge, spanning the river from the island to the west bank, is 3185 feet in length. Its superstructure is of iron, of the Pratt truss, which years of trial has proved to be the best form for strength, durability or lightness. It rests upon nineteen piers of the best quality of first-class cut stone masonry. The foundation of all the water piers, except the center or pivot pier, is of piles driven to refusal and cut off eight feet below low water. The foundation for the pivot pier is the solid rock in the bed of the river. The foundation of the piers are thoroughly rip-rapped beyond possibility of accident from any change in the bed of the river by washing. The distance from first pier to second pier is 250 feet, thence 181 feet to third or pivot pier, thence 181 feet to pier No. 4, thence 250 feet to pier No. 5, then two spans of 200 feet to No. 7, thence 11 spans of 157 feet, and concluding with a span of 200 feet to the island on the east shore. The pivot is 362 feet in length, with a 30 feet turn-table, operated by stationary steam power, supported by the main pier, and its ends when open resting on an equi-distant outside pier above and below, the upper one of which is protected by an immense icebreaker. When the pivot is open, the space on each side of the center pier is 160 feet in the clear. The main bridge is connected with the east bank proper by an embankment across the island of 600 feet in length, elevated to grade, thence by a trestle bridge of 400 feet across Wood's slough, thence by 500 feet more embankment, thence over the bay by an iron drawbridge of the Bollman truss, 525 feet long, comprising 6 spans, and with foundations and piers of same character as those in the river. It was completed in October, 1868, and cost \$1,500,000.

QUINCY CITY GUARDS.

This organization was established in 1853-4. It was commanded by Capt. E. W. Godfrey, who offered his resignation in September, 1856, and the entire company addressed a communication to J. D. Morgan asking him to

accept the position of commander of the company. Below are the names of members of the company signed to the communication:

U. S. Penfield, 1st. Lieut.
W. R. Lockwood, 2nd Lieut.
John Tillson, 3rd Lieut.
Geo. Bond, 4th Lieut.
J. K. Vah Doorn, 1st Sergt.
J. P. Bennett, 2nd Sergt.
M. E. Worrell, 3rd Sergt.
J. G. Rowland, 4th Sergt.
J. T. Morton, 1st Corpl.
E. W. Parsons, 2nd Corpl.
A. E. Savage, 3rd Corpl.
John Wood, Jr., 4th Corpl.

MEMBERS.

Geo. Wolcott,

John McGinnis,
Mailland Boon,
Geo. W. Winans,
H. F. Laage,
D. G. Brown,
H. L. Hamilton,
B. Rothmann,
W. H. Benneson,
A. M. Swartwout,
Edw. Price,
H. Hend,
Van B. Shinn,
J. Wm. A. Chase,
G. E. Kimball,
E. P. Sammis,

M. T. Greenleaf,
B. F. Hoar,
A. R. W. Hinchman,
R. H. F. Morgan,
Jas. A. Parker,
J. S. Van Buren,
Geo. W. Ladd,
F. Hirsch,
Quasquor Joseph,
S. Wheeler,
M. B. Finlay,
Alex. James,
F. J. Gallaher,
H. L. Graves,
Loring P. Wheeler.

NEEDLE PICKETS.

The ladies of Quincy, imbued with patriotic feelings for the cause of the Union, formed an organization on the 31st of May, 1861, known as the "Needle Pickets," whose object was to testify by deeds their devotion to the cause of American nationality.

On July 5th a constitution was adopted, and the first regular election took place, which resulted in the selection of:

Mrs. Fox, Captain,
Mrs. Bushnell, 1st Lieutenant,
Mrs. Charles, 2d Lieutenant,

Miss A. Asbury, Paymaster,
Mrs. Morton, Orderly Sergeant.

At the expiration of three months, for which term the officers were elected, the military organization was dropped, and the society elected:

President, Mrs. Fox,
Vice President, Mrs. Bushnell,
Vice President, Miss Burns,

Record. and Cor. Sec'y, Mrs. Morton,
Treasurer, Miss Annie Jonas.

The work performed by the society consisted in relieving the destitute families of soldiers at home, and ameliorating the condition of the inmates of hospitals. The membership includes one hundred and two names.

The entire cash receipts, from May 31, 1861, to May 31, 1865, was \$28,714.85; while the expenditures, for the same period, was \$22,805.19. The total amount expended, up to 1875, was \$32,771.29.

At first the labors of the society were dedicated to soldiers in hospitals and on the field, but it soon became manifest that assistance should be rendered to the poor of the city, the families of soldiers, and other needy persons. Food and wearing apparel were thus given out to worthy applicants, and much suffering relieved at home, while the hospital stores sent to Cairo, St. Louis, Ironton, Pilot Knob, La Clede, Palmyra, Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson, Mound City, Paducah, Savannah, Corinth, and other places, during the year 1861-2, did much good to the inmates of hospitals. During the first year of its organization, nurses were sent to Savannah, after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, with a large supply of hospital stores. The hospitals located at Quincy received the undivided attention of the members of this society. At one time, the hall where the society held its meeting, was transformed into a hospital for the reception of forty sick and wounded soldiers, the Quincy hospitals being too crowded to admit them.

At the instigation of the society, the city council allowed the building formerly used as a poor-house, to be used as a home for convalescent soldiers. It was fitted up accordingly, and afforded a pleasant retreat for invalid soldiers. The annual reports of the secretary gave a detailed account of work performed.

The society furnished reading material, both English and German, for the soldiers confined in the four large hospitals at Quincy, besides carrying out the policy of the organization, of supplying only such articles as were not provided by the government. The value of stores furnished the first two years was estimated to be nearly \$2,000. The greater part of the fund raised was through the exertions and enterprise of the society, by means of amateur entertainments, lectures, fairs, and by generous donations from citizens of Quincy and elsewhere.

During the year 1863-4, in addition to the regular work of the society, assistance, in the shape of money, was sent to the Lawrence (Kan.) sufferers, Woodland Home, an orphan assylum of Quincy, and to the "Freedman's Relief Society," of Quincy. Two nurses were also sent, on a few hours' notice, to Vicksburg.

The hospital for the colored soldiers, established in Quincy, was kindly cared for by the society.

The total value of boxes of hospital stores, sent the third year, was \$3,421.39, while the value of goods sent during the fourth year was some \$9,000.

The efforts of this society, during 1864 and 1865 were mainly directed to the care of the five hospitals located at Quincy, where their work was appreciated alike by the inmates and the government. This work at home did not prevent the Needle Pickets from doing service elsewhere. During this year the society had three hundred and twenty-three families under its care.

At the time the last report was made, May 31, 1865, the society had a balance in the treasury of \$5,909.66. Since the close of the war the active work has been discontinued. The society, however, on the establishment of the "Blessing Hospital," of Quincy, furnished a room and endowed it.

SISTERS OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

The Sisters of the Good Samaritan, a society formed for the purpose of supplying the brave soldiers with such articles as were considered necessary for their health and comfort, was organized in Quincy, July 12, 1861, at which time a constitution was adopted and officers elected. The officers were as follows:

President, Mrs. I. O. Woodruff,
Vice President, Mrs. Gelpen,
Mrs. C. H. Bull,

Recording Sec'y, Miss E. O'Bannon,
Corres. Sec'y, Miss Christiana Tillson,
Treasurer, Miss Kate Palmer.

The society numbered one hundred and forty-eight members—one hundred and fourteen ladies and thirty-four gentlemen. It had its meetings in the old Concert Hall building, from which place it moved on Oct. 8, 1862, to the basement of the Centre Congregational Church.

This society gave aid to the poor and needy of the city, but principally devoted its efforts in this direction to the destitute families of soldiers who were on fields of battle. The work of assisting the soldiers was carried on by caring for the sick and wounded in hospitals all over the

country, where such care was needed, in procuring nurses, and sending such articles of apparel as were required. The local hospitals at Quincy received the attention of the Good Samaritans. To their efforts may be attributed their improved sanitary condition. Hospital stores, including bandages, lint, edibles, and reading matter, were sent in large quantities to the places designated by the military authorities as being most in need of them, during the entire war.

The expenses of the society during the year 1861-2. were \$660.02; and this amount was largely increased yearly as the war progressed, in carrying on their noble work.

The individual military organizations that received the benefits of this society were, Capt. Delano's Dragoons, the 50th Regiment, Col. M. M. Bane, Col. Glover's Regiment, Capt. Schmitt's Company, Lieut. Col. Pierce commanding, Col. Grant's Regiment, Yates' Sharp Shooters, Col. Morgan's Regiment.

The funds of this society were raised by individual donations, subscriptions, and by giving entertainments of various kinds. The society received assistance in their work from the ladies of adjoining towns and from the county.

The Good Samaritans continued the good work of taking care of the widows and orphans of soldiers, of the needy poor, of the wounded and sick soldiers, until the close of the war.

A. F. & A. MASONS.

The ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons took rank among the first of the benevolent institutions of Quincy or of Adams county.

Bodley Lodge No. 1 was instituted in 1834 under the following circumstances. We quote from Mr. A. W. Blakesley, who is at this writing still an honored citizen of Quincy:

"Dec. 6th, 1834, a meeting of Masons was held at Quincy, and a petition for a dispensation to open and hold a lodge of Freemasons there, was signed by Daniel Harrison, D. Whipple, Henry King, Samuel W. Rogers, Joseph N. Ralston, Joshua Streeter, John Wood, Hiram Rogers, H. L. Montandon, Andrew Miller, Henry Asbury, J. T. Holmes, Nathaniel Pease, Michael Mast, Salmon Coggsweil, Richard M. Young and Samuel Alexander.

"The petition was forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, which at its annual communication, Aug. 31, 1835, granted a Dispensation to the petitioners hereinbefore named to open and hold a lodge at Quincy, Ill., to be known as '*Bodley Lodge No. 97*,' Daniel Harrison being named as first Worshipful Master." * * * * *

This lodge continued to work under the Grand Lodge of Kentucky until the Grand Lodge of Illinois was organized in 1840. Of all the original petitioners of Dec. 6, 1834, only Henry Asbury and John Wood are now living.

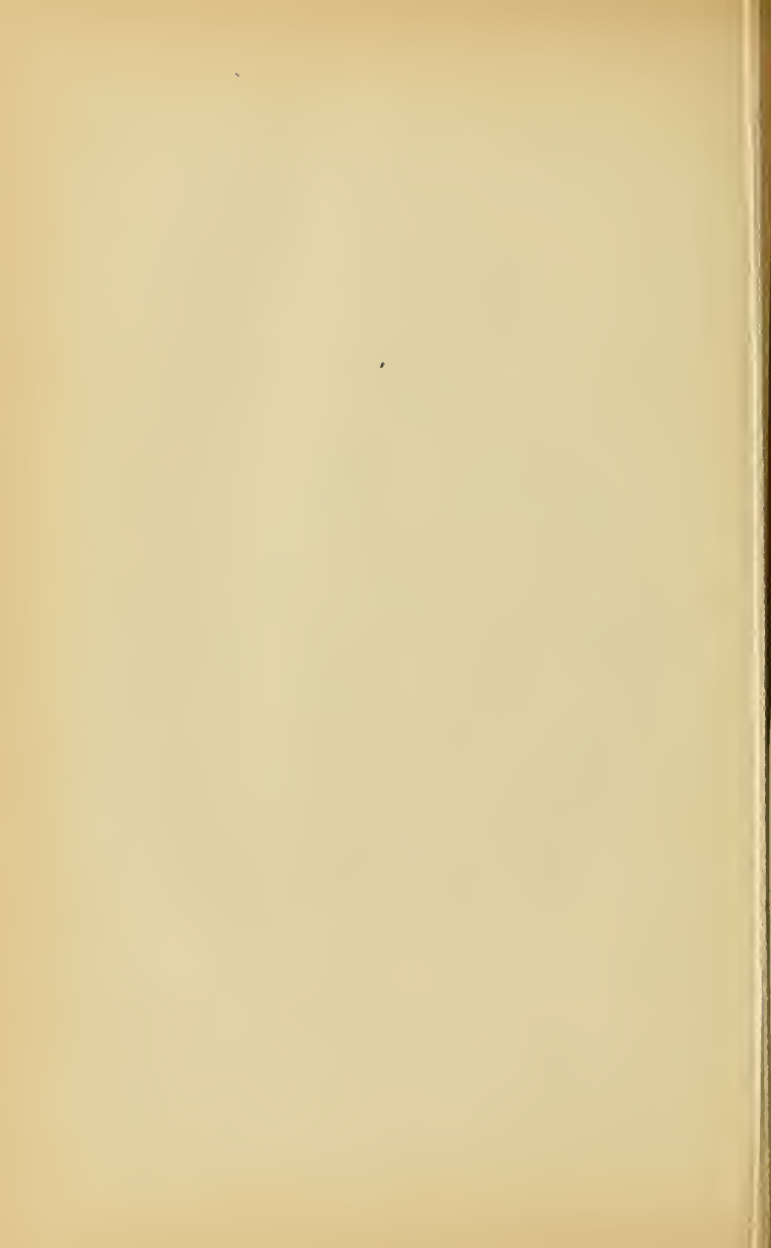
Henry Asbury was once elected Worshipful Master. John Wood, although never in high official position in the order, has ever retained the respect of his brothers in masonry. He stands above reproach.

Bodley Lodge, No. 97, met in communication at Jacksonville, Ill., April 6, 1840, and assisted in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The numbers assigned to each lodge, under the renewed State organization, were in accordance with the dates of their respective charters as



John Moore M.D.
QUINCY



originally granted. Therefore Bodley Lodge, Quincy, became No. 1, and Columbus, Adams county, No. 6. Of this last, Abraham Jonas was master, and he was chosen Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State. Hiram Rogers, also of this lodge, was first Grand Junior Warden.

At the first annual grand communication, Oct. 20, 1840, Harrison Dills was elected Grand Junior Warden, and John Crockett was appointed Grand Junior Deacon, both of Bodley Lodge No. 1.

Of the thirty-two charter members only seven are now living, and only one, Harrison Dills, a member of the lodge. Harrison Dills, James H. Luce and John Crockett, received the lectures from Barney in 1845, and through them was perpetuated what was then, and is now, declared to be the work of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. Asa W. Blakesly is now one of the oldest and brightest members of the lodge. He came to them in 1848 from Hancock Lodge, and has been more than thirty years a member and officer of Bodley, and twenty-four times held a seat in the Grand Lodge of the State. At present William M. Robertson is the master, and Thomas J. Bryant, secretary.

We give the other lodges of masons in Quincy according to their order, and would be glad to give further particulars concerning them, but those of whom we have asked historical information have been too busy to furnish it to us, and the records not being accessible we are obliged to mention them in brief.

Herman Lodge, No. 39, has now for its W. M. Geo. O. S. Burt and Philip Lauter, secretary. Quincy Lodge No. 296 has E. C. Sellick for Master, and T. J. Mackay, secretary.

Luce Lodge, No. 439, has John A. Riley for W. M., and H. H. Hoffman for secretary.

Lambert, No. 659, has C. S. Hickman for W. M., and Isaac N. Farrar for secretary.

Quincy R. A. Chapter, No. 5, has for its officers D. J. W. Bonney, H. P., and Isaac N. Farrar, secretary.

Beausant Commandery, No. 11, of Knights Templars is officered by Edward S. Mulliner, Eminent Commander, and Wm. E. Avisa, Recorder. Mr. Mulliner belongs to Quincy Lodge No. 296, where he has often been in the Master's chair, and although comparatively a young mason, has attained and kept a prominence in the order seldom reached by persons of his age.

I. O. O. F.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows began their existence in Quincy in 1845. Quincy Lodge, No. 12, was organized March 24, 1845. The charter members were John Cleveland, Senr., Thomas Goodall, Chas. Gurn, Thomas Reid, Lewis M. Booth, Edward R. Wooters.

July 27, 1848, Marquette Lodge was initiated, and its charter members were: J. R. Hollowbush, Wm. H. Benneson, Ebenezer Moore, A. E. Savage, Ethan Allen, Jr., James A. Parker, William M. Goodwin, John Murphy, John Tillson, Jr., Henry Sage.

Oct. 13, 1858, Adams Lodge, No. 365, was instituted; the charter members were Frederick Walleit, Earnest Adam, H. H. Jansen, John Simon, B. Williamsdoffen, G. H. Mertz, F. W. Hoffman, Charles Petrie, John Donl.

Robert Brooker Lodge, No. 406, instituted Oct. 12, 1868, the charter

members were: M. Piggott, L. W. Brooker, J. F. Grosh, Lewis Schaub Robert Brooker.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 27, Degree, of Rebekah, instituted Oct. 11, 1870. The charter members were: James E. Dunn, Thomas Donovan, Josiah T. Brown, Thomas T. Joseph, John Bailey, James E. Crew, John Ode, George W. Carnes, J. W. Elliott, Joseph Phelps, L. B. Corder, J. B. Schott, Asa V. Calkins, J. C. Bradshaw, John Hutton, William W. Stockwell, Lewis Schaub, Mrs. Celia H. Dunn, Mrs. Kate Bailey, Mrs. Eliza Crew, Mrs. Elizabeth Phelps, Mrs. Julia Coder, Mrs. Sophronia Calkins.

Allen Encampment, No. 4, was instituted at Quincy, Oct. 14, 1857, and the charter members were: Thomas Elms, Charles Gurn, James A. Swazey, Thomas J. Goodall, Ethan Allen, Jr., J. D. Griffin, Thomas Reid, Ebenezer Moore.

The Odd Fellows of Quincy and of Adams county have reason to be proud of their record, and many of their individual members have been among the distinguished men of the county. Mr. James E. Dunn, who is now among the oldest members, still keeps his interest and familiarity with the order, and is a bright exponent of the doctrines of F. L. & T.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.

Adams Grove, No. 2, was instituted Dec. 17, 1855, (English). Meets every Wednesday, southeast corner Vermont and Sixth; 169 members.

Washington Grove, No. 3, was instituted Oct. 16, 1856, (German). Meets every Thursday, southeast corner Vermont and Sixth; 91 members.

Quincy Grove, No. 10, was instituted March 13, 1862, (German). Meets every Monday, southeast corner Vermont and Sixth; 96 members.

Oak Grove, No. 21, was instituted Oct. 1, 1869, (German). Meets every Tuesday, southeast corner Vermont and Sixth.

Gem City Grove, No. 49, was instituted Jan. 1, 1875, (German). Meets every Wednesday, southeast corner Vermont and Sixth.

Socrates S. A. Chapter, No. 2, was instituted Oct. 28, 1864, (German). Meets second Friday of each month, southeast corner Vermont and Sixth.

Excelsior S. A. Chapter, No. 5, was instituted Oct. 14, 1873, (English). Meets on second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, southeast corner Vermont and Sixth.

The Grand Grove of the State of Illinois meets annually, on the first Tuesday in June, at places chosen at the previous session.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Knights of Pythias have, in Quincy, two large and prosperous lodges, officered as follows:

Red Cross Lodge, No. 44, K. of P.: P. C., A. J. Baby; C. C., G. M. Janes; V. C., W. R. Van Doorn; P., A. J. Lennox; M. of Ex., W. H. Houch; M. of F. Wm. Carson; K. of R. and S., J. F. Grosch; M. at A., E. Lafèvre; O. G., M. Highland.

Preux Cheriber Lodge, No. 18, K. of P.: P. C., L. B. Boswell; C. C., Albert Demaree; V. C., J. B. Bowles; T. C., B. Corriel; M. of Ex., L. B. Boswell; M. of F., Wm. F. Lyon; K. of R. and S., A. O. Gardner; M. at A., W. R. McCormick; J. G. E. Cameron; O. G., Thos. A. Knight.

State officers resident in Quincy are, W. A. Schmitt, Grand Chancellor, and W. R. McCormick, Grand Junior Guard.

Independent Order of B'nai Berith: Zuleika Lodge, No. 99, organized June 23, 1867, meets second and fourth Sundays in each month, at Marquette Hall, on Maine street.

Quincy Lodge, No. 151, organized August 25th, 1870, meets every second and fourth Sunday in the month, at Harugari Lodge rooms, Maine street.

Besides the societies named, there are large and prosperous lodges of the Ancient and United order of Workmen, the Mutual Aid and others.

RAILROADS.

Great difficulty was experienced by the early residents of Quincy and Adams counties to secure railroad connections, as most all of the roads were to be built to other points on the Mississippi river, but were finally obtained for Quincy by the liberality and enterprise of the citizens of the city and county. A number of lines now center in the city, giving every facility for passenger and freight traffic.

The oldest railroad now making Quincy a terminus is the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, which was completed in February, 1856. This road, between Quincy and Galesburg, was built by the old Northern Cross company, from which fact it was called the Northern Cross railroad. This branch was the result of the internal improvement system which was inaugurated in 1837, the Legislature prescribing various lines, among which was a line from Quincy, on the Mississippi river, *via* Columbus and Clayton in Adams county, Mt. Sterling in Brown county, Meredosia and Jacksonville, in Morgan county, Springfield, Decatur, Danville, thence to the State line. This was known as the Northern Cross.

The State commenced the construction of railroads in various sections of the State, but in four years, after expending \$8,000,000, it discontinued the work. It put in operation sixty miles of road, from Meredosia to Springfield, which is a part of the Northern Cross road, which the State managed for years, until finally it was sold at auction.

In 1849 the Northern Cross railroad company was incorporated, with J. M. Pitman, S. Holmes, John Wood, C. A. Warren, G. B. Dimock, Hiram Boyle, and I. N. Morris, of Adams county, and J. Brockman and J. W. Singleton, of Brown county, as incorporators, whose object was to build and use a railroad from the west bank of the Illinois river, opposite Meredosia, to the city of Quincy. The old Northern Cross railroad between the two points named above, was sold to J. W. Singleton, S. Holmes, H. S. Cooley, C. A. Warren, J. M. Pitman and I. N. Morris, for \$1,850, payable in State indebtedness. On the road thus sold, \$500,000 had been expended between Clayton and Quincy. At a meeting in 1850, \$10,000 of the capital stock was subscribed. In the same year I. N. Morris, J. W. Singleton, J. M. Pitman, N. Bushnell and N. Flagg were elected directors, and I. N. Morris, president; E. Moore, treasurer; and S. Holmes, secretary. The company purchased the road of the proprietors, and prepared for active work. In 1851 the city of Quincy subscribed \$100,000 in stock, payable in bonds, and the company was to have \$20,000 of the stock as representing their interest. A new election took place, and N. Bushnell was elected president.

Under this organization the road was leveled and graded to Clayton,

and even to Sterling, all ready for the iron, when the company failed to obtain the Brown county bonds, previously subscribed. This in connection with the fact that the Sangamon and Morgan railroad company were hostile to the connection with the new road, satisfied the company that they could not build the road to Meredosia. At this time, having procured an act from the Legislature authorizing them to build a lateral road in the direction of Chicago, they entered into a contract with the Central Military Tract company, by which they secured a road through from Quincy to Chicago.

In 1853, having secured the influence of the Michigan Central, who controlled the Aurora branch, running from Mendota to Chicago, the arrangements were perfected. Quincy made a further subscription of \$100,000, while the citizens also subscribed \$100,000. In January, 1856, the entire line, from Quincy to Galesburg, was completed, at a cost of \$3,600,000, and on February 14, the first through train passed over the road. The line from Galesburg to Chicago was completed in the same year.

The Toledo, Wabash & Western, or "Wabash," was built under an act in the Legislature, in the name of the Quincy and Toledo railroad. The line was the original route of the Northern Cross, which was abandoned by the then railroad company. Subsequently J. W. Singleton obtained a charter, and proceeded to construct the road from Camp Point, Adams county, to Meredosia. The road met with many difficulties until completed. At Meredosia it connected with the Great Western railroad, which has since been joined in one company extending from Quincy to Toledo.

The Hannibal & St. Joe railroad has become part of the Quincy system of railroads, as it is joined to Quincy by the Old Quincy & Palmyra branch, which is now a part of the road. This road runs from Quincy to St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo. The Hannibal & St. Joe was originally built to make Hannibal, Mo., the Eastern terminus, but energetic citizens of Quincy built a short line from Quincy to Palmyra, tapping the St. Joe line at the latter point. The Quincy & Palmyra railroad company was organized in 1856, but did not complete the road until 1859. In 1856 it was purchased by the Hannibal & St. Joseph company.

In 1868 the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific was organized. It has constructed a line from Quincy to Kirksville, some seventy miles distant, and is still extending its line to the Missouri river, at a point opposite Brownsville, Neb. Municipal subscriptions to a large amount were obtained to the new road. The first directors were John Wood, C. A. Savage, Thos. Redmond, C. H. Bull, Thos. Jasper, T. R. Selmes, C. M. Pomeroy, Geo. Adams, of Quincy; and Jno. Winterbottom, W. C. Hillis, J. W. De France, W. G. Roseberry, and J. S. Church, of Missouri. The officers were, C. A. Savage, president; Geo. S. King, secretary; C. H. Bull, treasurer; John H. Schermerhorn, chief engineer.

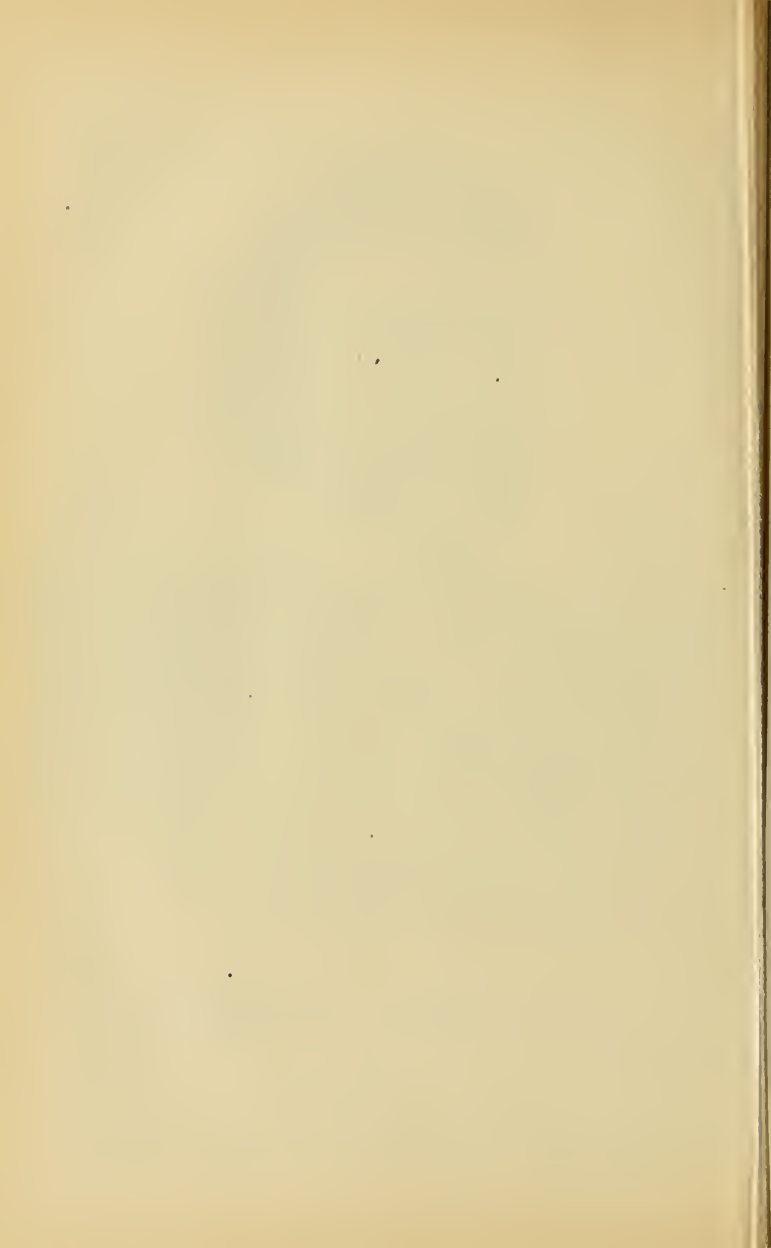
The Quincy and Carthage railroad was created in 1870, and Hon. O. C. Skinner elected President; J. W. Bishop, Secretary; and H. G. Ferris, Treasurer. The road runs North from Quincy, passing through Mendon and Keene townships, of Adams county; thence through Hancock county to Carthage, and from there to Burlington. It was soon completed, and is now a part of the C. B. & Q. company, who connected it with Burlington, Iowa.

The Quincy, Alton & St. Louis railroad was organized September 10, 1869, with J. W. Singleton, R. S. Benneson, A. J. F. Prevost, Wm. Bowles,



John M. Huntington

MEMBER OF CONGRESS
ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
QUINCY



C. H. Curtis, Edward Wells, Eli Seehorn, Perry Alexander, and C. S. Higbee, as directors. J. W. Singleton was elected president; T. T. Woodruff, secretary and treasurer. The road was completed so as to make connections with St. Louis, and is now a branch of the C., B. & Q.

The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern railroad also connects Quincy with the North and South, as it crosses the bridge at Quincy. The road is completing its route to St. Louis, and when completed will be a valuable road to Quincy.

Other roads are projected from Quincy, as, for instance, connecting the Baltimore & Ohio with Quincy by a branch built from the city to Beardstown.

THE QUINCY BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

The Quincy Building Association was organized April, 1874. The founders were J. H. Schermerhorn and R. L. Miller, the object being the accumulation of a fund by monthly contributions, fines, premiums, or loans and interest on investments, sufficient to enable the stockholders to build or purchase for themselves dwelling houses, or improve real estate, or make such other investments as they may deem advantageous.

The constitution provides as follows:

All persons of the age of twenty-one years and upward may become Stockholders of this Association. Minors may hold stock by guardian or trustee. Each Stockholder shall be entitled to a certificate for such stock held by him or her, to be issued in the name and under the seal of the Association, attested by the President and Secretary, which certificate may be transferred by assignment which shall be duly recorded upon the books of the Association.

The number of shares of stock to be issued by the Association shall not exceed ten thousand (10,000), and shall be issued in series as the Board of Directors shall determine; but it shall be lawful for the Board of Directors to conclude the sale of stock in any of the series when one hundred shares shall have been subscribed. The value of each share to be one hundred dollars. Each stockholder, at the time of subscribing for said stock, shall sign his or her name to this charter.

No member shall own more than fifty shares of stock in his or her own right.

The capital shall be paid in installments, at the rate of fifty cents per share per month, at the time provided for in the By-Laws, in default of which such fine shall be imposed as the By-Laws shall designate, and such payments shall continue until, with the accumulated profits, the whole stock (or each particular series) shall be worth one hundred dollars per share.

The payment of dues on a series of stock shall commence at the date of issue of the same.

Each Stockholder, for each and every share of stock held in this corporation, shall be entitled to receive a loan of not more than one hundred dollars; such loan to be disposed of to the highest bidder for priority of right, and shall pay one-half per cent. per month interest upon the whole loan, including the premium.

The repayment of such loan to the Association shall be secured by bond and mortgage on real estate, which shall be clear of all incumbrance (except in case this Association shall hold the previous incumbrance) together with a policy of fire insurance, if upon improved property, assigned to the Association; such security to be approved by the Board of Directors.

Officers and Directors are as follows:

President—Chas. W. Keyes.

Secretary—C. H. Morton.

Vice-President—F. W. Menke.

Treasurer—Geo. F. Jasper.

Attorney—Rufus L. Miller.

Directors.

H. A. Williamson,
W. B. Larkworthy,
J. M. Smith,
W. S. Flack,

Peter H. Meyer,
Thomas Austin,
F. W. Menke,
Herman Moecker.

Ceylon Smith,
C. H. Morton,
Jas. Inghram,

The last report shows the receipts and disbursements of the association to be as follows:

To Dues received.....	\$107,206 50	
" Interest.....	17,439 81	
" Fines.....	880 40	
" Transfers.....	195 30	
" Premiums.....	58,071 80	
" Repaid Loans.....	38,700 00	
" Rents.....	46 00	
" Sale of Real Estate.....	2,905 00	
By Loans to Stockholders.....		\$165,600 00
" Stock withdrawn.....		32,211 00
" Interest on Stock withdrawn.....		5,949 96
" Premium on Repaid Loans.....		12,510 65
" Cost of Real Estate.....		5,204 47
" Expenses.....		3,162 20
" Taxes on Real Estate.....		92 63
" Cost of Safe.....		131 30
" Balance—Cash on hand.....		582 60
	\$225,444 81	\$225,444 81

GAS—ITS INTRODUCTION INTO QUINCY.

Those who daily receive the benefits of illuminating gas no doubt will be interested in an account of its introduction. Like other new enterprises of equal importance it was long talked of and agitated before active measures were adopted for its introduction. In the year 1853, a company was organized, and a contract entered into by the corporators, John Wood, Lucius Kingman, Samuel Holmes, Thos. Redmond, Jas. D. Morgan, Samuel W. Rogers, Thos. C. King, Robert S. Benneson and Win. H. Carlin with Messrs. A. B. Chambers and Thos. Pratt of St. Louis, who in consideration of \$75,000 of the stock of the Quincy Gas Light and Coke company agreed to purchase suitable grounds, furnish all the materials and construct works of sufficient capacity to manufacture and store 55,000 cubic feet of gas daily, lay $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of street mains, provide the necessary meters and erect 50 public lamps. At the same time a contract for fifty additional lamps, and the right of way in laying street mains was entered into. On the first of December, 1856, the contract for the erection of the works having been completed, and Messrs. Chambers & Pratt having purchased and erected 14 more lamps and furnished meters, seven pipes and other materials not specified in the contract, they were allowed an additional \$5,100 in stock for extra labor and material. The whole stock of the company thus amounted to \$80,100, and it commenced operating with one bench of three retorts, 64 public lamps and 139 private consumers. With the growth of the city the demand for gas has rapidly increased, and the company is now working eight benches of three retorts each to their full capacity, lighting 334 public lamps, supplying 750 private consumers, and has over eight and one-half miles of street mains. In 1867 a new gas holder, 60x22 feet, with a capacity of 62,000 cubic feet, was completed at a cost of \$21,516.58. Since then the retort capacity of the company has been doubled, consisting of twelve benches of three retorts each, the old purifiers five feet six inches square, have been replaced by new ones ten by fourteen feet, and the old center seal of six inch capacity has been replaced with a new seal of ten inch capacity. The six inch street mains have been replaced by ten inch pipe, and the change has added materially to the pressure and flow of gas.

The last mentioned improvements have cost the company \$20,729.14, most of the work being done by Quiney mechanics.

The improvements at the works this year have been the introduction of new ten inch condensers with an exhanster and engine, at a combined cost of \$6,610.76. The old gas holder was also repaired at a cost of \$1,153, and is to be replaced the coming year by a new and improved one. Other improvements during the same period, including building, &c., aggregated \$1,741.10.

The annual consumption of coal at the gas works is 77,763 bushels, and of lime 2,957 bushels. The pay roll proper amounts annually to \$14,000. This company has now been in operation thirteen years, and although a majority of the stock is held in St. Louis, it has always been managed by Quiney men, who, while they have an interest in the pecuniary success of the company, have still a larger interest in operating it to the satisfaction of our citizens. Thus, while they have acted in good faith as directors and managers, they have never failed to add such improvements as seemed in their judgment demanded by the city and their patrons.

In this particular, therefore Quiney, has a decided advantage. The capital stock now amounts to \$101,550.

The enterprise exhibited by the company the past two years in laying new street mains and increasing its manufacturing capacity, is an earnest that they are determined to keep pace with the wants of the community, and supply our citizens with an article of gas not excelled any where. In this connection it is proper to state that there has been decided improvement.

The present officers of the company are: President, Jas. D. Morgan; secretary, H. R. Corley; treasurer, C. M. Pomroy; superintendent, August W. Littleton.

CEMETERIES.

The Hebrew cemetery is in the northwestern part of the city, near what is known as Sunset Hill.

The Roman Catholic cemeteries are located on Maine near the corner of Eighteenth; on Broadway just east of Thirtieth, and on State east of Twentieth.

The Woodland cemetery is located in the southern portion of the city, and is bounded by Jefferson street on the north, and Van Buren on the south, and by Fifth street on the east and the river bank on the west. The city hospital occupies a position in the southeastern portion of the cemetery grounds.

Woodland cemetery is beyond question one of the most beautiful in the country. Its situation on the bluff is such that from it is secured one of the finest and most extended views to be found on the Mississippi river. Fronting on Fifth street is the tomb of Timothy Rogers, Esq., of Quiney. The work of building was in progress for more than a year, and was completed about twelve months ago. During the past season thousands of persons have visited the cemetery for the purpose of viewing this magnificent work of art.

Mr. Rogers determined, several years ago, to erect the tomb, his intention being to make it the finest in the United States, and equal to any in the world. The vault is located on Fifth street fronting Adams, one of the prettiest spots in the cemetery. The lot fronts forty feet on Fifth and

runs back sixty feet. The front of the tomb is of Vermont marble, and including the tower is forty feet in height. The front is from four to six feet in thickness, the blocks being handsomely carved and ornamented with wreaths and other tasteful and appropriate designs. The tower which surmounts the front contains on its four sides a bust of Mr. Rogers, and is a handsome piece of work. The design is by the well-known architect, Mr. Bunting, of Indianapolis. Over the door the name of "T. Rogers" is cut in the marble, and above the name appear the figures 1876, cut and bronzed.

The vault itself is of brick, laid in imported English cement, which was also used in the marble front. An idea of its dimensions may be obtained when it is stated that 112,000 bricks were used in its construction. The brick wall is covered with soil, and then sodded. The entrance is through massive double doors of solid marble. Inside the marble doors are doors made of iron slats, which are used when the heavy doors are left open. The floor of the corridor is of marble blocks, with a black border running around the side and ends. On each side of the corridor, running the whole distance of the tomb, are the vaults or places for caskets, which number 112. The caskets rest on a marble slab, and marble slabs are placed in the openings after the caskets are deposited, and cemented. The arrangements for ventilation are such that the tomb will always be free from foul air. A hollow wall connects with each vault and carries the air into a ventilating flue which runs above the tomb. As the vaults, as fast as occupied, are sealed up, there never can be any bad air in the corridor. Drilled holes through the marble doors admit fresh air when they are closed.

The interior is so arranged that in the future, if it should become necessary, 100 vaults can be added in the corridor, commencing at the west end. Mr. Rogers intends it for a family tomb, and expecting it to be used for hundreds of years, so designed it that a century hence vaults for his descendants may be erected there. It has been visited by citizens from all portions of the country, who pronounce it far superior to any work of the kind they ever saw. It is perfectly safe to say that it is by far the largest, finest and most costly ever built in America. As stated above, the marble was obtained from Vermont, and was dressed and finished ready to be placed in position before it was shipped. The marble filled twelve freight cars, each carrying 20,000 pounds.

The entire work cost \$20,000. Mr. Rogers is entirely satisfied with it, and takes pride in showing to his friends the marble temple, prepared by him for the resting place of his family and descendants. His enterprise has given Quincy a tomb finer, costlier and grander than can be found in any other city in the United States, and is deserving of high praise. Strangers in the city will find that a sight of the tomb of Mr. Rogers will repay them for a visit to the cemetery.

The Soldiers' cemetery is located the same as Woodland: a portion of the latter's ground being set apart for this purpose.



James Richardson, Sr.
BEVERLY TOWNSHIP



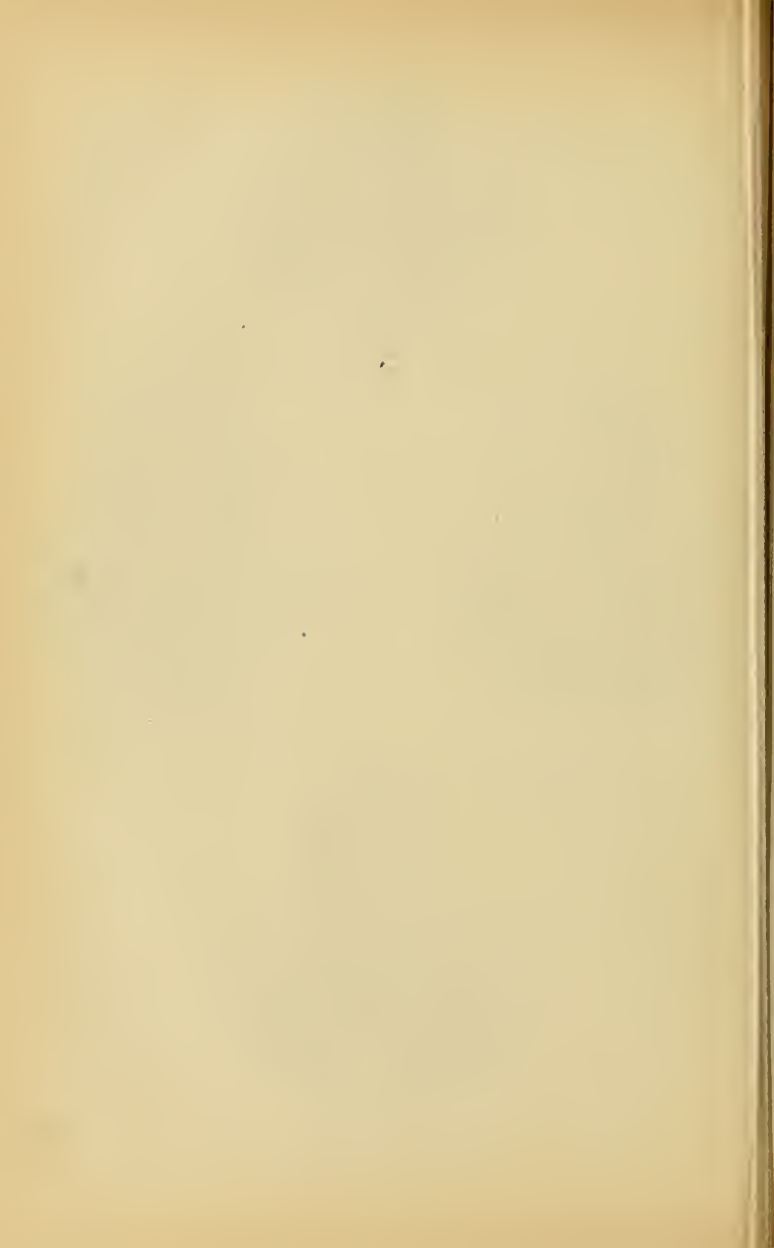
BENJAMIN KINNEY
DECEASED)
BEVERLY TOWNSHIP



John B. Robertson
BEVERLY TOWNSHIP



Peter Vander Waul
ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP



TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

CHAPTER XVII.

BEVERLY — BURTON — CAMP POINT — CLAYTON — CONCORD — COLUMBUS —
 ELLINGTON — FALL CREEK — GILMER — HOUSTON — HONEY CREEK —
 KEENE — LIMA — LIBERTY — MENDON — MELROSE — MC KEE — NORTHEAST
 — PAYSON — RICHFIELD — URSA.

BEVERLY TOWNSHIP.

The township of Beverly is situated thirty-one miles southeast of the city of Quincy, in the southeast corner of Adams county, the county of Pike lying south and east. The first permanent settlement was made by Azeriah Mayfield, in 1832, on section 21, and was the only settlement until 1834, when James Sykes, Jr. (now deceased) and John B. Robertson, with their families, from New York, settled here, and in 1835 James Richardson, Sr., Samuel Cutter, Wm. Raymond, Hon. Archibald Williams, Jacob Stafford, and others, and from that time the accessions to their population were more rapid. These, mainly, entered Congress land, and soon it was mostly taken up, leaving nothing but the military land open for purchasers; but for lack of confidence in the titles it was not purchased until 1840, when it began to sell rapidly, and the best of it was early taken by those who still continued to come into the township. At the present time the population is about 1,300. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sykes died on the same section where they first located; Mr. Robinson and wife are still living on the same section, he aged 89 and she 81.

In this township are two small villages, Beverly and Kingston. Beverly derives its name from Beverly, Massachusetts; Kingston was named after one of its founders, Mr. James King. Beverly village was laid out in 1836, on section 21, by an association composed of John B. Robertson, Wm. Raymond, Chas. W. Billington, Samuel Reynolds and Archibald Williams. It contains a large and commodious school-house, a Union Methodist and Congregational church, and also a Town Hall for holding elections and other respectable meetings. This Town Hall was built in 1850 for a church. The present church was built in 1864 by public subscription. The first school-house was built in 1237, and was destroyed by a tornado in 1844. The first teacher was Henry Benson, who taught two quarters, and was employed by the trustees at \$23 per month, the citizens agreeing to pay one-third by subscription, the balance from the school fund. Beverly post-office was established in 1837, and Mr. John B. Robertson appointed post-master by President Martin Van Buren. For thirty-four years Mr. Robertson kept the post-office at his house, and then six years in the village, and at the age of 86 resigned on account of deafness. The first mill was built in 1843, on section 20, by Wm. Raymond and Ben Kenney, and was run by ox-power. The first blacksmith shop was run by Edward L. Grosch.

The first store was kept by Thomas Thompson. The first preacher in the township was a Mr. Browning. In 1848 Mr. James E. Frink began the manufacture of furniture, and is now compelled to substitute steam for horse-power to meet the demand. Blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, harness-makers, coopers and other mechanics find ready employment.

The village of Kingston is situated very finely in the northwest corner of the township, has two churches—the Baptist and Methodist—one large school-house, and two stores—dry goods and groceries—kept by Thos. Polk and Mr. H. B. Apsley, the latter also being post-master. Kingston also has the finest Masonic hall in the county outside of Quincy, with a very respectable lodge of well-posted members. It also has a drug-store and harness shop kept by E. W. Ridgely. There is also a steam flouring mill successfully run by McVay & Binson. This township is almost equally divided between timber and prairie, and is classed among the best townships in the county.

SCHOOLS.

Richardson School-House District, No. 1, is situated in the northeast corner of the township. It was built about 1840, and has been replaced by a new one. The school is well regulated and in good repute. The present board of directors is, Perry Frame, Jerome Ferry, Evans Noyers, clerk. The last teacher was George Browning. The number of children on which tax is based is eighty-five.

Oak Grove District, No. 2, was organized in 1840, and a frame building put up which was used for a number of years, giving place to a new building which is now being replaced by the third, which is under headway, and will cost about \$600. The district has seventy-eight children subject to taxation, with an average number of scholars per month of thirty. Present teacher is Elsa Hart; present board of directors is Henry Weber, Francis Wells and John M. Browning.

Lone Oak District, No. 3, is located in the southwest corner of the township. The present school building is worth about \$600, fully insured. The district has seventy-nine children subject to taxation, with an average school attendance of thirty-five. The present teacher is L. S. Climer, and the present board of directors is S. R. Hall, Matthew Orr, and Charles Morgan.

Mound District, No. 4, is situated near the southeast corner of the township, close to the "mound farm," known as the Archibald Williams place; it is the highest point in Adams county, over seventy-five feet above the average surface of the township. The school is well patronized by the citizens of the township. The present board of directors is Geo. Stauffer, John Insley, John Leighty, and the number of children in the district is fifty-five. The present teacher, Miss Katie Robertson, is highly esteemed.

Kingston District, No. 5, is located in the village of Kingston. The school-house was erected at the same time the Masonic hall was built, and is a fine building. The present board of directors is Lloyd Kinney, Wm. F. Bacon, O. P. Buffington. The school tax is levied on a basis of 115 scholars. The last teacher was E. C. Green.

Beverly District, No. 6, is situated in the village of Beverly. The school-house is a good, substantial, well-constructed building, and rather excels the other school buildings in the township. It cost \$1,600. The

district has 119 children. Present board of directors, Wm. Robertson, James Richardson, Jr., and John Convey.

Beverly township has also three Union Districts, two connecting Pike county, and one McKee township, which contain sixty-three children subject to taxation. This is a material help to the school fund of the township, as it draws proportionately from the State fund.

CHURCHES.

The first Sunday-school was formed in Beverly, May, 1850, and was the "John the Baptist" of the church. It was formed by the influence of Mrs. McCoy, mother of Robert McCoy, and was superintended seven years by G. W. Williams.

The M. E. Church.—The first society of the M. E. Church was formed in 1852 by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, embracing three families.

The Congregational Church of Beverly was organized by Rev. G. W. Williams, December 13, 1859, composed of eighteen members; was recognized as such December 27, by a council from the following churches, viz: Quincy, Payson, Hannibal, Mo., Macomb, Griggsville, and Barry, Ill. Ministers present were Rev. S. N. Emery, Quincy; Rev. C. A. Leach, Payson; Rev. N. P. Colvin, Griggsville, Ill.; Rev. Z. R. Hawley, Macomb. Officers of the church; Rev. G. W. Williams, pastor; John F. Godfrey, Edward Williams, Geo. W. Robertson, deacons; Joseph P. Wood, clerk; Lewis Hubert, treasurer.

There was an Ecclesiastical society formed by members of both churches, and duly incorporated for the purpose of acquiring and holding property in order to build and hold a meeting house for the joint use of both churches. They have worshiped in the house ever since as peaceably as mortals usually do. The Congregationalists have not had a pastor for several years, but unite with the Methodists in worship and the conduct of the Sunday-school.

Kingston Methodist Church.—John Piper was the first preacher that ever ministered in the township. He held meetings at the houses. In 1854 the present church was built, and used many years as a Christian Church. After struggling a long time it declined to a small number of members, and in 1862 sold out to the Methodists for \$350. They organized by electing the following board of trustees: Benjamin Fahs, Jacob Buffington and W. M. Eidson. The Rev. Mr. Dake, of Beverly Circuit, is now ministering to the society, and the church has now forty-five members.

BURTON TOWNSHIP.

The first white settler in Burton township was Elias Adams, a native of New York State, and a soldier of the war of 1812, in Capt. Forsythe's rifle company. After serving for five years, part of the time as an orderly sergeant, he was discharged, and coming to Illinois in 1824 or 1825, located on the land granted him by the Government for his services, being the north-west corner of section 28. Thaddens Pond and family came to the township in 1829; located on the southwest corner of section 15.

John Wgle was living in the year 1831, on section 28, near where the town of New Liberty now stands, and had for his neighbor Joseph Ferguson, who resided about two miles west from him, near where the old Dunkard meeting-house stood. Dennis P. Meacham had located near the southeast

corner of the northeast quarter of section 20. Abraham Hunsaker, Jno. Hughes, and Geo. Wolfe, with their families, were located along the west line of section 18. Lewis Simpson, Jacob Hunsaker, and Eli Littleton were located along the west line of section 19. Old Samuel Hunsaker on the northeast of section 30. Long Davis on the northwest of section 30. Joseph Rhodes and Andrew Hunsaker on the southwest of section 30. Jno. McBride on southwest of section 31, which is now the west part of Liberty township. As most of these settlers had large families quite a little settlement was formed. At about the same time Sam'l Ferguson had located near the southwest corner of section 2, in Burton township, Jacob Sharp, at the southwest corner of northwest of section 3, and Wm. Richards on northwest of section 7. Wm. Medford, the first school teacher in the township, and who was also a Methodist preacher, was living on the southeast of section 8. During the fall of the same year, Abram and Alvin Conger, with their mother, Joseph H. Childers, the widow Norton, Henry C. Davis, with their families, arrived from the State of Kentucky, and located on sections 5 and 8. Mr. Franks and family, who came with the same party, settled on the northwest of section 6, in Richfield township. Henry Clingingsmith and family, with his single brothers Daniel and John, and his brother-in-law, Jno. Strader, were located on section 18, near the Burton spring. Henry and John Doty, both single, were located on the southwest of section 17. Other settlers who came to the township about this time, including Layston, Ray, Reuben Wright, McNab, James and Elijah Thompson, from some cause or other soon pulled up stakes and journeyed to other lands, some to Texas, others to Iowa. Elijah Thompson returned from Texas in 1834, and settled on the southeast of section 12, where he resided until a few years ago when he was gathered to his fathers.

There were coal beds worked on sections 25 and 36, from forty to fifty years ago, by blacksmiths and others who hauled it to Quincy, but the construction of the C. B. & Q. railroad effectually crushed the enterprise by furnishing cheaper transportation from the beds at Colchester.

In November, 1831, Laris Pulman and wife arrived in Burton township, from the State of New York, having come the entire distance in a two-horse wagon, drawn by horses which were nearly old enough to vote, being each eighteen years old. Mr. Pulman located on the northwest of section 26, where he still resides.

The list below gives all the supervisors, town clerks, assessors, collectors, and justices of the peace since the first year the township was organized under the township organization act:

SUPERVISORS.

Wm. H. Tandy.....	1850-51
Abraham Vickers.....	1852
Joseph A. Pulman.....	1853
Wm. V. Humphrey.....	1854-56
Laris Pulman.....	1857
Wm. Richards.....	1858
Thomas Tripp, '60 to '75, a period of 16 yrs.	
A. M. Samuels.....	1876-77
Reynard Cook.....	1878-79

TOWN CLERKS.

J. A. Pulman	1850-52
C. M. Morton.....	1853
I. N. Enlow.....	1854, 55, 57, 69, 70
T. Tripp.....	1856, 58, 59
Wm. Landon.....	1860, 63

TOWN CLERKS.

T. H. Richards.....	1861, 62, 73, 74, 75
W. H. Leach.....	1864-65
L. Pulman.....	1866-67
J. P. Richards.....	1868
G. R. Stewart.....	1871
T. J. Enlow.....	1872
Edmund Wells.....	1876
Willis Enlow..	1877-78

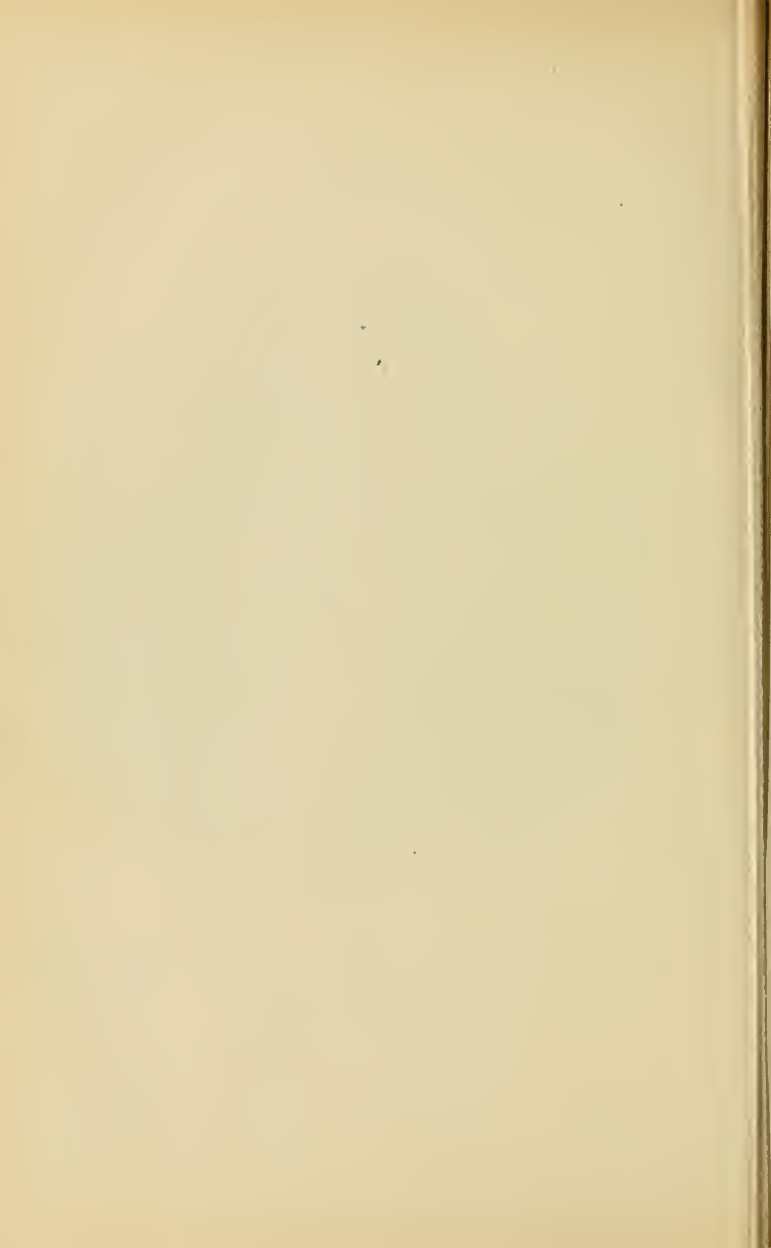
ASSESSORS.

A. F. Price.....	1850, 52
B. S. Stevenson.....	1851
J. W. Richards.....	1853, 55, 65, 75
Andrew Thompson.....	1854
J. G. Humphrey.....	1856
Wm. Richards.....	1857, 60



George F. Levrill

BURTON TOWNSHIP



ASSESSORS.

John Aton.....	1858
John M. Samuels.....	1859
L. Pulman.....	1861, 67, 68
L. D. Thompson.....	1862
John McVey.....	1863, 69
Geo. W. Dean.....	1864
Leonard Hoffman.....	1866
Jas. O. Lytle.....	1870, 72, 73
S. S. Nesbit.....	1871
A. M. Samuel.....	1874
T. H. Richards.....	1876-78

COLLECTORS.

Jos. Leverett.....	1850
A. F. Price.....	1851
J. W. Richards.....	1852
Wm. V. Humphrey.....	1853, 61
John Cavalt.....	1854
Nelson Birdsall.....	1855
Wm. Richards.....	1856
A. B. Wheeler.....	1857

COLLECTORS.

Levi Wolf.....	1858
Wm. H. Leach.....	1859
David Howe.....	1860
Alex. Hunsaker.....	1862
Henry Grimmer.....	1863
T. H. Richards.....	1864
L. Hoffman.....	1865
Thos. J. Enlow.....	1866
Ed. James.....	1867
J. O. Lytle.....	1868
Edwin Cleveland.....	1869
R. A. Mebaffy.....	1870
I. N. Enlow.....	1871
Edward Fairfax.....	1872
G. R. Stewart.....	1873
Jno. H. Rumpf.....	1874
W. H. Merz.....	1875
Samuel Corbin.....	1876
Jno. A. Proctor.....	1877
James I. Pulman.....	1878

BURTON VILLAGE.

The village of Burton was laid out and located on the southwest quarter of section 7, by Elijah M. King, Esq., about the year 1836. Paris T. Judy kept the first store, E. S. Beardsley the first tavern, and David Karnes the first blacksmith shop, which were located on section 18. The first wagon-maker was Samuel Cooper. Since its organization there has been one addition made to the town consisting of one tier of blocks south of Maine street, which is on the section line and the main road to Quincy. S. S. Meacham, who was justice of the peace and post-master for nearly twenty years, commenced keeping a general store in 1840, which he continued until his death, a period of about thirty-five years. After his death J. H. Pulman succeeded to the store and the office of justice of the peace. The village contains about twenty-five buildings, and about one hundred and thirty inhabitants. It has two blacksmith shops, one hotel, a school house and one church.

SCHOOLS.

Livingston School District, No. 1.—Prior to the division in 1843-44, it comprised a piece of land two miles in width, lying on the north side of Burton township extending from the east to the west line, the school house being situated on section 3. The building surrendered to the fire-king (supposed to be the work of an incendiary) about the year 1845. In October, 1843, the district was re-organized, and now comprises nineteen quarter sections in the northeast corner of Burton township. The prime actors in succession were Joseph Leverett, John Mitchell, Parker Goding and A. M. Foster. The name Livingston was proposed by C. F. Foster, in honor of Edward Livingston, Prime Minister to the Court of France during President A. Jackson's first administration, which name was unanimously adopted.

The first school was taught during the winter of 1843-44 by Otis Thompson in an upper room of Joseph Leverett's dwelling. The summer school following was taught by Miss Walton, now Mrs. A. M. Richards. The first school-house was built during the summer of 1844, near the center of the district on land appropriated by Joseph Leverett, said building being constructed by voluntary labor. It was a creditable building in its day, and was used as a place of worship for many years.

A new building was erected the following summer—one more creditable to the district—under the judicious management of W. H. Thompson, A. Slade, and E. B. Hughes. The geographical situation is somewhat remarkable, lying on the dividing waters of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, making its location one of the highest and most slightly in the county. From near the center, and especially during the winter season, a view may be had of the following towns and villages: Payson, Newtown, Liberty, Columbus, Coatsburg, Paloma, and Keokuk Junction. From one standpoint on section 1 the water falls to the four points of the compass, and the beholder can see at a glance thousands of acres of the most fertile lands in the county. At the present writing it contains a population of 140 souls, and is occupied by able and practical farmers who pride themselves in the advancement and the good morals of the community. A Sabbath-school has long flourished in this community, who feel that intelligence coupled with Christianity are more potent than the sword of Achilles, or the artillery of Napoleon, and are the sure safeguards of our commonwealth. Present teacher, Miss Emma Lytle, has served the school with great satisfaction. Mr. Wm. H. Thompson is chairman of the board of school trustees.

School District No. 4, section 29, known as Tandy school. The school-house was first built in 1850, a small brick building, 25x30, in what was then considered very modern style—high ceilings, large windows, to lower or raise by weights and pulleys—a good, substantial, comfortable, and well-furnished school-house; better than was usually seen in those days. Among the patrons of the school, and those who contributed largely to its support, were Wm. H. Tandy, Chas. M. Morton, Israel Morris, John Aten, Thomas Hughes, W. B. Wheeler, and M. W. Smith. It was named the "Washington Ifall" school-house.

The first school was taught by Franklin Richards, son of Wm. Richards, Esq., near the village of Burton. He taught the winter term of six months, and soon after married Miss Catharine V. Tandy, daughter of Mr. Wm. Tandy, and now resides in the old Tandy homestead, about a quarter of a mile from the school-house. In the spring of 185— Mr. Ambrose F. Newman, of Eastern birth and education, took charge of the school, and taught it with the best of success for over five years.

The next teacher was Mr. H. R. Lewis, a Presbyterian minister who then lived in Newtown, followed by Mr. Willard B. Spanlding, a graduate of Keene College, New Hampshire, a very intelligent, highly educated gentleman, of refined manners. He was succeeded by Chas. A. Kendall, now living near Barry, Ill., a very successful teacher, Messrs. Whitney, Lionberger, Morris, Nesbitt, and Miss Hannah Hibner, Hattie Morton, Mrs. H. Kay, and many others. In 1865 the old brick was torn down and replaced by a large and commodious stone building which is now in good condition and largely attended. It is situated in a very pleasant neighborhood, and the patrons are mostly men of wealth and culture, who appreciate a good school and the advantages derived from it, and always try to secure the services of efficient teachers and pay them good wages, and now is called the "Tandy school-house."

Newton School District, No. 5, section 27, was first taught in the Presbyterian Church, by Miss Harriet Spencer, who taught several terms. The patrons of the school at that time were Josiah Read, Warren Miller, William Wells, George Wells, Laris Pulman, James Ward, Roberts and

Elliot. Miss Ennis Kimball taught in 1842. Josiah Read in 1843. He was a man of great intelligence, educated in Northfield College, Mass., also attended Chesterfield College, N. H., and was a very successful teacher for three or four terms. He still lives in section 26, where he first settled. Elizabeth Ballard taught in 1844, Elizabeth Wells in 1845, Wm. V. Onslow in 1846, Sarah Wells in 1846 and 1847, followed by Amy Wells and others.

About 1855 a new school-house was built, and Mr. Spencer A. Newman taught the first school in it, followed by Miss Lucy Alford, and E. M. Williams. R. P. Kendall assisted by Hattie A. Morton taught the winter term of 1856-57. J. D. Duncan taught in 1858, Miss Hannah P. Eaton in 1859, Phoebe Ells in 1860, J. W. Morris, Susan Gabriel, O. M. Stone following. About 1862 the school having become so large that the school-house could not accommodate so many, the old Presbyterian church was purchased and fitted up for a school-room by Messrs. Herbert Tandy, Nesbitt, Read, Tibbitts, and others. Miss Jennie Morton taught the primary in 1868; Miss Norris, the higher department in the hall over Tripp's store. In 1870 a new school-house was built in the northwest part of town, 40x50, with two rooms, at a cost of \$4,000. William Kay, assisted by his wife, taught the first school in it. Rev. Mr. McKorcle taught three or four terms, assisted by his daughter, Mary, and by Miss Josephine Hughes. Mr. Chas. Read and Miss Elodie Richards taught in 1876-77, Charles Read and Mary Roe in 1877-78, Isaac Cutter and Mary Roe, the present teachers, in 1878-79. The school is well graded and classified, and numbers about 100 scholars. The present directors are Leonard Hoffman, Levi Gettys, and Granville Bookout.

Independence School.—The school-house was built in 1846. The patrons of the school, and those who helped to build the house and support the school were Garrett Stewart, John Felt, Jacob Sharp, John G. Lightfoot, Jacob Helm, and Jackson Norton. Of these, Garrett Stewart alone survives. The school-house is quite near his residence, which has ever been a home for the teachers. The first person who taught the school was Mr. Martin, a very strict, stern man, but a very good teacher. He was followed by Michael, then John Moore, Joseph Lummis, and Franklin Newman, who was a very superior teacher, well educated and well liked. His pupils remember him with affection. He died several years ago. Mr. Adrian Tandy taught the school in 1849, followed by Thomas Brunton, who taught several terms, and was a very experienced teacher, having been engaged in teaching so long that some of his former pupils are grandfathers and grandmothers now. He was followed by David Wells, of Newtown (since deceased), Joseph Morton, who taught several terms, and Mr. Wm. B. Fisher, of Columbus, Ill., Miss Hattie Morton, in 1856 (the school was very large at that time, well-attended, and a very interesting and advanced school), Mr. E. B. Dunwell, Mr. Sherben King, Miss Jennie Morton, Mr. Geo. King, a graduate of Yale College, Miss Drusilla Powell, Ann Taylor, and others; in 1869 Mr. E. P. Moore (he was proficient in elocution, and declamation at school exhibitions was then very much in vogue), Mr. John Murphy, Miss Margaret Best, Kate Buckingham, W. Landon, Geo. Richards, and Miss Ennice King, who now is teaching her second term. The school now averages about twenty scholars. About 1861 or 1862 the German Lutherans built a school-house in the same district, and more than half the children attend the German

school. The present board of directors is George Stewart, Robert Mehaffy, and A. M. Samuels.

Burton School No. 3. According to the records of 1847, the board of directors was Joseph H. Childers, Josiah Richards, and Granville Corbin, J. Richards being treasurer. J. P. Cadogan was the first teacher who ever taught in the district, but owing to the defacing of the records it is impossible to state the amount of his salary or length of time taught. The school was held in the historical "log school-house," for several years, when the present building, a one-story frame, of one room, was built. The attendance is usually large, numbering about eighty, but is generally taught by one teacher. Among those who have served the district as directors was S. S. Meacham, Elijah M. King, Wm. Richards, Noah Swain, Henry Cooper, I. N. Enlow, and Dr. W. M. Landon, the last two mentioned serving many years at different times. The present board are Geo. Schafer, Geo. Able, Henry Mullenhouer, the former acting as clerk of the board. The school, though large, has generally been under good control, and many who now hold prominent positions in life received their first lessons in Burton. Of the teachers who have held positions in the school, with credit to themselves and profit to the district, may be mentioned Miss Sarah J. Underhill, a finely educated lady, Mr. J. A. McCraynor, a man of superior disciplinary ability, whose merits were highly appreciated by the people of Burton, and whose influence will be of lasting benefit to the school; Mr. P. A. Siekal, a man who enjoys a good reputation as a teacher in Adams county. D. W. Landon, who received his education in Burton, held the position of teacher for a number of years, and is now an M. D. of great popularity in his native town. W. E. Enlow, also educated at Burton, taught the school very successfully a number of terms, and is at present town clerk. The present incumbent is W. C. Robinson, who is serving a nine-months contract. The names above mentioned are of those who have served in the latter years of the school, the names of but few of the former teachers having been recorded.

CHURCHES.

The first church was organized by Caleb Sewell, who was a Free Will Baptist minister from Lowell, Mass. Subsequently the Methodists organized a church under the leadership of Daniel Hughes.

The Methodists were the last to proclaim the Gospel in the old school building, and modestly retired to the new church known as Pleasant Grove Church. The building was repaired in 1868, and was burned on the night of December 18, 1875.

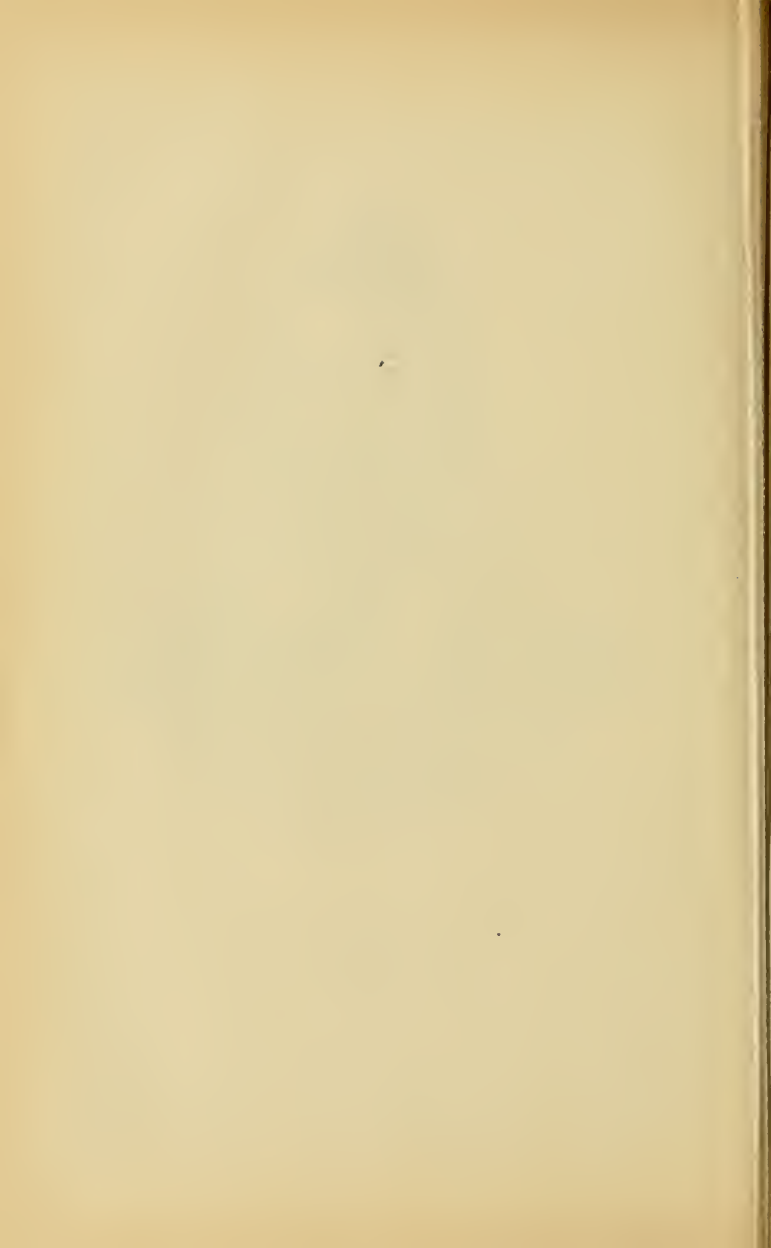
Pleasant Grove Church was built in 1866, at a cost of \$3,000. It was dedicated by Rev. Reuben Andrus, D. D., name, M. E. Church. The board of trustees at the time of building the house was Garrett Stewart, Elijah Thompson, Daniel Hughes, Daniel H. Carlin, John S. Wilson and Jas. Shipman. The number of members then was twenty. The present board are H. J. Vickers, J. F. Hughes, G. R. Stewart, J. F. Sparks. Present number of members, sixteen. First pastor, Curtis Powell; Wm. R. Gooding, second; Robert Honnold, third; James Simnock, fourth; G. S. Ferree, fifth; Samuel Shinn, sixth; Reuben Gregg, seventh; T. J. Bryant, eighth and present pastor. Among those who contributed largely to aid in building the church were Daniel Hughes, who moved to Payson, James



C. M. Morton

(DECEASED)

BURTON TOWNSHIP



Shipman, who moved to Kansas, E. B. Hughes, J. F. Hughes, Garrett Stewart, and many others; preaching every alternate Sabbath; officers of this church amenable to the Quarterly Conference of the M. E. church on Columbus circuit; Miss Julia Slade, organist. A well attended and flourishing Sabbath-school is maintained.

The Baptist Church at Newtown was organized May 24, 1873; Elder R. Gibson, moderator, and H. L. Tandy, secretary. Charles M. Morton, Giles S. Lewis, and H. L. Tandy were chosen deacons; J. F. Richards, clerk; H. L. Tandy, treasurer. At the organization the church numbered thirty-six members. In the fall of 1873 a meeting-house was built and dedicated, costing about \$4,000. The first pastor was Elder Kelly, called March, 1874. He died while engaged in a protracted meeting in March, 1875. Elder H. Steele then became pastor of the church when his labors closed. Elder Yates, pastor of the Payson Baptist Church, preached every Sabbath evening for one year. In April, 1875, Elder Wm. Hawker accepted a call to become pastor, and is still preaching for the church. The church has a flourishing Sabbath-school, H. L. Tandy, superintendent, and at present numbers seventy-one members.

Presbyterian Church.—At a meeting held January 25, 1839, at Newtown, Adams county, Illinois, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the desirability of organizing a Presbyterian Church in that place, it was unanimously resolved by the persons present at the meeting to take the initiatory steps toward organization. Messrs. Wells, Roe, and Warren Miller were then appointed a committee to lay the subject before the Congregational Church in Payson, and ask the concurrence of that church in their action, and letters of dismissal for all persons desiring to identify themselves with the new organization. In due time the committee above named submitted the matter to the Payson church, which gave its unanimous approval, and granted to all persons wishing to identify themselves with the new organization letters of dismissal and commendation. Matters being now in a fair way to perfect the organization of a Presbyterian Church, a meeting was called for the purpose and held Feb. 26, 1839, and upon invitation the following named were present: Revs. Thomas Cole, Warren and Nichols to assist in the organization. The following named persons then presented their certificates of dismissal from the Congregational Church of Payson: William Wells, Phoebe Wells, Lewis Roe, Caroline Roe, Warren Miller, Phoebe Ann Miller, Elizabeth J. Wells, Amy A. Wells, James Stober, Janette Stober, Eliza Stober, Desia Wells, Catherine Wells, Mary Wells, Alice Wells, Catherine Wells, 2d, Harriet E. Wells, and Samuel Reed, and were constituted the Presbyterian Church of Newtown. The minister first in charge of the church was the Rev. Thomas Cole, who resigned in 1841. The first ruling elders of the church were William Wells, Lewis Roe, and Warren Miller. May, 1841, the Rev. Lycurgus P. Kimball commenced his labors with the church, remaining with it till February, 1843. The pulpit of the church then remained vacant two years. In June, 1845, the Rev. H. C. Abernethy commenced a ministry which continued into 1850. Over three years now pass away before a regular minister is again obtained. During this period of the history of the church, difficulties arose among the members which led to a division, and the organization of the Newtown Congregational Church. From this division may be dated the decline of Presbyterianism at Newtown. In 1853 the Rev. G. F.

Davis commenced to labor with the church, remaining with it till 1855. Succeeding him was the Rev. William Herrit, who commenced his labors in 1857, and continued to discharge the duties of his office faithfully till 1862. During Mr. Herrit's ministry preaching was transferred by the advice of the Presbytery from Newtown to Independence, that a conflict of interests with the Congregational Church might be avoided. At this period and for about five years after, the church had to go through the deep waters of affliction, and, with the exception of a little supply preaching by Presbytery, and a short period of service on the part of the Rev. Mr. McCoy, it remained, as it seemed, unnoticed and uncared for. But better days were before the church. In this dark period of its history, God in his providence so ordered it that that the Rev. Leslie Irwin, late Presbyterian minister of Allentown, Pa., and then residing in Quiney, having learned that some of his old parishioners resided at Independence and Ellington, visited both places, and undertook to preach to the people. In September, 1867, he entered upon his labors at Independence. In 1870 the name, which the church still bore—Newtown—was dropped, and that of Independence assumed. In 1871 a meeting was called at the house of Elder David Kemp, to consider a proposition to build a suitable Christian home. Only three persons, however, came together: Mr. Kemp, Mr. Thomas Smith, and Mr. Irwin; but they were enough, for they determined that a church edifice should be erected, and that it should be located in the village of Burton, about two miles from the school-house, where the congregation till then had held their religious meetings, on condition that the Burton people would co-operate with them, which they did promptly; hence, Burton, through its enterprise, has a church building that no town need be ashamed to possess. The building committee were D. Kemp, Thomas Smith, I. N. Enlow, and G. J. Shafer, to whom credit is due. The cost of the building was over \$2,500. It was dedicated November, 1871. The Rev. Leslie Irwin remained connected with the church till his death in 1873. Mr. Irwin's successor was the Rev. James B. Crowe. Following him was the Rev. J. P. Dawson, whose successor was the Rev. Samuel D. Fulton. The present minister in charge is the Rev. Samuel Ollerenshaw. The present officers of the church are Elders Frank M. Steele and James Wood; trustees: G. J. Shafer, James Wood, Thomas Smith, John Irwin, I. N. Enlow, and James McMeekin.

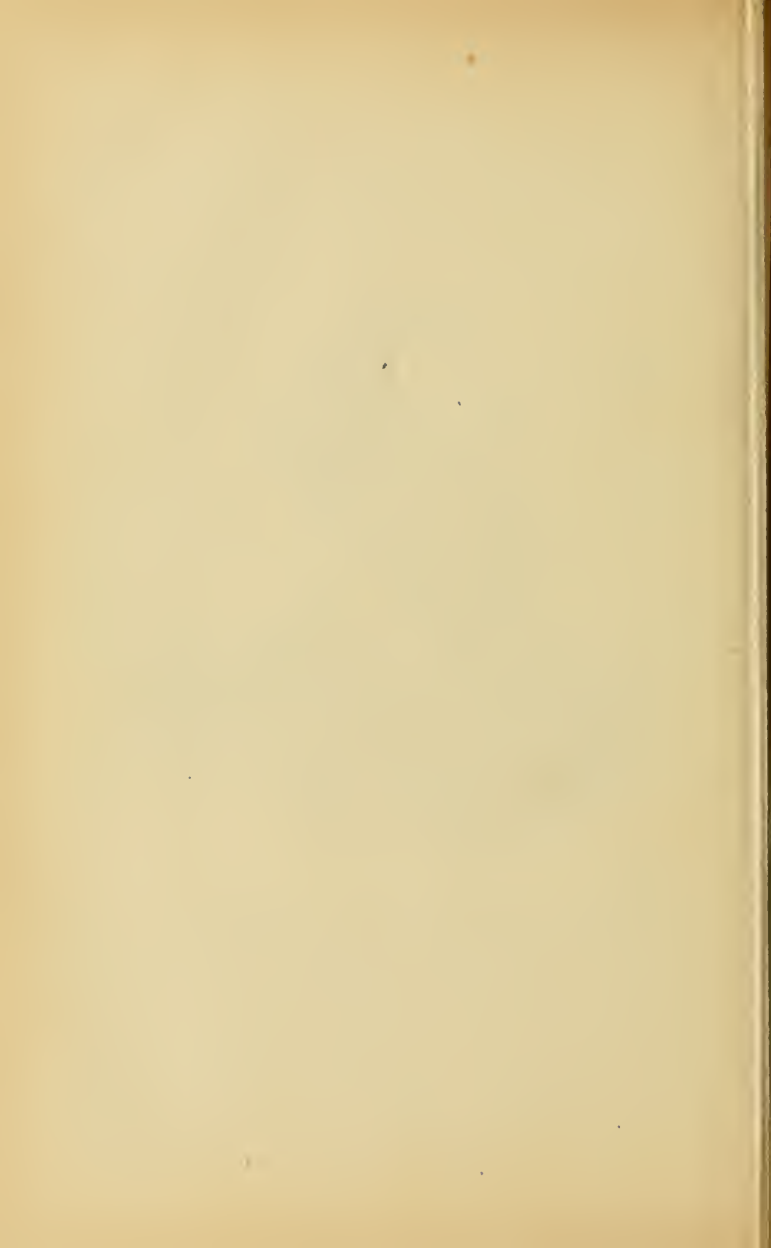
LODGE.

Burton Lodge I. O. O. F. was instituted and officers installed on the 5th day of August, 1877, by W. W. Stockwell, acting deputy G. M. P. M. of Quiney, and W. Piggett, G. V. G., James Benneson, G. Sec., Dr. Bonney, G. Marshall, and Bro. Bristol, G. Treasurer. The organization and institution of the lodge, notwithstanding the exceeding unfavorableness of the weather, was well attended by visiting brethren from Quiney and Liberty. The ceremonies were participated in by the following brethren from Liberty: J. W. Grimes, M. D., B. F. Grover, C. J. Korney. The first officers elected were: N. G., George J. Schafer; V. G., R. Cook; Secretary, P. R. Meyers; Treasurer, F. M. Stall; Warden, John H. Rumpf. Appointed officers: O. S. G., Henry Meise; Conductor, F. M. Stall. The charter members were, Geo. F. Schafer, R. Cook, F. M. Stall, J. H. Rumpf, P. R. Meyers, A. Michels, and A. Meise. The lodge is now in an active and prosperous condition.



Geo. W. Lyons

EDITOR CAMP POINT JOURNAL



CAMP POINT TOWNSHIP.

Camp Point derived its name from a point of timber, now within the limits of the village, and known by the early settlers as "Indian Camp Point," being a land-mark for the early pioneers, and used in a still earlier day by Indians as camping grounds. Daniel Smith and James Lasley, brother-in-laws, were the first settlers in the township. Smith settled on the southeast quarter of section 29, and Lasley on the southwest quarter of section 28, in 1828. In the fall of 1829 Lasley sold his improvements to Jezreel Shomaker. Figley settled on the northeast quarter of section 27, in 1830. The same year an old sea captain named Calley, and his son-in-law, Rand, settled on the southeast quarter of section 10 and the northwest quarter of section 15, same year Lock settled the northeast quarter of section 22, and Jonathan Brown the southwest quarter of section 2. Farrow Hamrick, the oldest settler now living in the township, settled on the southwest quarter of section 33, in 1832. In 1831 Lock sold his improvement to Wm. Wilkes, father of Daniel Wilkes, who settled on the northeast quarter of section 33, in 1832. In 1832 Samuel McAnulty, Lewis McFarland and Wm. McAnulty, settled on the north half of section 3. In the fall of 1835 came with their mother, Adam R. Wallace and Jas. A. Wallace, Rezin Downing and his sons, except John, who came the year before, Peter B. Garrett and Richard Seaton. The first school-house was built in 1836, on the southeast quarter of section 26, on land owned by Peter B. Garrett. Brewster was the first teacher. The second school-house was built on the southeast quarter of section 29 on land owned by Daniel Smith, in the spring of 1840. Thos. Bailey was the first teacher. The third school-house was built same year on the southwest quarter of section 12, and P. W. Leet was the first teacher. The first church was erected on the same quarter section in 1848, by the Methodists, and known as Hebron. The second church was built in 1849 by the citizens and Cumberland Presbyterians on the northwest quarter of section 28. The first store was opened by Thos. G. Stevens in 1850, who came from Columbus and rented a lot of ground from Benj. Booth, on which he erected a store and dwelling. In leasing the lot it was conditioned that he was *not* to sell whisky. It was believed that Stevens religiously adhered to the conditions of his contract for some two years, but probably realizing a small profit on a *very* small stock of goods, and having previously realized a large profit on a small stock of whisky, laid in a fine stock of the contraband material. The indications of the new order of things were soon apparent; signs of imbibing freely were becoming every day more and more apparent. This then quiet community felt that their rights were invaded, with but little chance of redress by law. A meeting of the citizens was called at the school-house, then being erected in the now village of Camp Point, where the question was discussed in all its bearings, after which a resolution was passed that we buy Stevens' whisky at wholesale price. The money was raised, and the company of about twenty proceeded to the place of sale. Of course Stevens didn't want to sell, but he was politely informed that sell he must. That he had been selling to others to the detriment of the community, and that now he must sell out and quit the business. The parley was a short one. The money was paid over, and about a barrel and a-half rolled out in front of the store and the heads knocked in, which was the first wholesale trade made in the town. The act created some talk, but no prosecution followed, and the further sale of whisky was discontinued for some years and only at intervals to the present day. The first mill was

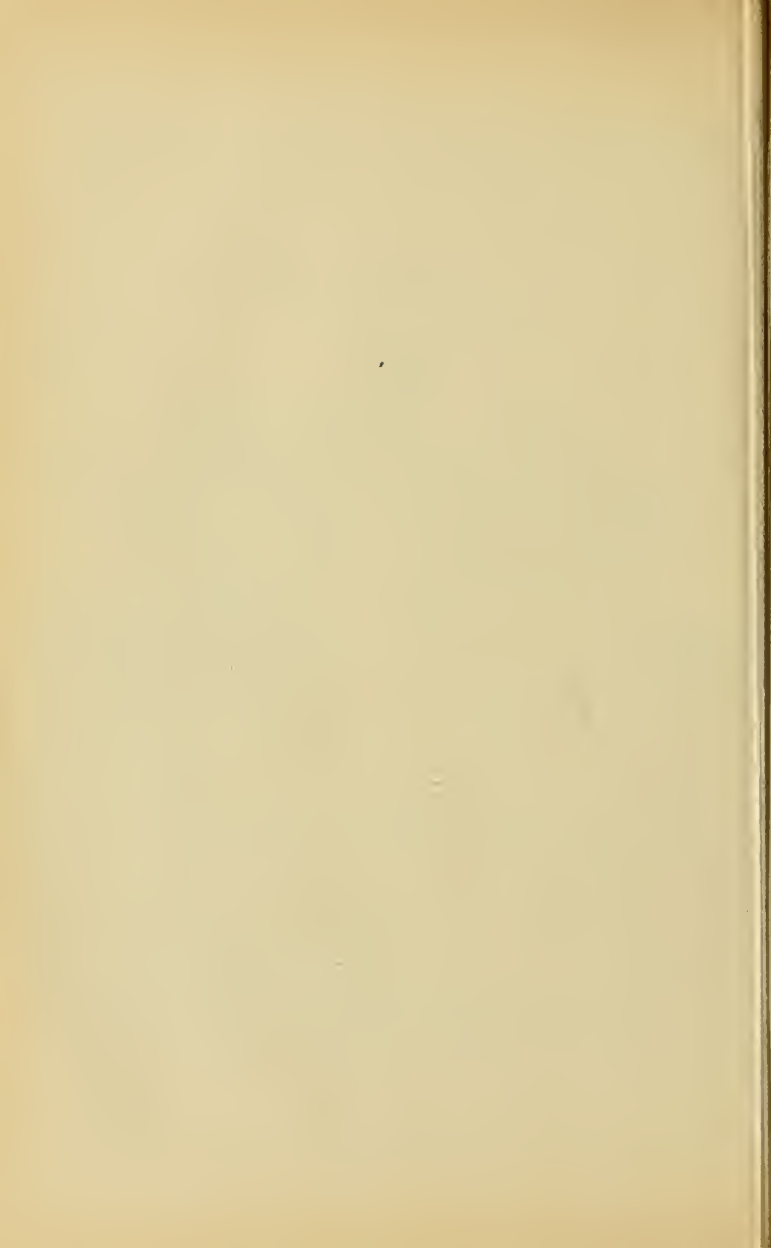
erected on the northwest quarter of section 5 by John Newland, in about 1838, propelled by horse-power for the grinding of corn. The next mill was erected on the southeast quarter of section 25 by Peter B. Garrett, in 1844, who erected a carding machine. The next year attached a grist-mill, the whole machinery being propelled by oxen on an inclined wheel. This mill was known for miles around as "Garrett's Mill," and even after it became a prosperous village, our Clayton friends persisted in calling this town "Garrett's Mill," not willing to recognize the growth and prosperity of the town.

After some years Mr. Garrett, in order to meet the demands of business, removed the inclined wheel-power and attached steam, and erected a saw-mill, and for many years carried on a prosperous business. After the death of Mr. Garrett the mill passed into other hands, and is now owned by Wm. Scott & Son, known as the "Eagle Mills." In 1866 Messrs. Thos. and Silas Bailey, Wm. L. Oliver and O. Noble erected a merchant mill at a cost of \$16,000. The mill is now owned by Wm. L. Oliver, and known as "Caseo Mill," and has a wide reputation. The first post-office was established in the spring of 1847, and Peter B. Garrett was appointed postmaster. Benj. Booth was the first blacksmith. In 1846 Jas. H. Langdon came from Quincy, and started a blacksmith shop near Garrett's mill. In 1854 G. M. Hess opened a store near the same place; the year after sold to Bailey & Seaton. Late in the winter of 1855 the C., B. & Q. railroad reached Camp Point from Quincy, which was the initial step toward the laying out of the town of Camp Point the same spring by Garrett, Booth, Farlow, and Bailey. Lewis McFarland was the first justice of the peace in the township, being elected in 1838, and continuously holding the same until 1858. He also started the first tannery in the township. The *Camp Point Enterprise*, a weekly newspaper, was established by W. and R. Carr, and E. E. B. Sawyer, in 1867. It was printed in Augusta, Hancock county, the year before, and distributed to subscribers here by Carr. It was afterward published by Sawyer, then by Kirkpatrick's. Then, upon the ruins of the *Enterprise*, Cyrus & Bailey established the *Camp Point Journal*. Three years after Bailey disposed of his interest to Cyrus, who has successfully published the paper to the present time. Bailey & Byers opened a private bank in 1868. At the end of the first year Byers retired. In 1875 Bailey took in as a partner Richard Seaton, under the firm name of Bailey & Seaton. In 1861 Reynolds and Koeller started the corn planter works. In 1863, their building and machinery burned down, when they associated with them, Thos. Bailey, who erected the main building of the present works, and largely increased the business. At the end of the first year Mr. Bailey went out of the business, having accomplished all he had in view, that of starting the business. In 1871 the business was transferred to the Camp Point manufacturing company.

The business men of the town are: Scott & Son, millers; M. C. Chase, harness; J. H. Garrett, boots and shoes; Fred Boger, groceries; Oliver & Son, dry goods, etc.; W. L. Oliver, miller, stock, etc.; Bailey & Seaton, bankers; Patrons of Husbandry, George Rhea, supt., general store; Folckemer & Bro., tin-ware and stoves; R. W. Garrett, dry goods, etc.; George W. Cyrus, postmaster, stationary, and proprietor of *Camp Point Journal*; J. F. Hagerty, dry goods and millinery; M. D. L. Craver, clothing and tailor; A. B. Kelley, jeweler and nursery; Lorentz Zeigler, grocery and eating house; George Grunmy, boots and shoes; J. J. Lusk,



MAPLEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL
CAMP POINT



drugs, etc.; Peter Underwood, groceries; Geo. C. Bartells, drugs, etc.; E. B. Curtis, general store; Leggett & Batschy, lumber, etc.

The Adams county agricultural society, in the spring of 1876, purchased grounds and established the county fair in the immediate vicinity of the village, on a prosperous basis, the coming year being the fourth annual fair. Philip S. Judy, president; Richard Seaton, secretary.

Philip S. Judy, Wm. A. Booth and Adam R. Wallace have spent much time to effect the healthy condition of the society, and it is now believed that it rests on a permanent basis, and its success already assured.

Camp Point Guards were organized in 1877, and have erected an armory. Richard Seaton, Capt.; Jos. P. Lasley, 1st Lieut.; Henry Folekemer, 2d Lieut.

There are five churches in Camp Point. The Presbyterian organized in 1856, and built a comfortable place for public worship in 1868. The Methodist organized at nearly the same time, and erected a very good church in 1858. The Baptist organized and built a small but convenient church the same year. About 1860 the Catholics organized and built a pleasant church. The Christians organized and erected a very well arranged church in 1866. The Methodists, Christians, and Presbyterians are fairly prosperous.

The school-fund arising from the sale of the sixteenth section originally amounted to about fourteen hundred dollars, and was at an early date increased to twenty-two hundred, where it now remains.

MAPLEWOOD HIGH SCHOOL, CAMP POINT.

The village of Camp Point showed some indications of a future as early as 1847, when the mill, the blacksmith shop, the store and the post-office were followed by the school-house erected in 1853, which was probably the best finished and most comfortably arranged school-house in the county, and afforded sufficient facilities for school purposes for some two or three years, when, owing to the growth of the village, another school-house was demanded and was built in the west part of the village, which afforded school accommodations for a year or two more, when both houses became crowded, so that more school-room was found necessary.

In 1865 the question of a graded school was talked up by a number of the citizens, when in the spring of 1866 it was decided by a vote of the district that a school-house should be erected, of such dimensions as not only to afford ample room, but so graded as to afford facilities for *all* to obtain an education, not only in the common, but in the higher, branches of study. During the summer a block of ground was purchased, and a brick building, 66 x 80 feet, three stories high, was erected, though not completed until the summer of 1867, the entire cost amounting to \$25,000. The grounds were planted with maple-trees, from which fact was derived the well known name of "Maplewood."

Maplewood school was first organized in October, 1867, under the superintendency of Prof. S. F. Hall, a well-known educator from Princeton, Ill. Seven assistant teachers were employed to take charge of the different grades, and the next year it was found necessary to employ another, Prof. Hall remaining in charge for five years, when he retired, going to Payson, where he taught two years, when he again resumed his position as principal, which position he has continued to occupy until the present time. The average attendance of pupils has been about 500, of

whom about one-fifth were from other parts of the county, attending Maplewood to obtain instruction in the higher branches not usually taught in the common schools, special advantages being offered at Maplewood for the study of higher arithmetic, algebra, geometry, philosophy, botany, Latin, rhetoric, etc. The regular school term lasts for eight months, and is followed by a Normal course lasting four weeks, for the special training of those who desire to teach, and the result has been highly gratifying to the friends of the school, and a flattering testimonial is shown in the fact that about one-half of the teachers of the district of Adams county have been members of the classes of Maplewood.

LODGES.

Benjamin Lodge, No. 297, A. F. and A. M., began work under a dispensation issued by Grand Master Harrison Dills to John R. Warren, John A. Roth, Wm. L. Oliver, Ormond Noble, Jesse L. Reed, Ansel Warren and Joseph Keenan, during the summer of 1858. A new dispensation was issued to these brethren at the session of the Grand Lodge, October 6, 1858, and a charter was issued during the session held October 5, 1859. The lodge has had for master, John R. Warren, John A. Roth, W. L. Oliver, Samuel Mileham, M. D., M. P. Stewart, P. M. Herndon, Solomon Alspangh, George W. Cyrus (five years), Thomas Bailey, John H. Francis, Richard Seaton and Joseph P. Lasley. It now numbers 52 members.

Camp Point Chapter No. 170, Royal Arch Masons, was organized under a dispensation issued to George W. Cyrus, Thomas Bailey, Richard Seaton, Thomas A. Lyon, James W. Colwell, John H. Francis, Martin L. Stewart, Samuel Curlless, and Andrew Hughes, March 28, 1875. A charter was issued October 28. It numbers twenty-one members.

Camp Point Lodge No. 215, I. O. O. F., was chartered Oct. 17, 1856, the charter being issued to John Williamson, John F. Watson, John F. Alberty, John T. Hagerty, and James Nolan. The lodge has accumulated a fund of \$3,000 and has eighty members.

Point Camp Encampment No. 60, I. O. O. F., was organized by Thomas Bailey, Benjamin Cummins, Joseph Dickson, Jasper Asher, Richard Seaton, Jr., John S. Seaton, and George Grunty, under a charter issued Oct. 10, 1865.

CLAYTON TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the most beautiful and fertile townships in Adams county, her lands consisting of rich prairies interspersed with groves of timber bordering on little Missouri creek, which has its source in the western portion of the township, and flows east, dividing it nearly in the center. It is one of the richest agricultural districts in the county, and bounded on the north by Northeast township, south by Concord township, west by Camp Point township, and east by Brown county. The soil is a dark vegetable loam, highly productive, and nearly all tillable except the narrow bluff along the little Missouri. The farms are highly cultivated, and the improvements of a fine character. The staple crop is Indian corn, while quite a large area is devoted to grass and grazing.

Clayton, the only village in the township, is a thriving place of over one thousand inhabitants.

The main line of the Wabash railway extends across the township from east to west, a mile north of its southern boundary. At Clayton, the

Keokuk branch leaves the main line and runs in a northwesterly direction. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway also touches the northwestern corner.

The first white settlement of this township was in 1829, made about two and a-half miles north of where the village of Clayton is now located by Obediah Nicks, who settled with his family on the northwest corner of section 23. David M. Campbell, the second settler, came April 1830, and located on the southeast of section 21. He is the oldest living settler, and his son James still lives on this section. In the fall of 1830 Rev. John E. Curl settled on the southwest of section 31, where Wm. Curry now lives, and Jacob Pile, on section 23. In the fall of 1831 Daniel Pile settled on the farm now owned by John Logue on section 24. Mr. Pile was elected the first justice of the peace in the township. After 1833 settlers flocked in rapidly, and the public lands were soon converted into farms. In 1834 John Marrett, Rev. R. K. McCoy, Chas. McCoy and Edward Davis settled in the town.

The people early took an interest in educational matters, and as early as 1832 we find a school started in the township, which was taught by David M. Campbell, who was the first school teacher of the township, and had but one session a week, and that on Sunday, at the houses of the pioneers. At the present writing the township is divided into nine school districts with good school-houses, furnishing to at least nine hundred scholars a good English education. The township now has a population of about three thousand people, being in the neighborhood of an average of one family to each forty acres of land. The first marriage in the township was that of Josiah Gantz to Miss Curl. They were united in wedlock by Rev. David Wolf in the winter of 1830, on the farm now owned by Wm. Curry. The first death was Sarah J., infant daughter of David M. Campbell, in August, 1832.

In those early days hotels were "few and far between," and accommodations meager, but "heart room, house room," was the prevailing motto with many of those noble men who came to make a home and fortune in the great West.

Among that number were David M. Campbell and his kind-hearted spouse, whose hospitable natures never said no to the weary traveler seeking food or shelter. Though their cabin was but sixteen feet square they entertained and lodged as many as eleven of the aristocracy of Quincy at one time.

VILLAGE OF CLAYTON.

The present village of Clayton now has a population of over one thousand, and was laid out in the year 1834 by Chas. McCoy, Rev. Reuben K. McCoy and John McCoy, three brothers, of whom but one, John, is now living.

The town was located on the northeast quarter of section 34. Charles McCoy being an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, named their infant town Clay-ton in honor of the great statesman. The Rev. R. K. McCoy was for thirty years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Clayton. He erected the first residence in the place during the summer of 1834, and died in the year 1874, after a long and useful life, beloved by all who knew him. Chas. McCoy built and opened the first store with a small stock of goods, and sold to Sidney Parker of Quincy, a few months after, who con-

ducted the business for several years, then removed to Mt. Sterling, Brown County. Jason Wallace opened a store of general merchandise about the close of 1836, and continued a number of years, serving as postmaster at the same time. David M. Campbell erected the first hotel during the summer of 1835, and kept it for five years, when he sold it to C. McMurry. In the mean time Mr. Campbell had built a larger two-story building on the same lot, which he moved out on to his farm, a mile and a-half northwest of Clayton, in time of a deep snow, with nineteen yoke of oxen, having fastened long timbers under the house to serve as runners. It was an exciting occasion, and the whole neighborhood turned out to witness it. The building still stands, and is the residence of Sam'l Newhouse.

It is related that Clayton had been partially settled, and not proving satisfactory to the projectors of the enterprise, the buildings were nearly all moved out to farms, and the town almost abandoned for some years, but finally began to revive when the railway was built. Several additions have been made to the original town plat of Clayton, so that it is now situated on parts of sections 27, 34 and 35, at the junction of the Keokuk branch with the main line of the Wabash railway. It has had a steady substantial growth, and now boasts five churches, two large flouring mills, four hotels, two banks, a railroad machine shop, two large wagon manufactories, two marble-works, several dry goods, groceries and millinery stores, two hardware stores, a harness shop, jewelry store, photograph gallery, restaurant, blacksmith and barber shop, meat market, etc., etc. It also has that indispensable accompaniment of every prosperous town, a newspaper printing establishment. *The Clayton Enterprise* is a twenty-four-column paper owned and conducted by Rev. P. L. Turner & Son.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house was erected in the village in 1836. Amos Andrews taught in it. In 1877 the fine brick building, two-stories high, with seven rooms was built at a cost of sixty-five hundred dollars. Between the years 1836 and 37, several additions were made to the original building to supply the demands of the rapid growth of the vicinity, the last costing thirty-five hundred dollars. Early in 1877 it was destroyed by fire.

During this period many teachers were employed, the results of their good judgment and example is now clearly traceable in the high moral standard of the locality.

Of the many teachers who have been connected with this school, Amzi Black was among the first. Twenty-five pupils he commenced with, but the number rapidly increased as the town grew.

The names of Mrs. J. D. Herdshe, Mr. S. J. Morey, Rev. A. W. Bery, John W. Lummis, Wm. A. Wallace, Geo. L. Booth, O. W. Colegate and S. M. Irwin, will recall to their many pupils pleasant memories of their school days.

In 1849 the Clayton Academy was built by the First Presbyterian Church, and used for the High school. Mr. Edward Hnbery, a man of fine ability, taught successfully two years, and was succeeded by W. P. Manister and Sarah M. McCoy.

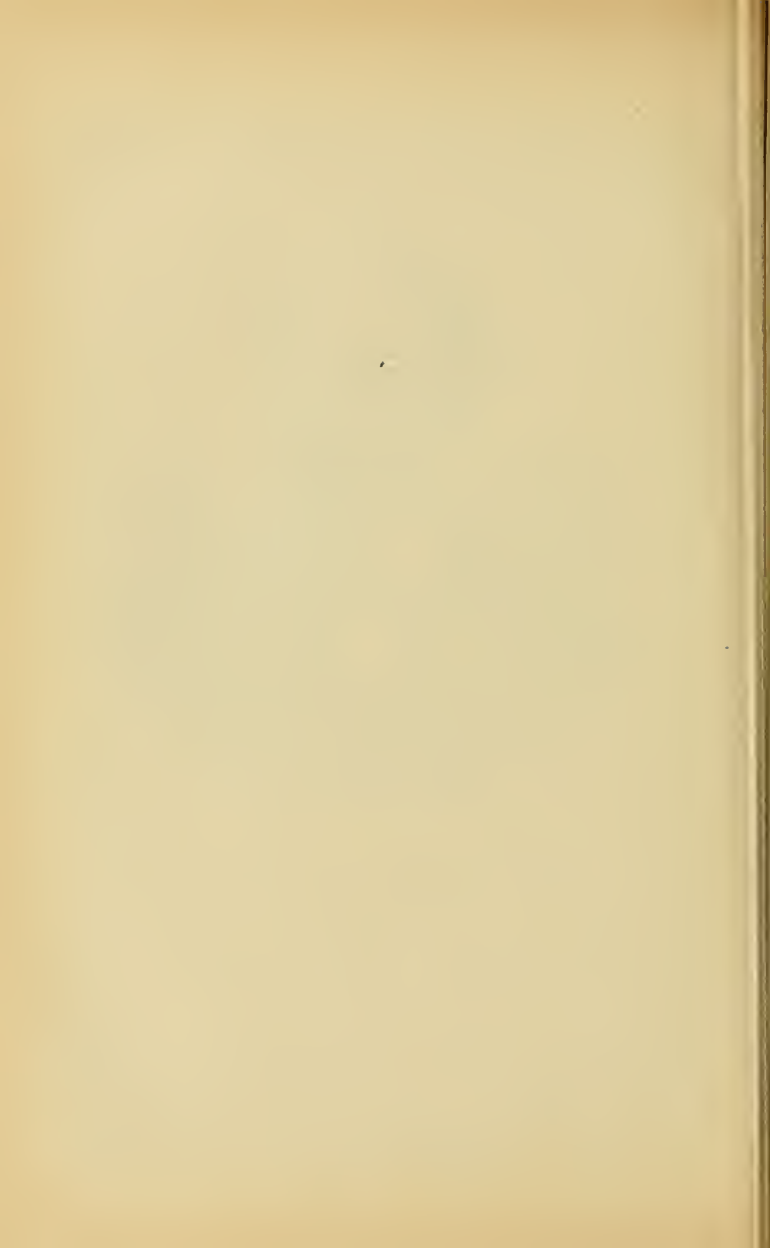
The board of directors at the present time are Messrs. E. W. Parker, Jacob Hazlett and H. R. Motter, who have proven themselves capable, and in their selection of teachers given satisfaction.

The Old Settlers Association of Adams and Brown counties was organ-



J. C. Logan

CLAYTON



ized at Clayton in the year 1869, the first president being John McCoy. Annual re-unions have been held at Clayton, excepting one year it was held at Mt. Sterling. From the proceedings of these meetings where they have talked over for two or three days at a time the struggles and history of the county, we have gathered much to make up our volume.

CHURCHES.

As a matter of interest in the religious progress of Clayton, we have selected the following historical facts.

Presbyterian Church.—The Presbytery of Schuyler, at its spring meeting in 1836, appointed a committee to organize a Presbyterian Church in Clayton. That committee consisted of the Rev. R. B. Dobbins and the Rev. Cyrus Riggs and Elder Joseph G. Walker. These brethren met at the residence of the Rev. R. K. McCoy, in Clayton, to transact the business assigned them by the Presbytery, on the 9th day of April, 1836. After prayer they received certificates of church membership from the following persons who expressed the desire to become members of the Presbyterian Church then about to be organized, viz.:

Joseph M. Phillips,
Nancy Phillips,
Caroline Phillips,
John McCoy,
Mary McCoy,

John McBratney,
Nancy Howes,
Octavia P. McCoy,
Isabella Bush,
Sarah McCoy,

Nancy McBratney,
Solomon Montgomery,
Charles K. McCoy,
Emeline McCoy,
Oliver Howes.

The first minister, and under God the Father of the Church, was the veteran missionary, Rev. Renben Kemper McCoy. He was among the standard bearers of the Presbyterian ministry in the west, a faithful and diligent servant, filled with the Spirit and consecrated to the work of his Master. At the session of Ebenezer Presbytery, in Paris, Kentucky, in October, 1833, Mr. McCoy received license to preach the Gospel. Shortly after his licensure he was married to Miss O. P. Hawkins, and entered on a missionary work in the southern part of Kentucky. He came to Illinois in April, 1834, and began at once the work to which he believed God had called him. One of his appointments was at the cabin of a Mr. Shields, near the site of the town of Camp Point. Here, after a few weeks labor, and with the assistance of Rev. Mr. Hardy, another pioneer preacher, he organized the Salem Presbyterian Church, with a membership of only eleven persons. In September, 1835, Mr. McCoy was ordained by the Presbytery of Schuyler, on the camp ground near Quincy. And now began his great life-work in the ministry of the Gospel, a work that closed only as his long day of life drew near and entered its quiet evening.

At the organization of the Presbyterian Church at Clayton, in 1836, Mr. McCoy became its faithful and efficient minister, and for twenty-nine years, the ripest and richest years of his life, he labored in the midst of this people. His longest absence from this church occurred in 1863, when for six months he was chaplain of the Third Regiment of Missouri Cavalry, whose colonel was our fellow-townsmen, Dr. T. G. Black.

The second minister of this church was the Rev. William W. Whipple, who is now engaged in the duties of the Gospel ministry in the city of Janesville. His ministry in the church of Clayton began April 1, 1866, and closed April 1, 1875.

Mr. Whipple was and is an able minister of the New Testament, one

who rightly divides the word of truth, a wise master-builder on the foundation which is laid, which is Christ the Righteous. While in the midst of this people he exalted the Cross of Christ in his preaching, and in his life was an example to the flock of God which he fed.

The third minister of this church is its present pastor, Rev. Edwin J. Rice. He began his labors in this church while a licentiate of Schuyler Presbytery, May 1, 1875. He was ordained on April 5th, and installed on April 26, 1876.

Having now spoken of the ministers, it is necessary to speak of the elders connected with the session of Clayton church. There have belonged to this session thirteen elders. At the organization of the church three elders were elected, viz.: Mr. John McCoy, Mr. Oliver Howes, and Mr. Joseph M. Phillips. Elder Phillips was dismissed to the church of Mt. Sterling in 1837, and is now dead. Elder Howes died in Clayton, Illinois, in his 77th year, February 24, 1876. He was a native of Massachusetts; settled in Illinois in the spring of 1831, and was an honored and efficient ruling elder in this congregation for the space of forty years.

Of the thirteen ruling elders who have belonged to the session of this church, eight have died and one is an elder in a neighboring church. Four are yet engaged in the performance of their arduous duties in our midst, viz.: Mr. John McCoy, Mr. A. S. McDowell, Mr. Charles Ballow, and Mr. William Kendrick.

Of the little band of fifteen, the first members of this church, nine have gone across the Jordan, and six now linger on its margin. Of the brethren, J. M. Phillips, John McBratney, Solomon Montgomery, Charles K. McCoy, and Oliver Howes; and of the sisters, Nancy Phillips, Mary McCoy, Isabella Bush, and Sarah McCoy, have died. Sister Caroline Phillips, now Mrs. Malone, is a member of the Mt. Sterling church. Elder John McCoy, and sisters Nancy Howes, O. P. McCoy, Emeline McCoy, and Nancy McBratney, yet live in our midst.

The roll of the membership of this church shows 460 names. Of these 460 members, eighty have died within our bounds; forty-two have been suspended for transgressing the rules of the church and the commands of the Scriptures; forty-five have removed from our bounds without a certificate of church membership, and 167 have been regularly dismissed by letter to other churches. The present membership of the church is 126.

Of the members of this church, six have entered the Gospel ministry. Their names are as follows: Abraham Vanstavoren, Samuel B. King, Daniel C. McCoy, William Paxton, John Leander King, and William Hendrickson. Of these six brethren, two have died, viz.: Mr. A. Vanstavoren and Mr. J. L. King. Mr. Vanstavoren was a graduate of Illinois College and of Lane Seminary. He entered the ministry at Montrose, Iowa, in 1855, the year of his graduation at the seminary. He died, after a term of five years of service in the ministry, at Kossuth, Iowa, in April, 1860. Mr. J. L. King was a graduate of Knox College and of Lane Seminary, where he completed his theological course of study in 1862. He preached first at Detroit, Michigan, whence he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he died in 1866.

For four years after its organization the church had no house of worship, their religious services being held in the District School building and wherever else the congregation could be assembled. Many of their

most interesting meetings were conducted beneath the great forest-trees on the camp-ground—the groves were their first temple.

In 1839 three lots in Clayton, Nos. 63, 64 and 65 Washington street, were donated to the church by Elder McCoy. These lots were worth about \$250. Here, on the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, was erected in 1840 a brick church, at a cost of \$3,000. In a few years afterward a tower and a bell were added. In 1865, the brick walls were removed and frame took their place. This frame building is still a comfortable and commodious house of worship, dedicated and set apart to the service of the living and true God. Besides the church building and the lots on which it is situated, the congregation possess a parsonage, No. 158 Jefferson street. This property was purchased of Mr. Thomas Lackey in 1870, at a cost of \$1,700.

In accordance with the act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, concerning corporations, approved April 18, 1872, this church, on the 4th day of January, 1873, became incorporated as the "First Presbyterian Church, of Clayton, Illinois," and on that day the following persons were chosen by the congregation as trustees for the term of three years, viz.: Albert F. Swope, James C. Miller, Jacob Hazlett, Samuel N. Black, Abel Lacky, Wm. M. Logue, and John H. Rateliff.

On March 12, 1876, the term of three years, for which these trustees were elected, having expired, a new board of trustees was elected for a like term by the congregation. This present board of trustees is composed of the following named persons, viz.: A. F. Swope, Jacob Hazlett, John H. Rateliff, Samuel N. Black, James Hazlett, John W. Smith, and Abel Lacky.

As we trace the history of the past forty years, and recall the scenes of the sanctuary, the language of Jacob comes to our lips: "Surely the Lord is in this place. This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven."

The Clayton Christian Church was organized in 1855, Dr. T. G. Black and others being the original members. The first elders were Dr. Black and George Lacklen. The edifice in which the society worship was erected in 1855, at a cost of \$3,500. The present elders are Dr. T. G. Black and W. B. Smith, while J. K. Smith, H. H. Curry, Wm. Staker, and H. H. Dodd are official deacons. The membership figures up at about one hundred and fifty, while seventy-five children attend the Sabbath-school. The present pastor is W. T. West.

The M. E. Church was organized about 1836. It was a part of Pulaski charge, and was afterward attached to the Columbus charge, and later to the Mt. Sterling circuit. The church services were held in school and private houses until 1850, when the first church edifice was erected on the site where the present edifice stands. The Board of Trustees at that time were Joseph Douglass, George McMurry, John C. Newton, James D. Hurd and Robert R. Garner, now all dead. That church was used twenty-five years, when it became inadequate and was removed, and the present fine brick structure erected in 1875, at a cost of \$7,000. The church has been reasonably prosperous. The Sunday-school is also quite large. P. L. Turner is the present pastor; Abel Gray, Jas. Kirkpatrick, Q. Burgess, Peter Omer, and W. R. Molter are the trustees, and Jas. Kirkpatrick, J. H. McMurry, Q. Burgess, Wm. Miller, Wm. Montgomery, Peter Omer, W. H. Hollis, and John Mills are the stewards. The present membership is one hundred and forty-five and seventy-five attend the Sunday-school.

LODGES.

Like all other advanced sections we find here the Masonic order in a healthy condition, doing a good work in the organization of the Masonic Relief Association, that now has a membership of 1,208 during the short period of five years. We copy from its constitution, article two, object: "The business and object of this association shall be to secure financial aid and benefit to the widows, orphans, or the legal representatives of the deceased members." The best life-insurance a man can invest in.

Following are the officers for 1878:

President.—H. G. Ferris, Carthage.
Vice-President.—C. H. Gilbirds, Clayton.
Secretary.—A. S. McDowell, Clayton.
Treasurer.—Jacob Hazlett, Clayton.

General Agents.—B. W. McCoy, Clayton; S. L. Roe, Clayton.
Medical Examiner.—G. W. Cox, M. D., Clayton.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Seaton, Camp Point.
Alex. McLean, Macomb.
Wm. L. Distin, Quincy.
R. W. A. A. Glenn, Mt. Sterling.
C. H. Gilbirds, Clayton.

Wm. Hanna, Keokuk Junction.
H. G. Ferris, Carthage.
E. E. Manson, Quincy.
C. M. Morse, Jacksonville.

Officers of Clayton Lodge, No. 147, A. F. & A. M., for 1879:

Jas. B. Coe, W. M.,
Jacob Hazlett, S. W.,
J. W. Marrett, J. W.,
A. S. McDowell, Treas.,

E. Hartman, Sec'y.,
Jas. A. Smith, S. D.,
F. M. Anderson, J. D.,
Jno. W. Smith, Tyler.

Officers of Clayton Chapter, No. 104, R. A. M., for 1879:

Benj. W. McCoy, H. P.,
T. G. Black, E. S.,
J. E. Cohenour, P. S.,

A. S. McDowell, Treas.,
H. P. Coe, E. K.,
Jacob Hazlett, C. H.,

J. B. Coe, R. A. Capt.
E. Hartman, Sec'y.,
John W. Smith, Tyler.

Officers of Delta Commandery, No. 48, K. T., for 1879:

Ben. W. McCoy, E. C.,
A. S. McDowell, Gen.,
Jacob Hazlett, Capt. G.,
T. G. Black, Prelate,

Jas. B. Coe, S. W.,
J. W. Marrett, J. W.,
A. R. Downing, Rec.,
Jas. Hazlett, Treas.,

N. W. Wright, St. Br.,
S. L. Roe, Sword Br.,
Jas. A. Smith, Warden,
B. W. Bryant, Capt. G'ds.

Number of members, fifty-seven.

The I. O. O. F., organized as early as 1852, with Dr. T. G. Black, N. G. It now has a list of about sixty-four members in good standing. The following officers were elected for 1879:

H. C. Jefferson, N. G.,
W. Jefferson, V. G.,

J. W. Anderson, R. S.,
G. W. Montgomery, Persa,

A. S. McDowell, Treas.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

Concord township was organized at the spring election in 1850. Edward Sharp was elected supervisor; Wm. Hobbs, clerk; David Hobbs, assessor, and Shannon Wallace, collector. The first settlements were made in 1832. John E. Wells settled on section 25, John Ausmus, on section 17, and O. H. Bennett, on section 9; soon after, the Wallaces and Hobbs's and Elijah Ellison. The first school-house was built on section 4, in 1835; the first teacher was Wm. Hobbs; the first ministers of the Gospel that preached in Concord township, were Granville Bond, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, J. B. Curl, of the Christian Church, and—Harvey, of the regular

Baptist church; William Hobbs, David Hobbs and John Ansmns, who were residents of the township, preached occasionally. The first marriage was Edgar Wells and Elizabeth Collins. The first birth was a child of Wm. and Mary Briscoe. It died soon after, and was the first death in the town. The first church was built in 1860, on section 30, by the Lutherans. The next and only other church building, was erected on section 23, by the people, for a Union church, but owned by the German Baptists or Dunkards.

The German Lutheran Church was organized in 1862 by the following members who established the church, and the following were made trustees: Henry Lessman, Christ Volbracht and Frank Kestner. First minister of the church was B. Burfeind, who was the regular minister for six years, followed by W. Dahlk, who remained two years and was succeeded by C. Meyer, who was with the church only one year, when J. W. Steffen came, who now is the regular minister for the congregation, which numbers twenty-five. The entire cost of the church, parsonage and four acres of land used as a cemetery was about \$2,000. The Lutheran denomination have services in the church every Sunday, and Sunday-school in the afternoon. The church is in a neat and pleasant place, and among a good class of industrious and religious people. The minister of this church teaches school during the week, devoting one-half of the time to instruction in German, the balance in English. There is an average attendance in the school of twenty-three scholars.

In the north and northwest portions of the township the soil is excellent. In the southern part there is more timber and broken land.

COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP.

Columbus township is situated about eighteen miles from Quincy in a northeasterly direction. The first settlement made in Columbus township was in 1830, when James Thomas left Kentucky and settled on section 30. He was followed by Jacob Connor, Clements Wilks, George Johnson, Matthew Ray, Philip Ray, George Smith, William Roseberry, W. L. Wilmot, and Jas. Wisehart. The town of Columbus was laid out by County Surveyor Williams, under the direction of Willard Graves, in March, 1835. The first sale of lots took place in March, 1836, and nearly one hundred houses were erected that year. Francis Turner and John Robison also settled about 1835. Col. George Smith, who figured prominently in the township, settled on section 4, Oct. 20, 1836. Daniel Harrison and Abraham Jonas, the latter a prominent citizen, and whose son, B. F. Jonas, is now United States Senator from Louisiana, settled in Columbus village in 1836 and 1837. T. H. Castle, Frederick Collins, Clement Nance and many others soon followed. The original plan was to make Columbus the county seat of the county, and it was located at the nearest practicable point to the geographical center. The exact center was in Gilmer, about a mile west of the site of the town; but that tract was military land, and owned by parties in the East whose whereabouts were not known, and consequently it was not accessible. The village grew rapidly and prospered for several years. About 1840 the county seat contest between Columbus and Quincy began to be agitated, and grew hotter until 1841, during which time a newspaper called the *Columbus Advocate*, was established in the village by a man named E. Ferry, in the interest of Columbus. Mr. Abraham Jonas, above mentioned, being a writer of considerable ability, penned several articles

upon the then all-absorbing question, in favor of the Columbus interests, and sent them to the Quincy papers for publication, but they were refused; hence the birth of the *Advocate*, to which he became the chief contributor. The county was thoroughly canvassed by speakers of note on both sides, and an election was held to decide the contest in August, 1841. Columbus received a majority of nearly a hundred votes. The county commissioners met to arrange for removing the books and papers from Quincy to Columbus, and the majority opposed it, Wm. Richards and Eli Seehorn objecting, and Col. George Smith favoring the removal. A writ of mandamus was issued to compel them to act. A hearing was had with a verdict from the Circuit Court in favor of the removal. The Quincy people took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and pending the decision the Legislature met and passed an act dividing the county, the western portion remaining Adams, the eastern half, including Columbus, was named Marquette. The people refused to organize the new county, and at the following session of the Legislature, a little more territory was added to the new county and the name changed to Highland. The people still refused to organize, and the new county remained without officers, except judicial officers, the new county being attached to Adams county for all judicial purposes. The old magistrates held over and their acts were legalized by the Legislature after the difficulty was settled. The new county remained in that condition until the adoption of the State constitution in 1848, which provided for the reattachment of it to Adams county.

Religious exercises were held by the Presbyterian, Methodist and Christian societies at the private residences and school-houses in the township until 1836, when the Christian society erected a house of worship in the village. The Presbyterian society built a church in 1838 which still stands. The Methodist society erected their first church several years later. These are the only denominations ever represented by societies until very recently. The Presbyterian society has since been discontinued. The first school-house in the township was built on section 30 in 1834 or 1835; and in 1836 one was built in the village, and others followed as the needs of the settlers required. A Mr. Bartholomew and his sons Gilead and Sannel, erected the first steam mill on section 3 in 1835. It was a grist and saw mill. Later it fell into the hands of the Mormons, who contemplated strongly making a settlement and starting a town there, but when they were driven from Nauvoo they abandoned the idea, and some years later the mill was removed. The second steam mill was erected in the village about 1865, by Lock & Hendricks, and is still doing some business. Willard Graves erected a saw-mill on McKee's creek, on section 16, about 1838, which ran several years and was finally abandoned.

Daniel Harrison was the first to commence merchandising; he afterward associated with him Abraham Jonas. John F. Battell, L. Davis, F. Collins, A. Touzalin, Sen., and Clement Nance were all engaged in merchandising. W. D. McCann established a cabinet shop and continued many years. Lytle Griffin was the first in the saddlery and harness business. Thomas Greenleaf and Sons manufactured wagons and buggies quite extensively. M. T. Greenleaf introduced the first machine lathe. Thomas Durant ran a wool carding machine with animal power; afterward the business was enlarged and a steam engine added by H. H. Butler. Henry Pratt and others erected a mill and successfully for a time made linseed oil.

The township organization law went into effect in 1850, and the first

election of officers occurred in April of that year. Alexander M. Smith was elected supervisor; A. Touzalin, Jr., town clerk; John P. Nichols, assessor; Wm. Roseberry, collector; Andrew Redmond and Jas. A. Bell, justices. During the war of the rebellion Columbus township put her shoulder to the wheel and demonstrated her loyalty by word and deed, coming up with her quota of men at every call of the government.

Columbus has had several fires. In 1847 Capt. A. Touzalin, Sr.'s store burned; soon after Nance & Castle's store, warehouse, etc., and Touzalin and Hutton's store were destroyed the same night, with all their contents; supposed to be the work of incendiaries. In 1863 A. Touzalin's store was burned, with all its contents; also in 1866, on the night of the 22d of June, the post-office with D. Whitlock's and A. Elliott's store were robbed and burned by an incendiary, who was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

The Masons have a well organized and worked lodge; also the Odd Fellows and Good Templars.

The following panther story is narrated by Orestes Ames: Samuel Furgeson lived near Columbus, and had two sons, who, in 1830, went into the woods to hunt for the cows. During their rambles they came to the trunk of a fallen tree, which lay a little up from the ground. They climbed on to the log, when a sight met their gaze which would have eurdled the blood of less courageous boys. By the side of the log at their feet lay a mother panther with two cubs. They espied each other simultaneously. A little dog accompanying the boys began to bay at the panther, which at once put herself in an attitude for defense. One of the boys started for a endgel to give battle. The panther made no effort to escape, but stood her ground to protect her family. While warding off the attacks of the dog, her tail slipped through the crevice under the log; and quick as thought one of the boys seized it with a firm grasp, and bracing himself against the log held on till his brother beat her to death with his club. They carried the young ones home, and months after sold one of them to a menagerie, the other escaped while on the way to Quincy, and was afterward killed.

CHURCHES.

The First Baptist Church of Columbus township was organized March 13, 1879, at the Independent school-house, on section 3, by Rev. Silas Odell and Rev. Mr. Wood, with fourteen constituent members, Elijah Marsh and wife and daughter Nellie, Mrs. Margaret R. Demoss, Perry C. Edward, America, Franees and Anna Demoss, Flora and Ella Demoss, John Demoss and wife. Rev. Silas Odell is the elder.

The M. E. Church.—In speaking of the Methodist Church and circuit of Columbus, a writer says: The circuit, when first organized, embraced the counties of Pike, Adams, Hancock, Schuyler and Brown. The following preachers have traveled the circuit: Carter, Hadly, Griggs, Hitchcock, Clampit, Oliver, William and Edward Rutlage, Piper, Cromwell, McMurphy, Taylor, Kimber, Butler, Houts, Shim, Young, Lyon, Powell, Shunk, Owens, Hutcheson, Gooding, Kabrick, Sinnock, Gregg, and Bryant.

German Methodist.—The brick church now owned and used by the German Methodists was built in 1842. The membership of the society at Columbus is eighty-two. A. A. McNeal is steward and class-leader; A. B. McNeal and Sylvester Truit are class-leaders, J. Cain exhorter, and D.

Whitlock, Sunday-school superintendent. The class that has since resulted in the organization of the Mt. Pleasant and Pleasant Grove societies, and the building of churches at these points, was organized in 1832, at the house of John Yeargain, Sr., in township 1 south, range 7 west, section 31. The Mt. Pleasant society now has ninety members, the Pleasant Grove eighteen. At Mt. Pleasant E. A. Yeargain is steward, and M. M. Yeargain and J. Q. Lawless are class-leaders; at Pleasant Grove, H. Vickers is steward, and J. T. Sparks, class-leader.

The Paloma Society has eighty members, and has A. G. Lanning—a local preacher on the circuit for a quarter of a century—as its pastor. The circuit is composed at the present (1879) of Columbus, Paloma, Mt. Pleasant and Pleasant Grove societies. It owns a very fine parsonage property, that cost the circuit \$2,500, situated at Paloma. It was built under the administration of Rev. James Sincock. The churches at Mt. Pleasant and Pleasant Grove were built in 1866, the centenary year of American Methodism, under administration of Rev. C. Rowell.

ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Ellington is composed of a regular Congressional town, and a fraction, averaging about three miles in width, extending to the river. It is, therefore, nine miles by six, and contains an area of fifty-four square miles, being the largest township in Adams county. It lies north and east of Quincy, and originally included that portion of the city north of Broadway. Ellington is bounded on the north by Ursa and Mendon, east by Gilmer, south by Melrose and the city limits, and west by the Mississippi river. The north line of the township is the base line of 40 degrees parallel of latitude, the same extending through Philadelphia. The surface is undulating, and in some parts quite broken, was originally half timber and half prairie. The rare fertility of its soil, which is composed nearly equally of mineral and vegetable properties, the superior drainage, so well adapting it to a great variety of crops, and diversity of seasons, and the superior class of improvements which dot its beautiful farms, have won for it the cognomen of "Banner" township. Several creeks with their numerous branches checker its surface. Cedar, the largest of them, originates in a large spring a mile or two northeast of Quincy, and flows south of west to the river. Leonard's or Homan's creek has its source near the center of the township, in one of the largest and finest springs in the county, once owned by Capt. Leonard, from whom it and the creek take their names. Mill creek, along whose borders is the most broken and sterile portion of the township, flows across the northeast corner.

The bottom lands, of which there are a number of square miles, are chiefly in a wild, uncultivated state, but will eventually be reclaimed and made valuable.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, also used by the Wabash Company, enters Ellington a mile south of the northwest corner, and extends diagonally to Quincy in the southwest corner, and the Quincy & Burlington Railroad leads up along the bluff, almost directly north.

The society of the township is cosmopolitan, made up of inhabitants of varied birth-place and nationality, although a majority of the pioneer settlers were natives of Kentucky. The first settlement was made in 1828, by Samuel Seward, on section 23, who was soon followed by Henry Jacobs



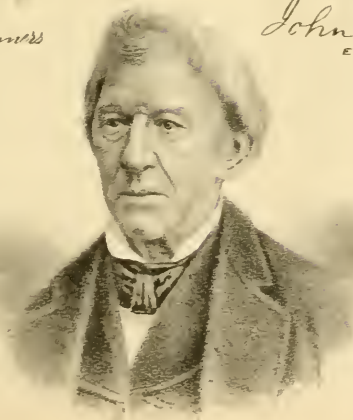
John Powell
ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP



Richard Summers
ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP



John W. Hume
ELLINGTON



John L. Powell

years, and now its only visible monument is a small blacksmith shop. A. Y. Davis figured prominently among the Bloomfielders as a merchant and grain dealer for several years, about 1856. The religious proclivities of the village are chiefly Catholic, and the only house of worship in the place was erected by that denomination about 1862. From 1861 the village rapidly declined. It has now some twenty dwellings, chiefly farmers', and the only place of trade is kept up by a bachelor named J. G. Kappus, who has seen the star of its hope rise and set.

Ellington is densely populated by a moral, intelligent and thrifty people, contains three substantial church edifices, a Methodist, a Presbyterian and a Methodist Protestant, has the usual number of prosperous schools, and no more beautiful farms and cheery homes can be found in any part of the State.

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township derives its name from the creek of the same name, running through it from east to west, the creek having been so named from a cascade, or waterfall of considerable size, in the stream. It is situated in the southwest corner of Adams county; is bounded on the north by Melrose, east by Payson, south by Pike county, and west by the Mississippi river. Fall Creek is a fractional town, being cut in an irregular form by the river; is seven miles wide on the north line, and less than five on the south line. Its surface is considerably diversified, the bluff lands, comprising two-thirds of its area are quite rolling, traversed by several creeks and brooks which furnish abundant water supply and ample drainage. The largest of these is Mill creek, which was once the seat of the pioneer mill from which it derived its name, flowing diagonally across the northwest corner, on whose banks the village of Millville is located. Ashlon creek heads about the north boundary of the township a mile and a-half west of the east line, and flows southwesterly emptying near the center of the west line. Fall creek enters the township a mile south of the northeast corner, its course is meandering, and its mouth a little north of the southwest corner. A luxuriant growth of timber covered three-fourths of the township, and the prairie grass the remainder. The soil is a dark sandy loam, with a substratum of lighter color strongly impregnated with sand and gravel, and a sub-soil of limestone. This composition admirably adapts it to the production of the cereals and fruits. Wheat, of which very large crops are grown, amounting in the aggregate to over 100,000 bushels in a single season, may be considered the staple crop, though corn is extensively planted, and yields a rich harvest to the husbandmen. Much attention is given to fruit growing; indeed Fall Creek can boast of some of the largest and finest apple and peach orchards in the United States. One formerly the property of Clark Chatten (deceased) contains over 125 acres of the choicest varieties.

Limestone abounds everywhere along the bluffs, and many fine quarries are being profitably worked. At Millville six large patent kilns are in active operation, employing sixty-five men, and turning out large quantities of the finest lime, which finds a ready market in various parts of Illinois and other States.

The bottom lands, comprising the other third of the township, are inexhaustible in their productive resources; and only need some additional drainage and protection from the river to become some of the most magnificent and valuable farming lands in the world. Even now, with the threatening

floods and malaria. many laughing fields of waving grain greet the eye of the traveler at this time of the year—June—as he glides along the base of the bluff behind the iron horse or sails down the “Father of Waters” upon the back of an “Eagle.”

The Quincy, Alton & St. Louis railroad cuts this town diagonally from northwest to southeast along the edge of the bottom, furnishing an outlet for the shipment of its abundant productions. There are three stations within its limits, Millville, the first south of Quincy, Bluff Falls and Fall Creek. The latter, at the junction of the Hannibal branch, is quite a shipping point for live stock and farm produce. It is the seat of Fall Creek post-office.

Millville, the only village in the township is about seven and a-half miles southeast of Quincy, and contains less than a hundred inhabitants. It was laid out in 1835 by Michael Mast, John Coffinan and Stephen Thomas, in the center of section 6, taking a corner from land of each. For a time it gave promise of growth. Michael Mast erected a large store and filled it with a stock of general merchandise, and for a time commanded considerable trade. In later years the business fell into the hands of Amos Beebe, and finally shrunk into the modest dimensions of a very small grocery, which is now the only mercantile establishment in the place. Early in its history the saw and grist mill on Mill creek did considerable business, and a large steam ferry plied between a point opposite Millville and Marion City—now extinct—on the Missouri side, furnishing a great thoroughfare for emigrant travel as late as 1859. The chief feature of importance at the place now is the half dozen large lime kilns and stone quarries, employing over sixty men. Marblehead is the post-office.

Justice I. Perigo was the first white man who sought a home in Fall Creek. He settled south of the present site of Millville in 1821: but being a regular frontiersman he made little show at improvements. In June, 1823, John C. Thomas came to the township and moved on to the same farm where Perigo settled; Col. Headley and Mr. Slayton, the father of Fernando Slayton, for many years a prominent citizen of Fall Creek, came the same year. Headly and Thomas settled on the bottom. Zephaniah Ames and Ebenezer Harkness came in April, 1824, the former settling on section 13, the latter on 17. Amos Beebe, Amos Bancroft, Mr. Crandall, Daniel Moore, Holman Bowles, Mr. Journey and Thomas Carr were among the early pioneers, as was also William Thompson who came some later. Among the men who have been most prominent we may name Clark Chatten, Eli Seehorn, Ed. Seymore and Robt. Rankin.

The first marriage was that of Amos Bancroft and Ardelia Ames, in the winter of 1824-25. The first child born was Priscilla Crandall, afterwards the wife of Josiah Thomas, in 1825. The first death was old Mr. Slayton, of consumption, in 1825.

The first school-house was erected on section 16, in 1825, and Levi Wells taught the first school in it the following winter. The first sermon was preached by an itinerent Methodist preacher named Medford in 1826. The first house of worship was erected by the Baptists in Josiah Thomas' woods in 1822. The first permanent church edifice was built by the Methodist Protestant society, on section 23, near the falls of Fall creek, in 1844. A lady member worked the date in the curtains. The first Sunday-school was organized at the residence of Zephaniah Ames, in 1832, by Deacon Chatten and Elder Sweet. Amos Bancroft, Daniel Moore and Rial

Crandall built the first saw mill on Mill creek, late in 1824. In 1831 a grist mill was erected which supplied the surrounding country with bread-stuffs.

Fall Creek township contains a population of nearly three thousand inhabitants; has six school-houses, four of stone, one brick and one frame; two church edifices, a Christian and a German Lutheran. It ranks among the first in the county in fertility of the soil and the character of its farm improvements.

PANTHER STORIES.

The following true anecdotes, related by Orestes Ames, show that the pioneers in this section of Illinois were confronted by other and even graver obstacles than those incident upon subduing the wilderness.

During the summer of 1827, an unusual disturbance was heard about the pig pen of "Old John Thomas," in Fall Creek township. He owned two powerful and ferocious dogs; and his boys and the dogs immediately started on a tour of investigation. The dogs soon got scent of the pork-seeker, and all hands gave chase. After pursuing the animal—which was supposed to be a wolf—some distance, the dogs overtook and caught it in a hazel thicket. A desperate combat at once ensued. The panther, for such he proved to be, threw himself on to his back as the best position for defense. The dogs attacked him from each side; partially protected by the thick brush, they fought, until finally enraged to desperation one of them sprang upon the panther and seized him by the throat; the other dog caught him by the hind leg, thus preventing the powerful beast from using his claws; they held on until he was strangled to death. He measured seven and a half feet from tip to tip.

The next summer—1828—Stephen Robinson, an old frontier hunter, was coming up the bottom between Quiney and Millville, accompanied by his two dogs, in search of a stray horse, when the dogs treed a full grown panther up a tall hickory. Mr. R. was in a quandary what to do; he had no gun, and he could not afford to lose his game. He finally decided to climb for it, so throwing aside the bridle and his coat, started up the tree. The panther, not feeling in a fighting mood, retreated before him nearly to the top and walked out upon a large branch, and, turning about, stood face to face with his plucky pursuer, who attempted to shake him off. The animal now started toward him on the limb. Having no better weapon of defense, Mr. Robinson took off his old slouch hat, and as the panther approached struck it in the eyes with all his might. The blow caused it to lose its balance, it fell to the ground and was dispatched by the dogs.

CHURCHES.

Christian Church.—Among the early settlers of Fall Creek township were Holman Bowles, Alexander Fruit and John Hickerson, who with their families were members of the Christian Church. They began to assemble together for worship in their cabins as early as 1831. Rev. Jesse Bowles preached for them occasionally, and the believers in the faith increased in number until in 1840, when they organized regularly, Revs. John B. Curl and John Rigdon officiating. Holman Bowles, Jesse Fruit and Albert Morris were elected elders, and John Featheringill and James Lewis chosen deacons. The society held services in school-houses until 1851, when it had attained sufficient strength in numbers and purse to

erect a house of worship which they built that year. It is a substantial brick structure 40x50 feet in size located upon section 2. The church continued to grow until in 1865 it contained over 200 members. It is the parent of the Payson Christian Church, and is the second oldest society of that denomination in Adams county. It now numbers a hundred members, and has a Sunday-school of fifty scholars. The society contributes \$500 per annum for religious purposes. Rev. Thos. S. Newnon is the officiating pastor; George Ramsey, L. G. Carr and Samuel T. Carr are the elders; and George I. McNutt and Henry Bowles, deacons.

German Lutheran Church.—A considerable number of Germans having settled in Fall Creek township, they organized a Lutheran society, and erected a stone edifice in 1860, upon section 9. Their church numbers more than 100 members. They have regular preaching by a gentleman from Quincy. These are the only two houses of worship in the township. There are quite a large number of Methodist people in Fall Creek who attend at Fall Creek chapel, just in the edge of Payson township.

GILMER TOWNSHIP.

The first settlers were George Wigle, who settled in 1829 on section 34—he built a log cabin and made other improvements—Benjamin Walby, an Englishman by birth, Jacob Smith, John Thomas, Mr. Franks and Mr. Riddle. In November, 1831, John Yeargain and family came, and soon after Daniel Harrison and others. These men were good citizens, their occupation that of farming, they were poor and enjoyed but few of the luxuries of life, but they were cheerful, contented and hospitable.

The first sermon was preached at John Yeargain's, by David Hobbs, in the year 1832. In the same year John Hunter, a preacher of the M. E. Church, preached at the same place. Soon after a class was organized consisting of the following persons: John Yeargain and wife, Jacob Sharp and wife, Weaver Potter and wife, George Kuntz and wife, Naney G. Tate and W. T. Yeargain. Soon after this others were added. David Carter, who was the first circuit-rider, commenced his labors in the year 1832. The class continued to meet at John Yeargain's until thought best to move it elsewhere. Meetings were then held successively at Jacob Sharp's, Mr. Notson's, then at John Yeargain's, thence to a log school-house on what is now known as the old telegraph road. From there it moved to Mr. Brunton's, then after a short time to a school-house known as Mount Pleasant, and built in 1836, where meetings were held until 1865, when they built a church on section 27. During the year 1832 David Hobbs and John Curl preached at various times at the residence of John Yeargain, whose house was open with a welcome to preachers of all denominations. Also at other times John Kirkpatrick, Samuel Griggs and John Ham of the Methodist Episcopal Church, John Wolf, a Dunkard, preached frequently at Daniel Harrison's, and Wm. Roberts, a Baptist, preached at various places. There are at present three Methodist Episcopal churches, one German Methodist Episcopal church, two Christian churches, one Lutheran and one Catholic church in Gilmer.

The first marriage was that of Mr. William Lamberth to Miss Naney G. Tate, December, 1832. The ceremony was performed by Judge James Ralston.

The first birth was a child of Daniel Harrison, and the first death that of John Bayne, in November, 1834.

The township was named in honor of Dr. Thornton Gilmer.

The first election was held at what was known as Mr. Pitts' school-house, on section 15, April 2, 1850. The first judges of election were John Rice, — Hobbs and Wm. B. Finley clerk; first supervisor was J. F. Bartell; first magistrate under township organization, was Paris T. Judy; first town clerk, Wm. Morrow; first assessor, Philip S. Judy; first overseer of poor, Jeremiah Ballard; first collector, David Chase; first commissioners of highways, Robert Breedlove, Charles Gilmer, and Jacob Smith, who afterward served one term in State Senate; first treasurer, John Lawless; second treasurer, Geo. W. Thompson; first trustees of school, Geo. W. Thompson, Eli Williams, Benj. Walby, and D. L. Pedow; second trustees of school, Thornton Gilmer, John Bartell, Abner Chase, and John Finch. The first school was taught by Miss Ellis, a missionary from the East, in 1833. At present there are in the township six schools.

An incident in the history of Gilmer township which occurred as early as 1832, is remembered by the citizens of the county who have survived that period. It was in the month of April a snake hunt was participated in by the citizens generally, on the North and South mill creeks; several hundred snakes were killed in a day. During the hunt a cave since known as the "Burton Cave," was discovered by Tilford Hogan and Perry Kling-smith. The genuine accounts of the startling numbers to which these snakes existed at that period would lend a very material aid to the imagination of a Dante. The only survivors of Gilmer township, who lived there in 1831, are Wm. T. Yeargain and his brothers John P., M. M., and E. A. Yeargain.

The first goods were sold in 1832, by Daniel Harrison, who kept a store on section 30. In the year 1835 he moved his house and goods to Columbus, where he took as partner in the dry goods and pork-packing business Abraham Jonas, who was a member of the legislature. Columbus was laid off by Wm. Graves, in the year 1835.

The poor-house and farm are in Gilmer, the present overseer is Madison Doran. There are three miles of the C., B. & Q. railroad in Gilmer township. The land of this township consists of about two-thirds prairie and one-third timber; it is productive. It is settled by an intelligent class of people. Its church and school privileges are excellent.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church, of Fowler, was organized September 1, 1862, by Rev. A. Fisser, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, near Burton, who had the charge until the summer of 1864. The congregation held their meetings in a school-house near Cliola Station. At Christmas, 1864, the Congregational pastor, Rev. Carl E. Conrad, of Quincy, took the charge till Pentecost, 1872. Under his auspices the congregation built a church in Fowler, in the fall of 1868, dedicated June 20, 1869, and accepted a congregational constitution, and changed her name to "Evangelical Church." From November, 1872, Rev. P. Kleinlein, of Keokuk Junction, took care of the congregation until Rev. Theodor Braener was called, who came January, 1873, as the first settled pastor, under whose auspices a Lutheran constitution was again accepted, Feb. 5, 1873. From February, 1876, the present pastor, Heinrich Decker, has been in charge. The congregation consists of twenty-five families, and has a parochial school, taught by the minister, of about twenty-five to

thirty children. The pastor has also the charge of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Petri Church, in Coatsburg (about twenty families), and of a little congregation near Columbus (eight families).

HOUSTON TOWNSHIP.

It will be seen by reading the following, that Houston is not a very extensive township, but still possessing a name, and many prominent men, who have long been residents. Most of the business of that locality is transacted in Quincy. The post-office of this township is located at York Neck. Among the first settlers, however, were Horace Reynolds, David Strickler, Henry A. Cyrus, Samuel Woods and Mr. Willard. A town site was laid out on the southwest quarter of section 34, in 1839, by Henry A. Cyrus and Levi T. Benton, and named Houston, in honor of General Sam Houston, of Texas. The town was a complete failure except in giving the township a name when afterwards organized. The population of the township at present is nearly 1,500. There is a railroad station on the east side, called Chatten, in honor of B. I. Chatten, of Quincy. The station comprises one store owned by Joseph W. Strickler, and the residence of James E. McDavitt, Esq., late supervisor. The location of Houston is 2 north of the base line, and range 6 west of the 4th principal meridian. It is twenty-five miles from Quincy in a northeast direction on the west side of the township. Some of the most prominent citizens of Houston are E. H. Bennett, Samuel Woods, Martin Sherrick, Wesley Strickler, J. E. McDavitt, R. H. Downing, Wm. M. McFarland, Wm. Willard, Horace Reynolds, Stephen Groves, Bradley Stewart. The land is nearly equally divided between timber and prairie. The soil is good and produces excellent crops. Fine farms and wealthy farmers are common, and taking the township as a whole it will compare favorably with any in the county.

HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This portion of the county, tradition informs us, received its name from a creek, which the early pioneers called "Honey Creek," on account of the very large number of "bee trees," found along its banks by them. The stream and township, thus aptly termed, has continued to bear the name. Among the first settlers were the Whites, Jabez Lovejoy, Gooding, Byler, Fletcher and others. The settlers were pleased on account of the large supply of timber adjacent to the prairie. The first settlement made in the township was made at Walnut point. For many years a New York and Boston land company held possession of many of the best sections in the county, and for that reason many emigrants were detained from settling in the township. The first Justice of the Peace was Jabez Lovejoy, Esq., who was also the first supervisor. John Byler held the position of Justice for many years. "Froggy Prairie," since Squire Byler's advent into the township, presents quite a different aspect. This township is well-watered, and the prairie and timber being crossed by many streams, it has great advantages for stock purposes. The C. B. & Q. railroad crosses the southwestern portion of the township, and has two stations—Paloma and the town of Coatsburg; the latter of which is quite a flourishing village, having become historical and famous as the competitor of the city of Quincy in the last county seat contest, which is so fresh in the memory of the citizens of this county.

Coatsburg was surveyed and platted by R. P. Coats, in January, 1855, and derives its name from him. It is on the C., B. & Q. railroad, seventeen miles northeast of Quincy, and is surrounded by a fine farming country. It has three churches—Baptist, Methodist and Lutheran, three dry-goods and grocery stores, one drug and hardware store, one harness shop, two blacksmith shops, one shoe-shop, one tinshop, a public hall, a good flouring mill, owned and operated by P. S. Judy & Co., which is doing a fine business; also a lumber yard. It has a graded school, of which Mr. R. P. Gray is principal, a young man of much ability. The school is well advanced, and does credit to its management. Coatsburg is an excellent shipping point, and its business is steadily and surely increasing.

The St. Petri church, of Coatsburg, was organized July 15th, 1862, by the Rev. A. Fismer, who had charge until some time in 1865, when he was succeeded by the Lutheran Ministers, Revs. Kornbaum, Stockmeyer, and Kleinlein. Since 1873 the Lutheran minister of Fowler has had charge of the church. August 11, 1878, the church was reorganized, and afterwards built a new church, which was dedicated on the 17th day of November, of the same year.

KEENE TOWNSHIP.

This township consists of fine prairies interspersed with belts of timber. The first settlement of this township dates back to about the year 1834, when the pioneer commenced the culture of its soil, and the use of its valuable timber, which have been a rich source of revenue to the community. The township throughout is well watered, and this fact alone would make it valuable as a stock-raising section. South Fork, Thurman Creek, Middle Fork and Big Neck Creek are the principal streams of the township.

Loraine is an outgrowth of the Carthage Branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. The town was laid out by Messrs. Woods and Leinberger in December, 1870, during the time the railroad was in progress. James H. Wade built a store-house and did a general merchandising business in the winter of 1870; in 1871 James H. Wade was appointed post-master. Christopher Seals, in the spring of 1871, built a store-house and dwelling, and did a general merchandise business, and also kept a hotel known as the "Traveler's Rest." S. P. Hatton, in the summer of 1871, built a blacksmith shop and dwelling. Dr. James S. Akins, in the summer of 1871, built a dwelling and office and practised medicine. James A. Wade, in the spring of 1872, built a dwelling and wagon shop. James H. Wade, in the spring of 1872, built a store-house, which was occupied by D. P. Lowary, who does a general merchandising business. George A. Yenter, in the spring of 1872, built a dwelling and grain house, bought and shipped grain, and also bought and shipped live-stock. P. S. Cavilee, in the spring of 1873, built a drug-store. E. J. Selleck, in the summer of 1873, built a grist mill, which, before its completion, he sold to George Jackson and son. Rust and Barniber, in the spring of 1874, built a blacksmith shop. Drs. Coffield and Akins, in the spring of 1875, built a drug-store and office, and did a general drug business and also practised medicine, and in August of the same year Dr. Akins was appointed post-master, and remained in office until January, 1878, after which James Coffield was appointed to the position. George A. Yenter, in the winter of 1875, bought



Michael Stinner
KEENE TOWNSHIP



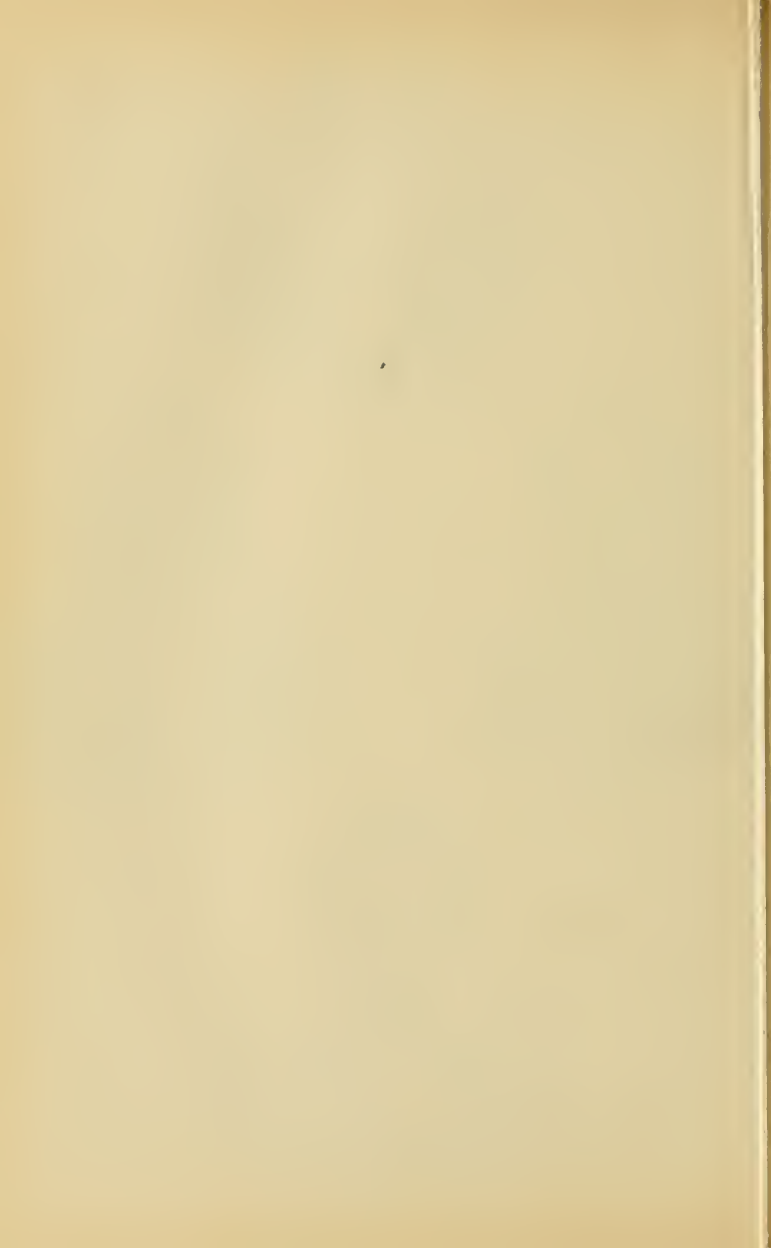
C. Seals
KEENE TOWNSHIP



Joseph Seals
KEENE TOWNSHIP



J. P. Hardy
KEENE TOWNSHIP



the building occupied by P. S. Cavilee for a drug-store, and laid in a stock of dry-goods, groceries, and a general stock of merchandise. John J. Banks is also engaged in merchandising and the railroad business. Drs. Coffield and Aikens are doing a fair business in drugs, and also have a good medical practice. G. A. Yenter is engaged in the stock and grain business. D. P. Lowery is doing an agricultural business, and is also a dealer in railroad ties, and an insurance agent. S. P. Hatton is carrying on the blacksmith business. Frank Rettig is carrying on wagon making and blacksmithing, and doing a good business. In fact, all seem to be prosperous. The town is well situated and is calculated to do and maintain a good business. Its tie and wood trade is a great source of revenue to the business of the town. Christopher Seals, in the spring of 1876, enlarged his store-room by building a two-story addition, the upper story of which was fitted up for an Odd Fellows' hall. D. P. Lowary also built a two-story house; the first floor was fitted up for agricultural implements, and the second floor for church purposes. Henry Goodnow, in 1876, built a large two-story building; the first floor was fitted up for a store-room, and in the spring of 1877 it was occupied by G. A. Yenter, who did a general merchandise, grain and live stock business, until in the fall of 1878 he sold out his entire stock of merchandise to Banks & Guyman. The upper floor of this building was fitted up for a town hall, and has been used principally for a dance hall. Mr. Goodnow also built a large blacksmith shop and wagon shop in the summer of 1877, which was occupied by Ryan and Walters during 1877 and 1878; and now, in the spring of 1879 all businesses are represented. C. Seals is doing a good, thriving business merchandising and dealing in railroad ties.

Lorraine Lodge No. 641, I. O. O. F., was instituted under dispensation June 20, 1877, by District Deputy James A. Benneson, of Robert Brooker Lodge No. 406, of Quincy, in the hall fitted up for the purpose over the store of Christopher Seals—David Andrews, John Pollock, Frank Seals, James M. Curless, Christopher Seals, James M. Seals and James Coffield being the charter members. The first officers elected were, Christopher Seals, N. G.; James Coffield, V. G.; James W. Curless, Secretary; James M. Seals, Treasurer. A number of members have been initiated since the organization, and at present the Lodge is in a flourishing condition.

The M. E. Church was organized in Keene Township in 1860, under the name of "Union Society." They erected a frame church building on section 24. The officers were Granville Bond, pastor; Samuel Curless, class-leader, and Ezekiel Walters, steward. There was at the organization fifteen members. The church prospered during the war. Afterwards, a great many took letters and moved away, besides several deaths. There are thirty-eight members at present. The old church is now being repaired by the old Union Society, which consists of the M. E., Baptist and Presbyterian. The present officers are Rev. Mr. Huffman, John Curless and William Taylor.

LIMA TOWNSHIP.

From most authentic sources of information, the first settlement of this township is fixed in the year 1833, and from a recent publication the following interesting sketch is obtained:

"Lima is a beautiful little village of three hundred inhabitants, situated eighteen miles north, and one mile east of Quincy, one mile and a half south of the Hancock county line.

"It contains six stores, that may be denominated variety stores, as they contain all that is generally found in stores situated in small towns. There are three blacksmith and wagon making establishments, two cooper shops, two boot and shoe shops, two harness shops, three tailoring and dressmaking establishments, one chair factory, two hotels. There is a Masonic Lodge, with about twenty-three members, also a Good Templars and Old Fellows Lodge. The school-house is a fine, substantial, two-story brick building, that would do honor to any village, situated in a beautiful yard, with the city hall, in about the center of the town.

"In 1833, Dr. Joseph Orr built the first store in Lima, and at that early day, every store that was situated at some distance from other stores, had to be dignified with the title of a town. In obtaining a name for this town, the doctor, who was of a poetical turn of mind, was assisted by a Peruvian, who was staying with him. The Peruvian declared that he had traveled through many countries, but in none had he found such beautiful women as there were in the capital of his native country, except here, and therefore he called it Lima. Thus the town obtained its name from the charms of the fair sex that inhabited the surrounding country. If at that day it laid claims to so much beauty, at the present it can not be surpassed.

"Situated in the center of the township, the town has advantages unsurpassed by any town in the county, excepting Quincy. One mile east of the town is White Oak Branch, which circles around, about that distance from the town, until it gets to the southwest, where it runs directly southwest, and empties into Bear Creek. To the east of this branch the country is rough and broken, and is generally known as Pea Ridge. This country, as rough as it is, is a source of wealth that can not be neglected. The timber upon it is the best quality of white oak, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Where this timber is cut off, the lands produce wheat of the best quality, which meets with a ready sale at Shaw's Mill, which turns out the finest article of flour, and besides, has good sawing and carding machinery attached. Wheat is not the greatest source of wealth on the 'Ridge,' the sturdy Germans who settled there, in imitation of their life in the 'Vaterland,' on the romantic banks of the Rhine, have concluded to

"Let the vine luxuriant roll
Its blushing tendrils round the bowl,
While many a rose-lipp'd bacchant maid
Is culling clusters in their shade.

"Already many of the hills in autumn are decked with purple parterres, that roll streams of wealth into the capacious coffers of their industrious owners. Lying west of White Oak Branch, south of Petit Branch, and east of Lima Lake, is some of the richest land in the State, which turns out a vast store of corn, wheat, oats, apples, and other staple products. In the center of this plateau is the town.

"Two miles west of the town is Lima Lake, a beautiful expanse of about seven miles in length by four in breadth. West of this lake, and also north and south of it, there lie large tracts of land, which are annually overflowed, but still produce immense quantities of grass and weeds, suitable for grazing purposes. The lake itself, and its sloughs, afford some of the finest fishing and hunting grounds in the north-west. The largest draws are owned by Mr. James Ellis, a gentleman of untiring energy, who was born and raised there. In early settlements the people frequently met together to hunt the wild animals that infest the wilderness, for either

amusement, or to rid themselves of pests. During one of these hunts, in 1833, a snake den was discovered on Buel's Branch, with one hundred and eighty serpents of all kinds twisted together.

"The first house built in this township was erected by Mr. Joseph Harness, whose descendants and himself still reside in the neighborhood. Mr. Ishmael Dazy, John C. Wood, James Wood, Sampson Areher, James Ellis, William Orr, Robert Conover, Jonah Conover, Lewis Selby, Milton Selby—who taught the first school in town—James Selby, Thomas Killum, and Dr. Orr, are the gentlemen who first settled this town and township; all but two or three of them are still left, to see the wilderness blooming like the rose, while their children have grown up to take their places, prosperous and happy."

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

This township lies about twenty miles east, southeast, of Quincy. The first settlers of the township were A. H. D. Buttz and D. P. Meacham. Mr. Buttz, who is at present living in the village of Liberty, has, in the history of that village, served many years as its post-master. Mr. Buttz opened the first store ever kept in the village, or, in fact, the township, and the first house built was erected by Daniel Lile. The first marriage celebrated in this township was the marriage of Jacob Wigle to Nancy Hunsaker, solemnized by Elder George Wolf. The first sermon was preached by George Wolf, of the Dunkard denomination, in the year 1829, and the first church organization effected was in 1831, which was the establishment of a Dunkard church.

The post-office was first established at Liberty in the year 1834, and John Norton was the first post-master. The village of Liberty was laid out by Paris T. Judy, and now contains about 400 population. The first steam mill was built by Xander & Horkney. The first doctor to locate in Liberty was J. H. Hart—since, they have been abundant.

The business houses of Liberty at this time are now kept by B. F. Grover and Samuel Naylor, general stores, T. X. Frey and L. W. Sparks, druggists.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian, which has no pastor at the present time; *Lutheran*, Rev. R. G. Linker pastor; *Dunkard*, W. R. Lierle pastor; *Christian*, E. M. Bray pastor, and the *Catholic*, which is a large and influential parish composed of many of the leading citizens of the township.

LODGES.

A. F. and A. M.—Present officers: B. F. Grover, W. M.; Samuel McBride, S. W.; John Treadway, J. W.; A. J. Linn, Treasurer; Joseph Roote, Secretary; Ed. Klarner, Tyler.

I. O. O. F.—Present officers: J. M. Grimes, N. G.; W. H. Lentz, V. G.; Samuel Naylor, Secretary; T. X. Frey, Treasurer; A. H. D. Buttz, Jr., J. P. G.; B. F. Grover, Lodge Deputy.

MENDON TOWNSHIP.

The territory now comprised in the township of Mendon, together with all that portion of Adams county north of Rock creek, and south and

west of the south fork of Bear creek, was originally known as the Bear Creek country. Embracing an area equal to about three Congressional townships, it was divided into two or more voting precincts. On the adoption of township organization by Adams county about the year 1850, nearly all this territory was organized into one township called Ursa. The large size of this township rendered it inconvenient and unsatisfactory, and after some efforts for a division, a special act of the Legislature was obtained in 1853, creating Mendon township by striking off four tiers of sections from the east side of Congressional township, 1 north 8 west, and also four tiers of sections from east side of so much of township 2 north 8 west, as lies south of the south fork of Bear creek, making the township four miles wide from east to west, and about nine miles long from north to south. It now contains a population of at least 2,500.

A large proportion of the land in this township was originally prairie, interspersed with sufficient timber for all necessary purposes; it is sufficiently rolling for good drainage, and the average quality of the soil for agricultural purposes is equal to that of any other township in Adams county. It is nearly all in a high state of cultivation. The quality of the improvements, such as houses, barns, fences, roads and bridges, is of superior character.

The village of Mendon was first laid out by Col. John B. Chittenden, in 1833; various additions have since been made from time to time by different parties. By a special act of the Legislature, in 1867, it was incorporated as a town, its limits embracing a territory one mile square. It is located near the center of the township, on probably the highest point of land in the county, and has a very commanding view of the surrounding country. Its affairs are managed by a board of five trustees, one of whom is president of the board. Its streets and alleys are of liberal width, kept in good repair, and almost uniformly bordered by shade trees. It has an extensive system of sidewalks, built in a permanent manner and kept in excellent order. The general appearance of the town is a subject of commendation by all who visit it, and a matter of just pride to all its citizens. Its population is about 1,000. Mendon is the religious, political, commercial, and social center of the township. Its two most important material advantages are its line of railroad and the extensive and excellent flouring mill of S. H. Bradley. It has a full complement of ministers, physicians and mechanics, some of them of rare skill. It, up to this time, has managed to exist in a comparatively healthy state without a resident lawyer. Mendon is also celebrated for its large and varied stocks of merchandise; the amount and value of goods in Mendon is more than double that of any town in the county except Quincy. Its public buildings and private residences are of a superior order and almost universally kept in neat repair. "Chittenden Park," originally dedicated to the public as a park by Col. John B. Chittenden, is a beautiful plat of ground well set with grass and ornamental trees, and surrounded by a neat and substantial fence. In the spring of 1876, a row of sugar maple trees was set out around the park as a "Centennial" memorial, every one of which is flourishing. The public school-house is a tasteful and substantial brick building of sufficient capacity to accommodate 250 to 300 pupils. It was built about eight years ago, at a cost, including the grounds (5 acres), and the furniture, heating apparatus, etc., of about \$20,000 all of which is fully paid. The character and reputation of the school has been such as to induce a liberal attendance from abroad.

The original settlers of Mendon were chiefly from New England, but in later years very many from Pennsylvania and other places have settled here. The town has ever been noted for the quiet character of its citizens. It has never had within its limits a licensed saloon or drinking house. Its public schools have always been a leading idea in the minds of its people, and have kept pace with the growth of the village and the requirements of the age. It probably offers now as great inducements, either as a pleasant home or a location for establishing a manufacturing establishment of some kind, as any other point in the county. The town has ever retained much of the New England sentiment and the New England principle; at any rate the Kentucky neighbors brand it a Yankee town. Mendon has the honor of establishing the first Congregational church in Illinois, mainly through the efforts of Col. John B. Chittenden, thus securing a favorite New England Christian society among New England settlers. There are now four churches in this place, viz: Congregational, Methodist, Lutheran and Episcopalian, all in a flourishing condition. There is also a Masonic Lodge, No. 449, in good working condition, established in 1865. Among its original founders were Col. J. B. Chittenden, Col. Berry Baldwin, and Daniel Benton.

Mendon is surrounded by a rolling prairie, now under most excellent and thorough cultivation, bringing rich returns to the farmers; as a consequence, our farmers are becoming forehanded, some quite wealthy. The view from the town and some of the more elevated parts of the prairie is extremely pleasant; the formation of Honey and Bear creeks into one stream, nearly to the east of Mendon, which then winds around to the northwest and west, being heavily skirted with trees, gives an appearance of a huge semi-circle, giving in summer a very beautiful landscape, which, together with numerous fine residences of the farmers, surrounded by groves of trees, is really attractive, and has often been so remarked by strangers visiting the town.

Something more might be said about the early settlement of Mendon Prairie. If we mistake not Col. Martin Shuey was the first settler on the prairie; he built the first cabin in the spring of 1829, when it was a complete wilderness, and the country abounded with wild beasts and Indians. The privations in that early day, as in every new country, were very great; Col. Shuey came west with an ox team, traveling from the eastern part of the State of Indiana. He came with a large family of children and was obliged to camp out while building their house; that certainly showed great capacity for endurance, after so tedious a journey. In that early day flouring mills were very scarce, the nearest being on Crooked creek, a distance of thirty miles; just think of going thirty miles to mill with an ox team, with a prospect of waiting two or three days for his grist; it generally consumed a whole week's time under the most favorable circumstances. Early settlers well remember a great nuisance in the green-head fly, which would breed on the prairie grass, and on a summer day would attack horses and cattle in such numbers as made it impossible to use them. Col. Shuey said they were obliged to work their cattle nights and rainy days, while making their first improvements. Col. Shuey often spoke of a remarkable ox he had, that would work single, which not only plowed his corn, but could be hitched to a wagon. He often said the ox drew his family to meeting, going a distance of several miles; the ox was guided by lines attached to the horns. Of course it attracted great attention. We rather

think, even at this day, an ox driven to church, drawing a family of ten persons, would attract some attention.

Old settlers well remember the great snow storm that fell about Christmas time, 1830. The snow was about five feet on a level; many ravines were entirely filled up; some of the snow remained on the ground until May the following year.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Mendon.—The society was organized April 10, 1853, by Rev. James H. Harkey, in the town hall, at which time also a constitution was regularly adopted. First officers: Elders, Andrew Wible and John Felgar; deacons, Wm. Wells and H. Zimmerman; trustees, Peter Wible and John McGibbons; number of original members, twenty-five; the present building was erected in 1854, and cost \$4,000; parsonage built in 1862, with an addition in 1874, at a cost of some \$1,200. Present officers are: Elders, Hamilton Smith and M. L. Henderson; deacons, D. P. Shambaugh, F. W. Battell, F. Dickerman and Dr. J. E. Tressler; trustees, Christopher Shupe, Benjamin Simpson, Henry Zimmerman and John McCormick. Number of present membership, 135; amount annually contributed for all purposes (for last five years), \$1,250; the Sunday school was organized in June, 1853; present Sunday-school enrollment, 160. Present pastor, Rev. G. F. Behringer. The society has always been self-sustaining, never receiving home missionary aid, and is now in a very prosperous condition.

MELROSE TOWNSHIP.

Melrose township lies immediately east and south of the city of Quincy. Indeed, it includes that portion of the city south of Broadway, and embraces an area of about forty-five square miles, most of which had to be subdued by the woodman's ax. It is bounded on the north by Ellington and the city of Quincy, east by Burton, south by Fall Creek, and west by the Mississippi river. Four-fifths of the township is comprised in table or bluff lands, which are abundantly watered, and considerably broken by Mill Creek and its branches. This stream enters the eastern border of Melrose a little more than two miles from the south line, and pursues a serpentine course west and south, flowing across into Fall creek near the declivity of the bluffs, about two miles from the river. Its principal branch, Little Mill creek, flows into the township, from Ellington, near its northeast corner, and bears a southwesterly course, emptying into Mill creek before it crosses the south township line. Melrose, like the other river townships, has a sub-stratum of limestone, and many fine working quarries abound, furnishing building rock and lime in great quantities.

Melrose township was one of the earliest settled in Adams county; outside of the city of Quincy there were only two white families living in the county—those of Daniel Lile and Justus J. Perigo in Fall Creek, when Asa Tyrer brought his family from Louisiana, Ill., and settled on the southwest quarter of section 12, 2 south, 9 west, in the spring of 1821, where he resided until his death in 1873. His wife survived him and still lives in Quincy at the advanced age of eighty-eight years this July. Mr. Tyrer first visited the site of Quincy in 1821, on a tour of investigation; he having purchased soldiers' warrants for two quarter sections of land on 12, he came up to locate it and see what prospects it offered for a home. So he was one of the first white men, if not the first, who ever trod its soil.



David Sheer,
MELROSE TOWNSHIP



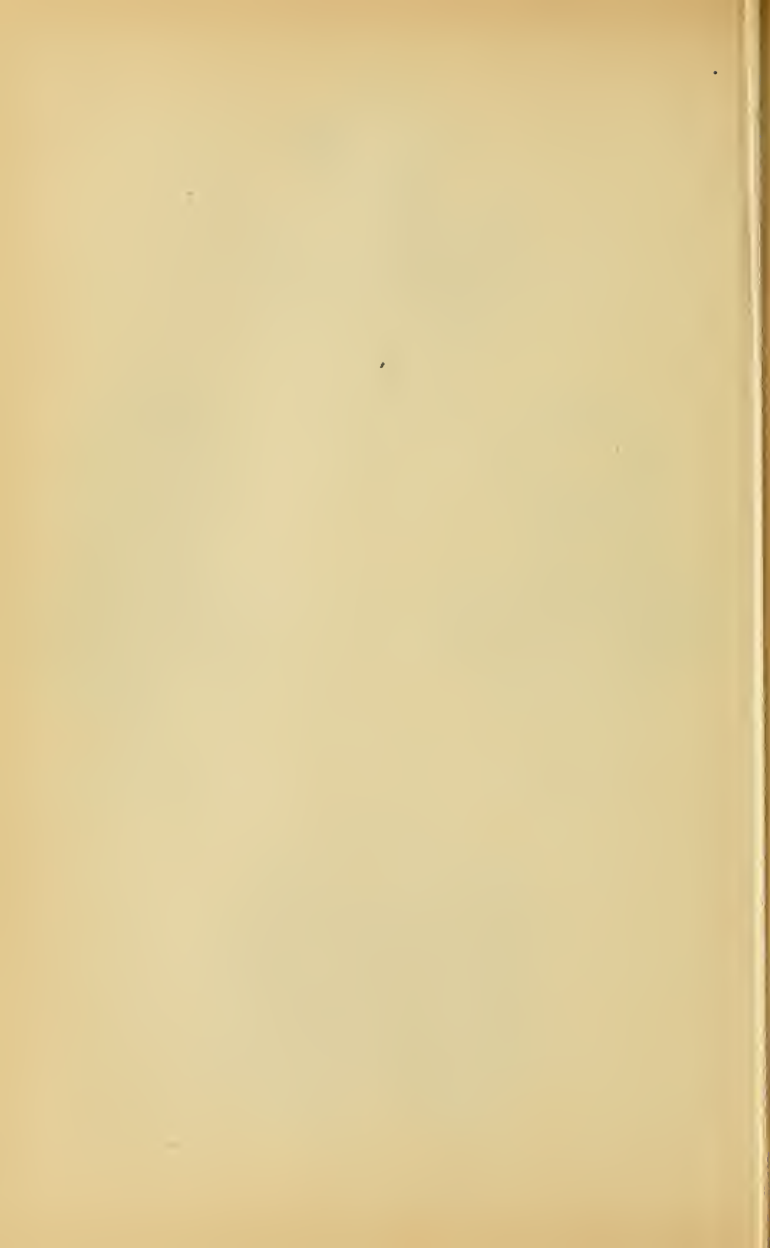
Christian L. Lee
MELROSE TOWNSHIP



Henry Sumner
MELROSE TOWNSHIP



Robert M. Lupton
(DECEASED)
MELROSE TOWNSHIP



Being charmed with the beauty of the country, he returned to bring his family; but his wife could not brook the idea of forsaking every trace of civilization, and settling in this howling wilderness with no companionship but with wild beasts and wilder Indians. So the removal was postponed till two years later. In the meantime ex-Governor John Wood, Willard Keyes, and Jeremiah Rose and family had settled in Quincy. David Shaw purchased the northwest quarter of section 18, and settled on it in 1828. Perry Alexander now owns and lives on the same farm. In 1829 Obadiah Waddell settled on section 35, on the farm now owned by Wm. Schnellbecker; and the same year Jacob Wagner settled on the southeast quarter of section 29, where he still resides. Dr. Baker settled on section 14 as early as 1827, David Hughes, David and William Reeder, and Joseph Hank settled on section 26 in September, 1828; Abigail Parsons and Nathaniel Sommers settled in the township about 1830. Mr. Sommers married Mr. Parsons' daughter, which was, perhaps, the first wedding, and in 1832 a daughter was born to them, which was one of the first births in Melrose. She now lives in Quincy. Benjamin Alexander, Jonathan Crow, Wm. B. Goodwin and George Lacy came to the township prior to 1830. Peter Felt and family settled in Quincy in 1830, and removed to the township in 1832, settling on the north half of section 13, 2 south, 9 west. His old house still stands, and is used as a summer kitchen. Perry Alexander, whose father, Samuel, settled in Quincy in 1832, was the first boy to sell papers on the streets of the city. In the spring of 1835 he sold the *Illinois Bounty Land Register*. The first death in Melrose is said to have been a daughter of Joseph Hanks.

More than two-thirds of the citizens of Melrose are of German nationality, who are noted for being careful and thrifty farmers. Although this township is somewhat broken in some parts, it has some among the most beautiful and productive agricultural lands in the county under a high state of cultivation. The staple productions are wheat and Indian corn.

The first Sunday-school was organized by Theresa Alexander and Annie Crow, in the summer of 1829, and was held at their residences. Some rude young men of the neighborhood scoffed at the idea, and by starting an opposition "school," as they termed it, thought to break it up, but within a very short time thereafter those young men became zealous members of the church, and the Sunday-school still lives and prospers, though the founders have been laid in their final resting places. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Samuel Bogard, at the residence of Jonathan Crow. The first religious society organized was the Melrose Methodist Episcopal Church, at the house of Samuel Griggs, on Little Mill creek, in 1833. In 1835 this society erected the first house for public worship, a little log structure near "Dyer's Springs." The first school-house was built in the summer of 1833, on section 35, and James Walker taught the first school in it in that year. Lacy and Stone erected and run the first mill for grinding grain in 1838, though there had been a *pestle* mill for crushing corn for several years prior. The first justice of the peace was Wm. B. Goodwin. At the first election under the township organization law, held in April, 1850, Stephen Safford was elected supervisor; Cornelius L. Demaree, assessor; Nathaniel Pease, town clerk; Jeremiah Parsons, collector; Gilead Bartholomew and Amos Bancroft, justices of the peace; Albert A. Humphrey, overseer of the poor; and John J. Reeder and Oliver Waddell, constables.

CHURCHES.

Melrose contains three church edifices: Melrose Chapel—Methodist Episcopal, St. Antonius—Catholic, and Zion's chapel—German Methodist Episcopal.

Melrose Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized at the House of Rev. Samuel Griggs, on North Mill creek, in 1833, under the ministrations of the celebrated "Western Itinerant," Peter Cartwright, and Rev. David B. Carter, who had for some time previous labored as a missionary among the pioneers of Adams county. Ten charter members composed this first class, named as follows: Rev. Samuel Griggs—leader—and Rachael Griggs, Benjamin Alexander and Theresa Alexander, Jonathan Crow and Annie Crow, Sydney McClaughlin, Cynthia McDaniel, Mary Clanton and Elizabeth Griggs. Mr. Griggs, who was a licensed local preacher, held the position of leader and also of steward for many years. Preaching was held in his house in winter and in his barn in summer for two years. Rev. David B. Carter was their first pastor, or "circuit rider," as they were termed in those days, and Peter Cartwright conducted the first quarterly meeting in 1834. One of the first sermons preached in that vicinity was by Rev. Mr. Carter on the occasion of the funeral of Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, whose is said to have been the first death in Adams county. In 1835 the church built the little log house near Dyers' springs, and held their meetings in it a number of years; then at the residence of Joseph Hanks some years, until the brick school-house was erected in 1850, on section 19, after which services were held in it for four years, until Melrose chapel, a neat frame edifice, still in use, was erected on section 19, 2 south, 8 west, in 1854. The first religious revival enjoyed by this society was conducted by Rev. Moses Clappett in 1839, which resulted in a large accession to the church. Many of the old members having died or changed location, the church now only numbers sixty communicants. The present officers are Joseph Hanks, J. H. Bishop, and E. F. Humphreys, stewards; Wm. and John J. Reeder, leaders. The annual contributions aggregate \$350. Their Sunday-school is prosperous, and has sixty-five members enrolled. Value of church property, \$2,000.

St. Antonius' Church.—In 1859 Messrs. Anton Hoebing, William Wellman, John Schneider, the Widow Brinkman, Mr. Altro, and John Mast, citizens of Melrose township, and zealous Roman Catholics, concluded, after mature deliberation, to build a church. Mr. Anton Bordewig, also an influential German Roman Catholic, donated ten acres of land, which should be used for the church, school-house and cemetery. The first building erected was of frame, 35x60 feet, in which Father Ferdinand first officiated after its consecration. A school-house was built, and Mr. Ignats Lear became the teacher of its scholars. In 1861 Father Mauricius took charge of the spiritual affairs of the church and school, and remained until 1864, when, under direction of Father Ferdinand, the present brick building, 45x70 feet, was erected at a cost of \$12,000. The frame church was renovated into a school-room and Mr. Gottlieb Jacoby took charge as teacher, continuing to the present time, Father Paulus being now in charge of the church. Seventy families are at present members. After much hard work by its members in its infancy, St. Antonius' church is now in a flourishing condition, the debt created being nearly paid. All the inside work has been done by contribution, Mr. Wellman making all the pews, and several others, whose names we have been unable to ascertain, assisting

in working on the communion rail, chancel, and confessional. The altar is nearly finished, and is a beautiful piece of architecture. The choir is well instructed, the sacred music being given with proper pathos. The first marriages celebrated were those of Frank Meyer with Miss Carolina Mast, Franz Wellman with Miss Luteie Hurler, Bernard Hersbesmeyer with Miss Lena Dreier. The first burial in the cemetery was that of the Widow Brinkman.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1845. For several years the society held their services at the homes of the members until 1850, when they erected their present church edifice, "Zion's Chapel," on the northeast quarter of section 22. The society numbers at present about forty-five members, and has a prosperous Sunday-school with some fifty members. They have preaching semi-monthly.

McKEE TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement was made in 1838, on section 4, by Wm. Hogan, John Covert, Calvin Brandy, John H. Keller and Dudley Perigo. In 1840 there were a number more came in, Francis Amro, Philip Amro, Jacob Hover, Justice Perigo, Cyrus Sims, and Reuben Childers.

Jacob Hughes and family moved from Gilmer Township in 1847, and located on section 14, among the hills on the brink of one of the bluffs of McKee Creek, and died on this farm many years after. Nearly all of the members of Mr. Hughes' family still reside in the county. His son George stands in the front ranks with the best citizens of the township. Quite a number of the oldest citizens have moved away but are not forgotten; others have died, leaving a good example. A few are still living who have weathered the cold blast of many winters, and enjoy talking over old scenes and incidents. Among them are Cyrus Sims, Reuben Childers, J. H. Keller, and Samuel Masee. The township, although largely composed of hills and valleys, was soon quite thickly settled, and upon the top of many of these hills could be seen the houses of the pioneers, and from the valley just beyond came the smoke curling up from the home of another of the sturdy frontiersmen.

A. H. D. Butz, with a keen eye to business, built the first mill in 1845, on section 6, using the water power of McKee creek, for sawing and grinding purposes. It is still in running order. Mr. Smith of Quincy started the first store in the township, and John Huffman the second, on section 7. He still continues in the business, the only store in the town, which, with a blacksmith shop, and several houses, compose the town, named Bowling Green, many years ago by Wm. Bowling. Mr. Bowling now lives in Concord township. In 1853 "Old Slab Town" received the new name of Spring Valley, and struggled hard for existence with her carding, grist and saw-mill, in charge of Wm. Wells and John W. Wardell. Harvey Bogley was store keeper, and P. M. Forgey the blacksmith. Early in the civil war the millers enlisted, leaving business for our country's service, and in their absence the town fell to ruins, with only the blacksmith's shop to mark the spot.

An attempt to murder one of the citizens on Christmas eve, in the year 1858, proved a failure, we believe, though it created such a sensation as to be handed down among the records.

In the month of February, 1865, a dwelling and its contents was lost by fire. Estimated loss \$1,000.

Within the past two years a fine school-house has been built near the site of the old town. It is used for school and church purposes and all town meetings. The almost obliterated town of Bagnolia was started by William Hart and Dan Higbe, in 1865, for three years. They conducted a dry goods, grocery and whiskey store; the latter department became the principal business, and ruined the town.

Mr. Payton, in 1869, started Hickory Corner and Post Office Payton, which since has been changed to Kellerville, a prosperous and pleasant town, with large trade; two stores kept by Anthony Gruber & Co. and P. H. & H. H. Hoffman; Mrs. Rhea supplies the millinery, and two physicians heal the sick; the buildings are in good repair, and the town looks bright and thrifty. A fine suspension bridge crosses McKee creek at this point; we find also a saw and grist mill operated by Patterson & Co., on section 33; the German Methodists have their church on section 31, the only one in the village.

McKee creek runs through the township in a southeasterly direction, and forms in many places deep ravines. George W. Query, now living in Indiana, made the discovery of a furnace, in 1849, in one of the bluffs near the creek, which formed some foundation for the old story that, during the French war with the Indians, a small party of French, having with them a large amount of silver, were overpowered by a band of Indians, and before capture buried their treasure. They were then burned in the furnace—all save one who escaped, wounded, and on his death bed very minutely described this locality as the one where the treasure had been concealed. After the discovery of the furnace for several years many adventurers, guided by different fortune-tellers, came from St. Louis and other points in search of the money, which has not yet been discovered.

In politics the Democrats have the majority. The first supervisor was John W. Wardwell; town clerk, A. J. Durbin, in the year 1851. The present supervisor is Mr. E. W. Leisley. The first school-house was built on the farm of Rube F. Smith, on section 3.

It is gratifying to state that the citizens of McKee township have been very accommodating and friendly in giving us facts from which we have been enabled to write the foregoing history.

CHURCHES.

German Methodist Church. Fairweather, McKee township. This church was organized in the year 1847, and for twenty-six years worshiped in a log cabin. Mr. George Hess acted as class-leader for twenty years. During this time the number of members has increased to twenty-five, and the church flourished. In 1873 the old house was torn down, and a substantial one erected at a cost of \$1,000. Mr. Wm. Hofmeister at this time became class-leader, and has since acted in that capacity. Many of the early members have died. Among the number who have passed away but are not forgotten, are Geo. Hess and wife, John Deal, A. Lentz and wife, John Harss and wife, and John Winder. Rev. Mr. Bowers was the first regular minister, and began his work with the organization. Rev. John Smith succeeded him in 1849, and many others have filled the position since; some of them are still living in the county. Rev. H. Zeigler is the present pastor. The Sunday-school is an interesting one, and well attended every Sabbath.

United Brethren Church, Spring Valley, McKee township, was organized in an early day, but was entirely broken up by neglect of church duties, etc. In 1867 it was reorganized by Joseph Diendorff, with the assistance of Morris Bennett and John Padgett, and has the names of twenty members now on its church-book. The officers of the church at present are as follows: Joseph Diendorff, minister; Morris Bennett, class-leader; John Padgett, steward. The organization now holds its regular meetings at the Spring Valley school-house on every alternate Sabbath.

SCHOOLS.

Washington Grove School District, No. 1, was organized in 1857, and a building erected at a cost of about \$400; it has since been remodeled and is kept in good repair. There are now one hundred and twenty scholars in the district, and an average attendance of thirty-six, the highest in rank in the township. The first board of directors was composed of James Parker, Wiley Veach and W. G. Smith, who employed Mr. Gubrie as teacher. The present directors are Wm. McConnell, Henry Boss, and John H. Jones, clerk. The last teacher was John Jameson; the salary \$55 per month.

Unfortunately school records have not been kept in the following districts, and the early history will of necessity be meagre.

North Rock School District, No. 2.—The present school building was completed in 1864—a substantial structure well furnished, with an average attendance of thirty. In the district there are 102 scholars. Directors for the present year are Morris Bennit, John Gigei, and Alex. Hoffman, clerk. Mr. E. D. Roe is now teacher; salary per month, \$35.

South Rock School District, No. 3.—The building of stone, was erected in 1862. 126 scholars in the district. Of this number forty attend school regularly. Directors at present time Daniel Balzar, William Kuntz, and Christian Hess, clerk; teacher, Aneline Junison; salary, \$33.33 per month.

Green Wood School, No. 4.—The building meets the requirements of the district, and is valued at about \$200; seventy scholars in the district; average daily attendance, thirty; board of directors, J. W. Leichtenthaler, Geo. F. Cyrle, John Campbell, clerk; teacher, Solomon Belmyer; salary, \$31.25 per month.

Spring Valley School District, No. 5.—T. P. and E. Patten erected the building in 1877, at a cost of \$600. The district has seventy-five scholars; average daily attendance twenty-five; directors, John Padgett, Jacob Womelsdorf and A. J. Durbin; R. C. Hinckley, teacher; salary \$30 per month.

Vanier School District, No. 6.—The building is of log and comfortable; there are sixty-eight scholars living in the district; average attendance, thirty; directors, Abraham Hulse, John Britt and J. B. Moore; teacher, G. W. Miller; salary \$35 per month.

Wiland School District, No. 7, has a substantial building; ninety-four scholars in the district, and an average attendance of thirty-seven; directors, John M. Bowen, James Gallaher, and Samuel Gallaher, clerk; teacher, Isaac Dana; salary \$45 per month.

Happy Hollow School District, No. 8.—The building of logs is picturesquely situated in a valley at the foot of high bluffs, and, according to the old legend, the "hidden treasure" is in this vicinity. There are forty-eight scholars in the district; average attendance, twenty-three; directors,

Jacob Mixer, James M. Grady, and David Watkin, clerk; teacher, Clark Rauh; salary \$40 per month.

NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement of this township was made on section 2, in 1829, by Alexander Oliver. He came to the township from the State of Ohio, with a wife and ten children—five sons and five daughters—built a log cabin and made the first improvements; two of his sons entered the ministry of the Methodist church. Mr. Oliver and his family resided in this township during the Black Hawk war, also during the winter of the deep snow, and suffered many and great privations and hardships incident to those times, much owing to the limited circumstances of the early settlers. The next in the order of time, as we learn from the old residents who settled in the township, were Harmon and Alfred Marlow, Mr. Bates and Mrs. Smith and their families, from Indiana; Hiram Elliston, John Hiber, Levi Conover and Elliott Condes were the next to settle. The last three families came from the State of Kentucky and settled in the year 1831. The first white child born was a son of Hanson Marlow, in the year 1831, and the first death was that of Mrs. Smith in the year 1832. Benjamin Gould and a Miss Janes were the first parties married. The ceremony was performed by Christopher C. Yates, a justice of the peace, in the year 1833. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. W. H. Ralstin, at the log cabin of Mr. John Hiber, a minister of the Methodist church, in the year 1833. The first school-house was a log cabin built on section 4, in the year 1833, and Miss Janes taught the first school. The first church building was erected by the Presbyterians on section 36, and Rev. Wm. Crain was their first minister. The minister is still living, and is probably the oldest minister in the county. This township is mostly prairie, well skirted with fine timber, and is settled by a prosperous and intelligent people.

The township of Northeast was organized in the year 1850, when an election was held. The first supervisor was Benjamin Gould; the first town clerk, William Burke; the first assessor, William Ketchum; first collector, J. J. Graham; first overseer of the poor, B. N. Galliher; first justices of the peace were Mitchell Alexander and James J. Graham; the first constables, Robert B. Combs and William F. Crain; commissioners of highways, E. B. Hough, Elliott Combs and Clements Robbins.

KEOKUK JUNCTION.

Some time in the year 1862 the Wabash railway corporation having located their branch from Clayton to Keokuk so as to pass across this particular part of the prairie, Mr. J. H. Wendell built a small saloon between the Wabash and C., B. & Q. railways, some rods south of the junction, he having occupied, for a short time, a part of a small building previously erected on the east side of the railway tracks for depot purposes. This building although long since destroyed by a violent wind, appears to have been the first attempt towards a permanent building of the town as the said Wendell continued to reside here for eight or ten years, and during the time erected a number of much more permanent edifices which are still standing and are ornaments to the place. Other buildings quickly followed and in the early part of the year 1864 Mr. L. A. Albers erected a house where Philip Cain, Esq., resides and commenced store keeping in

one room of it. Mr. G. H. Buss the same year built and staked a large store on the east side of the C., B. & Q. railway a few rods south of the present crossing of Smith street.

In the spring of 1867 the late Mr. Herman Miller erected the brick store on southeast corner of Smith and East Trout streets and in partnership with Mr. J. G. Klosterman commenced a trade which finally merged with the stock of Mr. Buss into the stock of goods now owned and located by Ouki Shuen, southwest corner of Smith and West Front streets.

In 1866 Col. Wm. Hanna rented the store of Mr. J. H. Wendell (now owned and occupied by the Messrs. Selby) and occupied it as a store until he erected in 1868 the house now standing on the northwest corner of Wendell and West Front streets, fitting up the first floor as a first class store, in which he has transacted business continuously to the present time, being not only the first American merchant to locate here but the only merchant who has continued in business here so long a time, and yet pursues the even tenor of his way.

The year following—1867—Mr. H. E. Selby with Mr. John J. Weidenhammer purchased the interest of Mr. G. H. Buss and continued the trade at Buss' stand for one year when, Mr. Weidenhammer withdrawing, the firm of Albers, Lyle & Selby was formed, who occupied the store now occupied and owned by Messrs. H. E. & S. Selby, a firm which commenced business in 1869, Buss & Weiens at the same time occupying Buss' old stand.

The late Nehemiah Bushnell, attorney of Quincy, having, as agent of the owners of this portion of the prairie, had a survey and plat of this village made and recorded, and sold the lots, a petition of the citizens was laid before the Legislature of 1867, for the act of incorporation necessary for a town government, by the name of Keokuk Junction. Such an act was granted early in the session, and confirmed on March 5th, granting the settlement power to act in the election and qualification of officers for self government. On the first day of April, 1867, the first meeting was held for election of officers, when Mr. John Lyle was elected the first justice of the peace (an office held by him continuously with one very short interruption until the spring of 1878), Mr. John H. Wendell, constable and Messrs. Libbe U. Albers, Geo. W. Myers, Andreas M. Fruhling and Wm. Hanna as a board of trustees. On the seventeenth of the same month a full organization was perfected with Mr. L. U. Albers as clerk. This organization gave the town very good authority for police regulations, which had become a matter of necessity for the health and safety of all law-abiding citizens, and the town soon showed the benefit of such a course, in the gradual but steady improvement of the moral attitude of the population.

This form of government continued in force until March, 1873, when the board of trustees called an election to vote upon the new state law, authorizing the town to relinquish their special organization acts and to adopt the general method of organization of cities and villages. The result of the election was a unanimous vote to adopt such a change. On the fifteenth of April following, an election was held according to the new plan adopted, and the newly elected board of trustees proceeded to organize and execute the village government according to the new state "Village Organization Laws," which course is still in full effect. The result of such early and thorough organization has been visible to the most casual observer and enliterated at the annual election of April, 1879, in the election of an

entire anti-license government by an overwhelming majority. The village government as at present organized consists of Messrs. Seneca Selby, president; Samuel H. Tipton, Cornelius Hennirk, Milton Patton, Franklin M. Huff and Wm. T. Selby, the board of trustees, L. A. Martin, village clerk; Col. Wm. Hanna, police magistrate; Gerd. G. Franklin, treasurer; Geo. E. Ross, police constable and Herre Herrn, street commissioner.

While the moral aspect of the village has so vastly improved the physical has not been neglected. Previously to the building of the railroads, the middle of the village was actually the middle of a vast malarial pool—the fit home of the frog and the serpent—so wet and miry in fact in the early summer that even persons on horseback were obliged to avoid this portion when passing from side to side of the prairie. Now a system of thorough drainage added to a fair degree of sanitary regulations, affords the resident population a greater immunity from pestilence than is afforded to any of our sister towns.

The cause of the settlement of an important mereantile community in such a seemingly unfavorable spot being the location of two very long and powerful railroad lines, it is naturally a matter of interest, to turn a few moments to the local operation and management of those roads. On the fourth day of September, 1863, an entry was made of the first freight received at this station, then under the management of Mr. John P. Harlow, agent. On the twenty-first day of November following the first telegram passed from this station. From that time to the present, a period of a little over fifteen years, immense stocks of merchandise of all descriptions have been received at this station for sale or transshipment, while in the same time large quantities of grain and live stock have been shipped from this depot to be scattered through all the marts of our own and probably many foreign countries.

Mr. Harlow was superseded on the first of April, 1864, by L. U. Albers, who held the position until the first of October, 1865, when John M. Graham took charge and held it until April 1st, 1872, when Cornelius Hennirk, of Pennsylvania, the very pleasant and gentlemanly agent of to-day was placed in charge. Mr. Hennirk is assisted by Wm. T. Selby as baggage master and John H. Potter as night operator, all very agreeable and satisfactory officials.

In connection with railroading may be noticed the post-office department. L. U. Albers, the agent of the railroad companies, about the commencement of the year 1864, received the appointment as post-master and administered the affairs of the office in the depot building until, in the year 1868, he was removed, and Wm. O'Harra received the appointment and located the office at the hotel of which he was proprietor. In the autumn of the same year Col. Wm. Hanna, our present worthy post-master, received the appointment and at once removed the office to his new store, where it has since remained.

In autumn, 1872, Mr. Jas. Stone purchased the store he now occupies, which was built by the late firm of Whitford & Beckett in 1869, and opened a first class drug store. Quite a stock of drugs were kept for a short time previous to this by the Messrs. Selby, in connection with their general merchandising, but no specific drug store had been opened here previous to the arrival of Mr. Stone. His stand has been kept as a drug store, uninterruptedly, and with the exception of one year by himself.

Religious services in the English language were held in the present

depot (which was erected in 1864) alternately by Methodists and Presbyterians until the autumn of 1869, when, the school-house being finished, it was used as a house of worship instead of the depot. A Union Sunday-school had been organized in the depot, which was also removed to the school-house at the same time. It continued there until the Methodists erected their present house of worship on Albers street, in 1872, when they organized a Methodist Sunday-school which destroyed the Union school. The Germans (a large and influential part of the population) residing here attended worship at the "Prairie Church," about four miles southeast of the town, until the spring of 1869, when the German Lutheran church on the west side of Congress street was finished, and the Rev. Mr. Tjardin, of Quincy, was called to preside, who remained only a year. The Rev. Peter Kleinlein, of Iowa, was called, who still presides over that church.

About 1874 a portion of the members of that church drew off from the parent organization and founded the "Trinity" Lutheran church, which held services in a building south of South street (now occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Staats as a furniture factory and warehouse) until their present elegant church on the north side of Hayes street was consecrated in December, 1877. Rev. Richard Sehele was called to the pastorate and remained until March, 1879. The pulpit of that church is now vacant. The Rev. Mr. Ash, of the Methodist conference, who came to this circuit in the autumn of 1878, officiates at "Simpson" Methodist chapel at the present time.

The cause of education has received marked attention from the first. Perhaps few towns, in proportion to population, can produce as many permanent residents who have been school teachers, as this. As a consequence the public attention was early called to the need of instruction for youth. The village growing up suddenly in a distant corner of the district, it was arranged to form a new district of the village part and it was organized as such in 1869, and the present commodious edifice erected at an expense of over \$3,000. Schools have been held each school year since by various teachers, the present very successful principal, Prof. M. F. McCord, being near the close of his first year of instruction. Besides our public schools each Lutheran church has a parish school in connection with the church, so the youth of the village have ample opportunity to meet the very sensible requirements of the newly enacted state school law.

Hand in hand with the advance of education, and as a fitting sequel to the Master's work, came temperance reform. As far back in the local annals as 1869, the late Wm. Beckett, a merchant, then president of the board of trustees, exerted his influence in efforts to promote the cause of temperance to such a degree that the mob spirit of King Alcohol aroused his minions in rebellion, and surrounding the residence of Mr. Beckett at night threatened personal violence. The spirit arose to such a pitch that finally the calmer element of society became aroused in favor of order and safety and the mob spirit quietly subsided. But it has shown its power and venom in repeated instances since. Although the spirit of temperance was steadily working, no decided and actual advance was made until the noted "Murphy" excitement began to pervade the country and that sentiment of the community began to take form and brought the believers in the cause to the front and a well organized association is the result. Commencing its public organization late in the year 1877, it has been the means of checking many young people in a downward course and of doing much other good. It still has very attractive gatherings, bi-monthly, by lectures and literary performances,

notable among which is a well edited monthly paper. Its present officers are Cornelius Hennirk, president; Messrs. Seneca Selby and Milton Patton, vice presidents; Scott Taylor, secretary, and Laban Cain, treasurer.

The medical fraternity is well represented in this village at the present time. Dr. L. A. Martin, of Rhode Island, came here in the spring of 1869 and has followed his profession without interruption to the present time. Dr. Milton Patton, of Ohio, came here in the autumn of 1870 and with the exception of a short residence in Bowensburgh, has remained here permanently. Dr. J. T. Cushenburg came in the spring of 1878, from Paloma and has taken up his residence with us. A half dozen other representatives of medicine have at times stopped with us a short period.

In 1874 a movement was made toward the organization of a military company, and a number were induced to meet for drill under the guidance of Col. William Hanna, who, in October, 1875, was commissioned captain, and proceeded at once to perfect the organization and drill of the company. In February, 1876, Capt. Hanna was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, and Lieut. H. E. Selby to be captain of the company. In July, 1877, Capt. Selby having resigned the command of the company, and Col. Hanna that of the regiment, Col. Hanna was re-elected to and accepted of the command of the company, which he held until the reorganization of the regiment in September, 1877, under the present State militia law, when Capt. Hanna was again elected and commissioned colonel of the 8th Regiment, and Lieut. C. Hennirk was elected and commissioned captain of the company. During the short period of the life of this company its record has been good, once winning the second prize and three times the first prize at annual fairs, besides earning a first-class record in the expedition to East St. Louis during the memorable strikes of 1877.

One hotel serves to meet the requirements of public travel. This was erected in 1864, by Messrs. Browning and Underwood, and passing through various proprietorships finally came into the possession of its present worthy landlord, Mr. William A. Strikler, in 1874. Little need be said of it more than that it is well kept as a first-class house, and is pronounced by the mercantile traveling agents, *alias* "Drummers" (than whom none are more critical in such matters), as well as by the traveling public generally as one of the best kept houses on these railroads.

The present occupations of our population comprise the following: The "Prairie Mills" is a very large and powerful windmill, with two runs of burrs and all the latest improved preparatory and bolting machinery for grinding and finishing corn, rye and buckwheat, under the successful management of Mr. Hiram H. Emmenga, and noted far and near for the superior quality of its products. The second windmill, but a little inferior to the power and capacity of the first, and in no appreciable degree inferior in quality of products, is under the management of Mr. Cobus Franzen. Also a cheese factory, of about a daily capacity of 800 pounds, under the charge of Mr. John Poppe; one small mill for wood turning by wind power; one lumber yard, well stocked; two large shipping granaries, for all varieties of grain, both of which do an extensive business; four stores for general merchandising, which have large and well selected stocks of goods; four firms, or individuals, who deal largely in farming implements; two drug stores, supplied with the usual requisites for prescription as well as general trade; one firm of harness makers; one dealer in lime, cement, etc.; one cabinet maker and dealer in furniture, whose manufacture received

the highest premium at the last county fair; two dealers in millinery and ladies' furnishing goods, two dealers in stoves and tinware, two livery stables, two saloons, one firm of shoemakers, two of house carpenters, two firms of blacksmiths, one wagonmaker, one mason, one barber, three tailors, etc.

The village of La Prairie is on the C., B. & Q. R. R., thirty miles from Quincy, laid out and platted by H. Dills, A. C. Marsh, O. L. Skinner, H. T. J. Ricker, Hiram Rogers, Benjamin Bacon and Obediah Gibbs. It has two general stores, owned by R. H. Bacon & Co. and Col. J. M. A. Drake; one wagon shop, one shoe shop, two harness shops, two churches, one drug store and a graded school. In the year 1878 there were shipped 176 carloads of stock and 32 car loads of hay.

LODGES.

La Prairie Lodge No. 267 was organized Oct. 6, 1858. The charter members are as follows: John S. Tout, 1st master; John W. Dills, 1st warden; John W. Byland, junior warden; B. F. Tolman, secretary; A. P. Hoyt, H. D. Dills, W. H. Martin. It has forty members, and is in a flourishing condition.

CHURCHES.

United Brethren in Christ.—This church had its origin in the year 1774. William Otterbein, of Baltimore, Md., organized a congregation in Baltimore, May 4, 1774. The church is Armenian in faith, and itinerant in supply of its people with the gospel. In the government of the church the people rule. The delegates to the general conference are elected by the laity. The general conference meets every four years. The bishops are elected every four years; and the presiding elders every year by the annual conference; the leaders and stewards, by the class. The church has forty-three conferences, and 150,000 members. The church has a prosperous mission in West Africa.

The Centennial Church was built in the year 1875, and dedicated by Bishop J. Dickson, of Decatur, Ills. The church or class was first organized at the Union Church, west of the Centennial, in the year 1863, by Rev. N. A. Walker. The class now numbers about one hundred members. The present pastor is Rev. J. H. Snyder; presiding elder, N. A. Walker.

La Prairie Class was organized March, 1879, by the election of John Prather, leader, and N. Robbins, steward. The class has a membership of thirty-six members. The society is making efforts to purchase the church house of worship of the Missionary Baptists in the town of La Prairie. The appointment was first taken up by Rev. J. B. King, and then filled by N. A. Walker; and the present pastor, Rev. J. H. Snyder, held a meeting during the latter part of February and early part of March of the present year, assisted by Rev. N. A. Walker and Rev. I. Valentine. Forty conversions and thirty-six accessions to the church is the result of the efforts.

PAYSON TOWNSHIP.

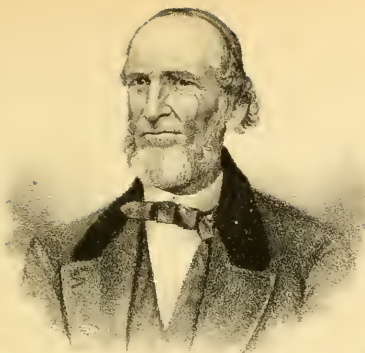
The village of Payson is situated fifteen miles southeast of Quincy, Ills., and ten miles from Hannibal, Mo., on a beautiful rolling prairie. In the year 1833 the land upon which Payson now stands was entered at the

General Land Office by Hon. John Wood, E. B. Kimball, and Bracket Pottle. In the fall of '34 Deacon Albigenice Scarborough, of West Hartford, Conn., came into the township and purchased the land of the above named parties, and in the spring of '35 he laid out the village of Payson. He had associated with himself in the laying-out of the village and the sale of the lots, P. E. Thompson and James C. Bernard. The village was named by Deacon Scarborough after the Rev. Dr. Payson, of Portland, Maine, who was a great favorite of Deacon Scarborough, and from which the township afterwards derived its name. In the year 1835 Deacon David Prince, Jasper Whitecomb and others, came to the place. In '36 Deacon Scarborough, Deacon Prince, and Captain John Burns, commenced the building of the wind-mill, which was completed about three years afterward, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars, and this put an end, for a time, to the importation of flour. The first sale of town lots took place on the seventh day of August, 1836, and the major part of the lots that were sold were purchased by the citizens themselves, very few being sold to outside speculators, and thus the curse which has weighed so heavily on other Western villages was avoided. Twenty per cent. of the purchase money of the lots sold was donated by the founders, by previous agreement, for the purpose of building a seminary, and also four acres of beautiful land to erect the said building upon. That probably gave the impetus to the educational interest of Payson that has been kept up to the present time; and, no doubt, too much credit can not be given to Deacon Scarborough for his liberality in donating the beautiful town lot, for, if we are rightfully informed, that was donated by him individually. There is a district school-house erected on the said lot that cost, when built, about twelve thousand dollars. This building will accommodate three hundred scholars.

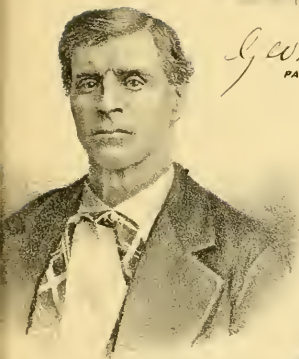
In the year 1835, Deacon Prince arrived with a stock of goods from New York, and opened the first store. A year or two afterward, J. C. Bernard and Joseph Norwood established themselves as merchants. Joseph E. Norwood was the first Payson postmaster. The Congregational Church was organized May 6, 1836. Those forming the church were A. Perry and wife, J. J. Fielding and wife, A. Scarborough and wife, Thomas Kond and wife, J. Boger and wife, B. Pottle and wife, D. Prince and wife, D. E. Scarborough, Mrs. Ellen Gustavus, Miss L. Pond, Miss Emily Scarborough; Mr. Cole, of Kentucky, was their first pastor. We have been unable to find any record of the members of the Methodist Church to show when the church was organized, but it was at an early date. Rev. J. Montgomery, minister in charge. The Christian Church was organized February 15, 1865, with twenty-six members. The churches all have good houses of worship. There is one Masonic Lodge with a large membership; they own a fine hall, worth about four thousand dollars. There is also a Chapter organized.

In 1833 Robert G. Kay and Wyman Whitecomb, with their families, settled in the township. After the township organization in 1850, R. G. Kay was elected the first supervisor; he served two years. Wyman Whitecomb was elected on the third year after the organization. Prominent among the residents of Payson and vicinity are J. K. Scarborough, B. Pottle, R. G. Kay, Wyman Whitecomb, Jasper Whitecomb, J. O. Bernard, A. T. Cook, W. D. Perry, Dr. Shepherd and others, but the want of space prevents further mention.

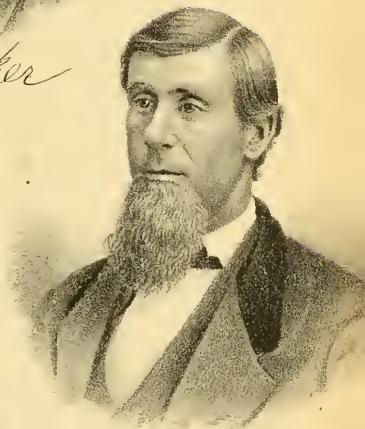
There has also sprung up a thrifty young village on Stone's Prairie,



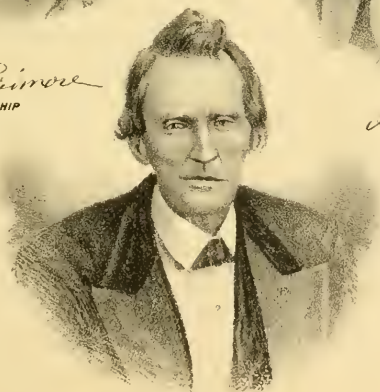
Geo. Baker
PAYSON TOWNSHIP



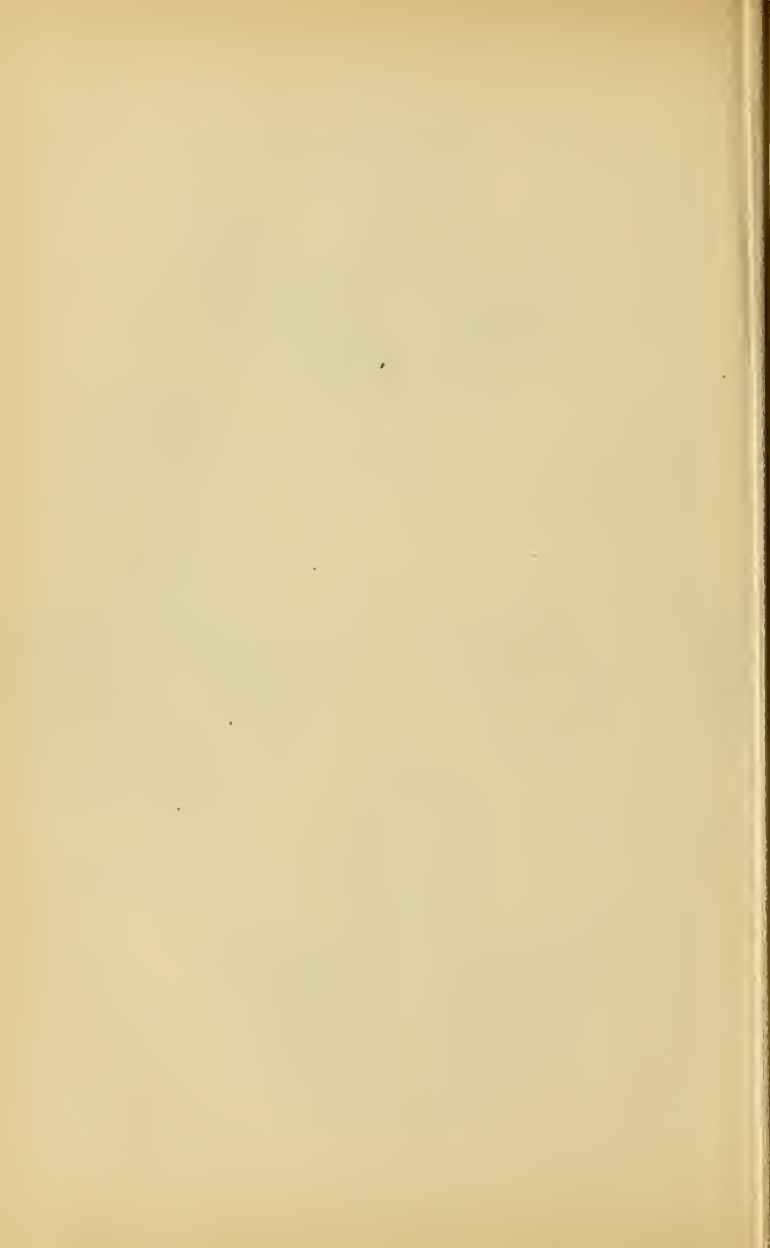
L. W. Larimore
PAYSON TOWNSHIP



Albert W. Larimore
PAYSON TOWNSHIP



Woodford Lawrence
PAYSON TOWNSHIP



called Plainville, or more improperly called Shakerag, and by all appearances quite a business place. There are two stores doing a very lucrative business. The name of the post-office is Stone's Prairie. There are blacksmith and wagon shops, and all such business is carried on in order to accommodate the farming community, without going off to larger places to get small jobs done. John Delaplain and A. V. Vining appear to be the founders of the burg. Wm. Shinn is one of the prominent men and early settlers. There is a prosperous Methodist Episcopal Church in the south-west part of the township, known as the Fall Creek Church.

The town of Payson has won a deservedly high reputation for its choice fruits. Of all the towns in Adams county, it is admitted, in this regard, to have the pre-eminence. Indeed, it is questionable whether any locality in the State surpasses that of Payson in the quality, variety, and amount of fruit grown. Any reference to the history and early developments of this interest, however brief and imperfect, can not therefore fail to interest our readers. The first apple orchard, worthy of the name, which has come to our knowledge, in the town of Payson, was planted by that pioneer and advocate of all true progress, Deacon A. Scarborough, in the spring of 1838. His stock consisted of one year old trees, purchased in St. Louis, but raised in Ohio.

In 1838 Deacon Scarborough also purchased of Mr. John Anderson, of Pike county, one bushel of peaches, consisting of choice varieties grown by Mr. Anderson on trees he had procured in the State of New Jersey. Mr. Scarborough paid *one dollar* for this bushel of selected fruit, when the ordinary selling price at the time, scarce as peaches then were, was but twenty-five cents per bushel. Some of the trees produced from this fruit have borne as fine peaches as have been grown in the county. Three of those early trees are still standing, and doing well, though he, by whose diligent hands they were so carefully planted and nurtured, has gone from the scenes of earth. The attention of other early settlers was devoted more or less to the important subject of fruit-growing, about the same time. But of them we cannot here speak in particular. The development of the fruit interest in the town of Payson, and indeed of all the region round about, is indebted, more than to any other individual, to that indefatigable excelsior in horticulture, Mr. William Stewart. The nursery and fruit business was ever after the great specialty of his life.

In laying out Payson, ample pains were taken to secure good educational facilities for future generations, as the lot on which the present school is situated was reserved for an academy. In addition to this, 20 per cent. of the sales of the first one hundred lots were saved as a fund with which to build the proposed academy. The money was finally used to erect a school-house which served the township for many years. The present school building was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$10,000, while other improvements augment the total to \$12,240.

The Payson Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company was organized November 22, 1873. It commenced business immediately. In July, 1874, business amounted to \$60,000. The first officers elected were A. T. Cook, president; J. O. Barnard, secretary, and H. L. Tandy, treasurer. January 1, 1879, the company had \$294,390 insurance in force, which is limited to detached property, over one hundred feet from other buildings. The directors are L. G. Carr, Robert Rankins, Alfred Seehorn, J. O. Barnard, John Aten, H. L. Tandy, S. D. Lewis, A. T. Cook, S. S. Nesbitt.

CHURCHES.

The Free Will Baptist Church was first organized in this township at what is now known as Hinchley's school house, on the 26th day of October, 1850, with a membership of nine persons, and assumed the name of the Payson Free Will Baptist Church, with Elder C. M. Sewall as pastor, under whose charge and efficient labors the church grew prosperous. In the year 1862, a house of worship was erected in the village of Plainville, and in June, 1862, the church was removed to Plainville, with a membership of 38, and assumed the name of the Fairview Free Will Baptist Church. The new house of worship was dedicated June the 1st, Elder S. D. Millay preached the dedication sermon. Present pastor, Elder D. C. Miller.

The Congregational Church of Payson was organized May 6, 1836. The following were received as original members of the church: Albigenice Scarborough and his wife, Electa; Joseph Fielding and his wife, Clarissa; Brackett Pottle and his wife, Mary; D. E. Scarborough, Charles Whitman, Mrs. Nancy Scarborough, Mrs. Eliza Elles, Abner Perry and his wife, Adeline; Thomas Rand, and his wife, Mary S.; Joseph Bodger and his wife, Frances; David Prince and his wife, Sophia; and Miss Louisa Pond. David Prince was elected deacon. On the 29th of the following September the articles of faith and covenant which the church now have were adopted. Rev. Mr. Hubbard remained till the close of the year. Rev. Wm. Cole, from Kentucky, succeeded him, beginning his pastoral labors May 1, 1837. Rules for church advancement were adopted the 23d of that month. Rev. Z. K. Hawley succeeded Mr. Cole in 1841. In 1842 their church building, which had been built a short time before, was burned; the members were obliged to worship in school-houses and cabins. In 1843 a wagon shop was fitted up for a church, and Rev. J. H. Prentiss became the pastor. The Rev Z. K. Hawley followed next, who in 1856 was succeeded by Rev. C. A. Leach, who continued until 1866. In 1863 steps were taken toward the erection of a new church, which culminated in the completion and dedication, on September 28, 1865, of their present beautiful edifice.

The M. E. Church.—The first class in this church in Payson was organized in 1835. All meetings for worship were held in private houses until the winter of 1842. On March 18, 1840, the society met for the purpose of electing trustees and becoming incorporated according to the laws of Illinois. At this meeting Charles Pope, Wm. Thompson, W. B. Gooding, Harvey Brown and V. W. Bernard, were elected trustees. The lot on which the present church building stands was obtained and the erection of a building begun in the spring of 1841, but the building was not completed until the fall of 1842. Its size is 26x36; its cost \$1,150. At the Illinois annual conference, held in 1847, Payson circuit was formed of territory previously constituting part of Columbus circuit, and A. Don Carlos was appointed preacher in charge. The first quarterly conference for Payson circuit was held in Payson, November 13, 1847, A. L. Risley, presiding elder. Peter Cartwright was the first elder on this district, and the first quarterly conference held within the present bounds of Payson circuit (then part of Columbus circuit), met in a log house which is still standing, a mile and a half southwest of Payson. The old church building being too small to accommodate the congregation, it was removed and a new one erected in 1854; size, 35x55; cost, \$3,550; trustees, George Sin-

noek, George Hewes, George Baker, James Shinn, William R. Gabriel, A. U. Thompson, William Crewdson, William Thompson, and T. W. McFall. This building was removed in 1878, and the present one erected; size 40x70; cost \$5,350. The present pastor, H. C. Adams, receives \$900 salary and parsonage free. The parsonage is owned by the church, conveniently located, and cost, with the lot, \$1,750 in 1870. The present membership of the church is 154. The number enrolled in the Sunday-school is 160; George Sinnock, superintendent. The amount contributed by the Sunday-school for missions in 1878, was \$88. The amount given by the church and school for the various benevolent objects of the church, \$208.50. The present officers of the church are: Stewards H. Long, S. E. Hewes, N. Rouse, W. A. Mitchell; leaders, A. Lehman, George Sinnock, Jas. Inman, George Murphy, and Daniel Hughes.

Baptist Church.—The organization of this church in Payson took place on the 8th of March, 1834, before the town of Payson was ever platted. The meeting for the purpose of organizing was held at the residence of W. H. Tandy, about three miles north of the present site of Payson. The original members were Robert G. Kay and wife, Gabriel Kay and wife, W. H. Tandy and wife, and Charles M. Morton. The new organization took the name of the Bethany Baptist Church of which the Rev. John Clark became the pastor. The meetings were held in the dwellings of members, alternating from one to the other. The scattered settlers in this country then came long distances to attend these religious meetings. Early in the summer of the next year (1835), for the better accommodation of the increasing congregation, they erected a log meeting house in a grove a short distance north and east of Gabriel Kay's residence. The first religious meeting was held in this new house of worship the first Sunday in July of that year. As soon as the town of Payson became a reality they abandoned their place of meeting and removed to Payson. At the first sale of lots in Payson, which took place in April, 1837, they purchased a site for a house of worship, and soon after commenced erecting a frame building upon it, the members doing the principal part of the work with their own hands. They completed and dedicated this new house in 1838, and soon after changed their name to correspond with the name of the town, and have been since known as the Payson Baptist church. This second house was the home of the church for the following twenty-seven years, when in 1865 it gave place to the better and more commodious one they now occupy; this last building costing about \$6,000.

Fall Creek Chapel Society.—The church was built in the summer of 1852, by George Folkvold, of Quincy, and was completed in time to be dedicated on Christmas of the same year, by the Rev. J. L. Crane, of the Illinois conference, and the 5th street charge Quincy. There were two class-leaders, James Shinn and Thomas Crocker. At that time the oldest and most prominent members were these two class-leaders, Hugh A. Taylor, Martha Taylor, S. A. Edmonds, R. Wilton, Joseph Crocker, Robert Rankin, Jane Rankin, Washington Taylor, H. S. Taylor, Jesse Rankin, Amada Rankin, and a number of others whom we are not able to name, and who have passed to their final rest. R. L. Edmonds, who is now a resident of Payson township, was a prominent member of this church when the meetings were held at the Fall Creek school-house. There are now only six of the original members of this church living, two of them have moved away, leaving only four now in active membership. R. M. Davis

was the preacher in charge when the church was dedicated. The society had paid for the church and every debt incurred in its building, and has never been in debt since. The lot on which the church stands was donated by S. A. Edmonds, at the time the church was built. The society is now in a prosperous condition, and has connected with it a large and flourishing Sunday-school, which is doing great good in the moral training of the young people growing up in the neighborhood. This church has educated a number of ministers, while the Sunday-school has about 140 pupils. It has given over \$5,000 for home and foreign missions, and one of its members, Mrs. Anna Scott, has devoted her life to missionary work in India. The following are the pastors who have officiated in the church: John Clark, Ezra Fisher, Jesse Elldge, Thomas H. Ford, Norman Parks, Calvin Greenleaf, William Hawker, Hamilton Robb, Charles Sparry, J. O. Metcalf, Jonathan Merriam, D. Mattock, S. W. Ferguson, L. Osborn, P. P. Shirley, Niles Kinne, Robert L. Gibson, H. C. Yates, and G. W. Huntley.

RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP

Is situated south of Liberty, west of Beverly, and east of Payson, and its southern boundary is the county of Pike. Three years after the organization of Adams county the first settlement of this township was made, having been first settled by Jacob Franks and A. N. Penrod, in the fall of 1828. On December 6th David Lock and Joseph Linthecum came, in 1831; Dixon Tungate, N. D. Harris, in 1832; Aberdeen Mallet, in 1833. These all brought their families, and soon the township began to be filled up by a class of good and industrious people, among whom were Goldsbury Children, John B. Atherton, Sanford Harris, Solomon Cusic, Henry C. Holmboek, Henry Cleveland, James and Jefferson Long, Nathan Harris, I. Hunsacker, and others. The first child born in the township was a daughter to David Lock; hers also was the first death. The first mill was built about 1840, on McCrary Creek. It is still in good running order under the supervision of Allen Lewton, does a great amount of grinding and makes first-class flour. In 1843 the first saw mill was built but is now moved away. The first school-house was built on section 19, in 1839. The first school was taught in 1836, in a private house, by Mr. Frampton, who followed the Mormons to Utah. The first J. P. was Jesse Evans, who also was the first supervisor. A. H. Pellet and Ira Tyler were supervisors for many years, the latter now filling the office. The first church was built by Samuel Lock, in 1853, a Methodist Episcopal church, on section 30. The first store was built in 1845, by Nahma Tyler, who came to the township in 1840, and located on section 16, and was engaged in merchandizing until his death, which occurred in 1858. His widow, who afterwards married Mr. P. Howard, still runs the store, which is in the town of Richfield. It is a small place, located on the line of sections 8 and 17; it contains quite a number of small dwellings, an M. E. Church, blacksmith and wagon shop, two stores. It has a daily mail, which is a great advantage over many surrounding towns. The township has seven school-houses, most of them good substantial buildings. Richfield township contains four churches, one Baptist and three Methodist Episcopal. The township is filled up by a good class of people, intelligent, industrious, who have made homes for themselves and desirable farms. The surface of the country is quite rolling and somewhat broken. It was originally about three-fourths timber. Much of the soil is rich and productive, and the farmers have

nice looking residences—in fact, the writer must say that he found a good, kind-hearted set of people, who took pleasure in furnishing all items and dates contained in this description of the township. Many thanks to them for their kindness, and long may they live to enjoy their beautiful homes and the luxuries of an independent and easy life.

SCHOOLS.

Aker's School District No. 7, is a rock building constructed in 1871, at a cost of \$1,000. The present board of directors are James Hendricks, S. Frnitt and M. Doran, and the first teacher was Mr. Cram. The school district has forty schools subject to taxation, and the last teacher was H. W. Forgy.

Richfield District No. 1, situated in the northeast corner of the township, is an excellent school; the building is frame and well furnished. The number of children in the district is seventy-five, and the present board of directors are J. Bennett, J. Hendricks, J. W. Moore, and the present teacher is Sarah Jamieson.

Pin Oak District.—The building, like a good many of the school "houses," is nearly ready to be replaced by a new one. The school-house is well furnished, and the school was conducted under the care of Mr. E. Sellers, who is a young man of excellent ability as a teacher. The present board of directors are James F. Young, Vincent Ridgley and A. Hull.

Wagy School.—First building was built in 1845, and used for a good many years. The new building was built in 1861, and Wm. McKee taught the first school in the new building. The district has about sixty scholars subject to taxation. The present board of directors are Wm. Fusselman, Jacob Wagy, Clayton Carbaugh, and the present teacher is Mrs. McLain.

Morgan School formerly was a log building, and used for many years. The new building was built in 1873, at a cost of \$800. The district has about seventy children, and the school averages twenty-eight scholars. The present board of directors are John Callaway, George Morgan and Thomas Gilkie; present teacher, Caroline Beltz.

Rose Hill District No. 8.—The district once had an old frame building, located half a mile south of the present school-house; it was built in 1855, and in 1875 the new stone building was built at a cost of \$800; is unexcelled by any house in the township; is nicely furnished, and they have an excellent school, well regulated and under a good state of discipline; and the teacher, A. B. Call, who taught their winter school, will not soon be forgotten by the pupils. The present board of directors are Hugh H. Morrison, Samuel McLain and Cornelius Bradley.

CHURCHES.

Richfield Chapel is located in the town of Richfield; it is a fine building, put up at a cost of \$1,000, and is conducted under the care of Charles Cleavland Morgan, Tyler Rice, and others; it has a large membership, and has had some excellent ministers. Rev. W. McKendrey is present minister.

The Baptist Church, located north of Richfield, is a good frame building; they do not have regular preaching.

Shiloh Chapel, situated on section 30, was built in 1853, by Samuel Lock, at a cost of \$1,000. The first preacher was the Rev. Mr. Northcott. At the time of the organization the board of trustees was Wm. Goding,

Joseph Linthicum, Henry Lyle, Wm. Holcombe, Jacob Baker and Benjamin Fahs. The church has a good many members, and has had a good many different ministers; among them was Rev. Sanford Bond, who is now deceased. He was an excellent minister, and long will be remembered. The church has had many changes. Quite a number of the old members have died. The present board of trustees are Philip Fahs, John Callaway, Pembroke Look and Joseph Smiley. There is excellent Sabbath-school, under the superintendency of Philip Fahs.

Northcott Chapel was built in 1854, at a cost of \$500, and dedicated by Hadden Wallace, June, 1854, for the Methodist denomination. The board of trustees were, at the time of organization: Thomas Orr, Simeon Fitch, and John Havard. At the time of the organization the church numbered about fifty members, and Thomas Orr was class-leader, John Havard and Simeon Fitch stewards. Benj. Northcott was the first regular preacher, and presided over the church for two years; then Rev. Mr. Chapman one year. James Dimmett had charge of the church for two years, he was an excellent minister and left behind him a good many friends. Rev. R. W. Read had charge two years, Rev. Mr. Taylor one year, Rev. Mr. Evans one year, Rev. Curtis Powell two years, Rev. James Cabrie two years, Rev. C. Atkinson one year, Rev. Wingate Newman three years, then Rev. G. M. Spencer took charge of the church and stayed the full time allowed by the conference. It would be hard to say where to commence to enlogize him, for his whole life was devoted to the cause of Christ and his brethren. He died February 3, 1879, at Lima, Adams county, Ill. Rev. Mr. Drok is the present minister. He is well liked and labors hard for his church and the good he can do for the cause of Christ. At the present writing only a few of its old members are living. Among them are Thomas Orr and wife, Mrs. Havard, Simeon Fitch and wife, and Elder Orr and wife. Among a few of the dead are Wm. Orr, John Havard, Mrs. McKinney, and Mrs. Bonham. The present board of trustees are Thomas Orr, W. R. Spink, M. F. Behimer, Miles Forgey, B. L. Bonham, J. M. Doran, John Gager, Mr. Beard, and Wm. Likes. The class-leaders are F. M. Behimer, Miles Forgey, W. R. Spink, and Wm. Likes.

URSA TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the river-bordering townships, lying south of Lima, west of Mendon and north of Ellington. It is considerably larger than the regular Congressional size, and embraces part of 1 north, 8 west, and 1 north, 9 west, having an area of about fifty square miles. The west line follows the irregularities of the Mississippi, and the north line the meanderings of Bear creek. It was originally nearly all a timbered country, and is composed of table or bluff and bottom lands, in the proportion of two-thirds of the former to one-third of the latter. The uplands are beautifully undulating, and are among the very finest farming lands in Illinois. Several creeks and numerous springs supply an abundance of water. The principal creeks are: Rock, which flows across the township from the east, a mile or so from its south line; Ursa, which rises in Mendon and flows west through the center; and Bear, which forms the north boundary line. The bottom lands of Ursa are large, above high water mark, and much of them are under cultivation, and include some of the valuable farms of the county.

The Carthage branch of the C., B. & Q. R. R. extends through the township near the eastern border, with a station at Ursa village, thus furnishing the Ursaites a thoroughfare of communication with Quincy and the great outside world.

Samuel Groshong, George Campbell and William Worley, who came in 1825, were the first white settlers in Ursa. Mr. Groshong settled in the south part of the township, on Rock creek, where he built the first cabin; George Campbell on the northwest quarter of section 31; and Mr. Worley on section 18, on the farm where Win. McAdams now lives. The following year Robt. Beatty settled in the north part, on Bear creek, and Stanford and Steadman Smith (brothers) settled a mile and a half northwest of the site of Ursa village. In April, 1827, George Fraizer and his son James B.—now the oldest living male pioneer in the township—settled on the northwest quarter of section 31. The second marriage license issued in Adams county was to George Campbell and Mary Groshong. They were married Aug. 18, 1825, by Willard Keyes, county commissioner; the first being David Ray and Rachel Thomas, daughter of John Thomas, who were married July 26, 1825, by Peter Journey, county commissioner. The first birth in Ursa was Andrew J., son of George Campbell, in the summer of 1827. The first death was Thomas Campbell, George Campbell's father. Peter Vannerst opened the first store in the township in what is now known as "Old Ursa," in 1828. His stock of goods consisted of a barrel of whiskey, two barrels of salt and a few sacks of flour. He continued business, with a growing stock, for many years, and accumulated a competency, when he retired and went to California, where he remained till his death in 1876. Joel Fraizer, brother of James B., taught the first school, in the fall of 1828, in a little log school-house erected that year, the first in the township, on the northeast quarter of section 31, 1 north, 8 west. A. W. Shinn taught the second term soon after in the same house. The first religious society in the township was organized at the residence of Rev. Stephen Ruddell, on section 18, by himself and Rev. Jesse Bowles, in 1833 or 34, with seven charter members: Stephen Ruddell and wife, Jesse Bowles and wife, Sarah Crawford, Mary Riddle and Elizabeth Stone. Two years after they erected the first house for worship on Mr. Ruddell's farm, he donating the lot, the same on which their present fine frame edifice stands. The first mill was a horse mill built and run by David Metcalf, in 1829. The first frame building was erected by Peter Vannerst, the merchant, in 1830; he was also the first post-master when the post-office was established by Hon. Richard M. Johnson, who gave it the name of Ursa. Although Mr. Vannerst for many years kept a store at that point, and was succeeded by the firm of J. M. Rumbaugh & H. S. Loucks, who conducted a general merchandising for a number of years, and it was the seat of the post-office, and had a place of entertainment known as the Ursa House, still "Old Ursa" never was regularly laid out as a village. Since its namesake was founded, in 1875, it, being less than a mile north and a railroad station, has sapped what vitality there was in the old place; so that it might truly say—if dead things ever talk—"I *once* lived and *hoped*, but one fine morning a railroad came along and I *died*."

In 1875 William B. Smith sold off acre lots at the crossing of the public road leading from Quincy to Warsaw and the C., B. & Q. R. R. Carthage branch, to Rumbaugh & Loucks, O. W. Thompson and L. K. Rudolph, who all erected buildings thereon. Rumbaugh & Loucks erected a large two-

story frame building for store and hall, and two dwellings, and moved their business from "Old Ursa;" the others, being mechanics, built houses and shops. W. Shaw and M. Fawbush have fitted up a fine steam mill, with three sets of burrs and the most approved machinery, and opened for business in May, 1879; a new building is being completed for a drug store, and it now has the post-office, and the Christian church edifice is within its limits. Thus the young Ursa, being the first station north of Quincy, is a full-fledged railroad town with a future before it.

The village of Marcelline is situated in the northern extremity of Ursa township, three miles north of Ursa, on section 31, 2 north, 8 west, and is a place of about one hundred inhabitants. It was laid out by S. M. Jenkins, about 1842. Thomas Payne, of Ellington, made two additions to the original plat, the last in 1849. A man named Wade was the first settler on the site of the town; he came there as early as 1830. John W. McFaddon settled there and started a store with a stock of general merchandise some years before the place was laid out. William Price and Thomas Payne each sold goods there years ago. Marcelline now has two general stores, owned by George Walker, present supervisor, and Thomas Leachman and George McLaughlin, a fine three-story brick building, the basement of which is used for town and church purposes, the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant and Christians worshiping in it alternately; the second story is occupied for a school-house, and the upper one as a Masonic hall. The village also has mechanical shops, such as wagon-making, blacksmithing, etc. The Christian society worshiping there organized in April, 1879, with eighty-nine members. Both of the Methodist societies have a good membership and are prosperous. The old Christian society at Ursa is perhaps the strongest religious organization in the township; before the new church at Marcelline was organized it numbered more than 200; it has a prosperous, working Sunday-school of sixty scholars, and contributes over \$700 annually for church purposes.

The Free Baptists have a stone church building on the Warsaw road, a mile and a half from Ursa, but the society is not numerous nor very active.

The Methodist Protestants organized a church in Ursa with nine charter members, in the spring of 1879. Having not yet a house they meet in Rumbaugh & Loucks' hall.

The staple product of Ursa is wheat, in the production of which it is not excelled by the same area of territory in this part of the State. Considerable attention is also paid to the culture of Indian corn and fruits. The soil is exceedingly fertile and well adapted to a variety of crops. It is thickly settled, and with its fine improvements and varying landscape of smiling fields and inviting woodlands presents a scene of rare beauty and wealth.

EIGHTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARDS.

Col.—Wm. Hanna, Keokuk Junction.
Lieut.-Col.—C. S. Hickman, Quincy.
Major—C. Y. Long, Carthage.
Surgeon—Maj. R. H. McMahon, Quincy.

Asst. Surg.—S. H. McClung, Mt. Sterling.
Chaplain—Edward J. Rice, Clayton.
Adjt.—H. E. Selby, Keokuk Junction.
Quartermaster—O. M. Smeigh, Quincy.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. Maj.—Jas. W. Anderson, Clayton.
Q. M. Sergt.—W. C. Glenn, Mt. Sterling.
Com'y Sergt.—Edw. C. Cleveland, Quincy.
Hosp. Steward—Edw. T. Black, Clayton.
Color Sergt.—J. W. Colwell, C. Point.

Ord. Sergt.—Demp. Davidson, Carthage.
Drum Major—T. Eddy Bennett, Quincy.
Prin. Musicians—F. Enlow, Keokuk Junction.
 “ “ J. B. Follansbee, Quincy.

QUINCY NATIONAL GUARDS.

Pursuant to a call for a meeting of those interested in the formation of a military company, some fifty persons met at the rooms of the Citizens' Association, on the evening of October 9, 1872. Gen. John Tillson was called to the chair, and E. B. Hamilton was made secretary.

A motion to proceed to the formation of an independent military company was carried; a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws; to report a name, and the cost of uniforms. Forty-three names were enrolled.

An adjourned meeting, for the final organization of the company, was held at the same place, October 16; and the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws adopted; and the organization named Quincy National Guards. The following officers were selected for the ensuing year:

James B. Cahill, Captain; Elisha B. Hamilton, 1st Lieutenant; Gran M. Evatt, 2d Lieutenant; John Tillson, Quartermaster; George W. Burns, Commissary; C. H. Morton, Surgeon; Rev. Sidney Corbett, Chaplain; J. B. Gilpin, Q. M. Sergeant; G. W. Fogg, Com. Sergeant.

The following winter the company received from the State sixty stand of Enfield rifles. January 9, 1874, Capt. J. B. Cahill died. January 17, following, a meeting was held at the office of Wheat, Ewing & Hamilton, to pass resolutions respecting the death of Capt. Cahill. It was then decided to take active steps under the company organization.

Shortly after, a room was obtained in the Powers building to be used for drill purposes. In the following spring, the company occupied Ridder's hall as an armory.

At the election, May 1, 1874, the following officers were elected: Gen. John Tillson, Captain; E. B. Hamilton, 1st Lieutenant; Charles U. Colburn, 2d Lieutenant; George W. Fogg, Quartermaster; Warren DeCrow, Commissary; C. H. Morton, Surgeon; and the Rev. F. L. Hosmer, Chaplain.

In May of that year, fifty-six uniforms were purchased, and the company made its first public parade on the occasion of the decoration ceremonies, on May 30, 1874.

As the guests of Company A, St. Louis National Guards, the company participated in the ceremonies of the opening of the St. Louis bridge, at St. Louis, July 4, 1874. On the eve of the company's departure for St. Louis, an elegant silk flag was presented by its lady friends. The presentation ceremony took place in Washington Square, on the afternoon of the 3d of July, 1874.

In the Fall of 1874, the company received from the State eighty stand of new Springfield breech-loading rifle muskets, and, as ordered, turned their old guns over to the Quincy Veterans.

At the May election, 1875, the following officers were elected: Gen. John Tillson, Captain; E. B. Hamilton, 1st Lieutenant; C. S. Hickman, 2d Lieutenant; George W. Fogg, Quartermaster; C. U. Colburn, Commissary; W. DeCrow, Surgeon; and the Rev. Edward Anderson, Chaplain.

April 15, 1876, the company became a corporation, under the name of Quincy National Guard Association.

At the May election for 1876, E. B. Hamilton was elected Captain; Robert E. Coxe, 1st Lieutenant, and C. S. Hickman, 2d Lieutenant.

By General Order No. 3, from Adjutant General's office, of date of December 21, 1875, assigning to their respective regiments the various companies in the State, this company was assigned to the Fourth Regiment Illinois State Guards.

Early in the present year a meeting of the officers of the various companies composing the Fourth Regiment, was, by order of Adjt.-Gen. H. Hilliard, directed to be held at Peoria, for regimental organization and election of regimental officers.

At the meeting held in Peoria, an order was made by the Adjutant General, revoking the order assigning the company to the Fourth, and assigning it to the Eighth Regiment.

UNIFORM.

The uniform of the Association is, substantially, the same as that worn by the Thirteenth Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York. It consists of dress coat and pantaloons of Cadet grey, cut to measure. The coat, Privates', has skirt faced with black; the breast and collar are trimmed with black cord; it has three rows of Illinois State pattern gilt buttons on the breast, and buttons on skirt and cuffs. Trowsers, Privates', has black stripe, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, down the outer seam. Hats, dress, Thirteenth Regiment pattern, have gilt ornament and letters Q. G., and white cock's fountain plume. Epaulets, Privates', are grey and white. Drummer's uniform, same as Private's, except breast and collar of coat is trimmed with red worsted cord, and a red-worsted knot takes the place of the epaulet. Non-commissioned officers' uniform is same as Private's, except they wear grey, white and buff epaulets, and have gold chevrons on black cloth. Officers' uniforms are the same as Private's, except they are ornamented with gold braid instead of black cord, and the coat has a gold star and bars on skirt facing, and gold bars on cuffs. The sword and belt are U. S. A. regulation. The cap is like Private's, except that it has three rows of gold lace and large white fountain plume.

The National Guards were sworn into the Illinois State Guards under the military code, July 24th, 1877, as Company D, 8th Regiment I. N. G., numbering forty-two enlisted men. They were ordered out by the governor, and participated in putting down the riot at East St. Louis, doing very effective service. Capt. E. B. Hamilton commanding the Eighth Regiment, 1st Lieutenant, Robert E. Coxe, took command of the company. They participated in the grand review in St. Louis after the close of the campaign, being the guests of Company A, St. Louis National Guards. Upon the reorganization of the Eighth Regiment, C. S. Hickman was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment; A. W. Littleton was elected to fill the vacancy; Capt. E. B. Hamilton resigned and accepted a position on the governor's staff as Chief of Artillery, ranking as Brigadier-General. Robt. E. Coxe was elected Captain, and H. C. Nichols, 1st Lieutenant, to fill vacancies.

The company participated in the prize drills at the Quincy fair, in 1876, taking first prize, the Quincy Veterans being their contestants; also at Quincy fair in 1877, taking second prize, the Keokuk Junction Guards being contestants; also at the Adams county fair at Camp Point in 1878, taking first prize, the Camp Point Guards, Keokuk Junction Guards, and Clayton Guards being contestants. The company has over one hundred honorary members, business men of the city of Quincy and vicinity.

The active members of the company are young, energetic men of the city, many of them leading business men; they drill every Monday night. Their armory is open to the public, and they have extended general invitations to the friends of the company to visit their armory on their drill nights and see them. Their armory is nicely arranged, having a ladies' parlor, gun-room, dining-room and drill-room, with all necessary conveniences. The walls are beautifully decorated with flags, spears, shields, battle axes, etc.

The present roster of the company, May 20, 1879:

Captain—Robert E. Coxe.

2d Lieutenant—A. W. Littleton.

1st Lieutenant—H. C. Nichols.

SERGEANTS.

L. W. Keller, 1st,
W. C. Powers,

H. Brougham,
Frank H. Dimock.

John A. Brown,

CORPORALS.

B. Morehead,
W. H. Alexander,
Dell V. C. Barker,

D. Burleigh,
James R. Gardner,
J. O. Glenn,

E. D. Young,
Charles H. Davis.

MUSICIANS.

William A. Bowles,

J. B. Follansbee.

PRIVATES.

Samuel W. Battell,
John K. Bond,
James P. Breed,
Paul J. Byck,
William H. Cadogan,
Henry S. Clark,
William M. Cookerly,
L. H. Cook,
Eugene R. Cox,
A. E. Demaree,
Lewis J. Duncan,
Frank P. Eull,
George W. Edison,
Frank Ferris,
Charles F. Gilpin,
J. L. A. Green,

William W. Garrison,
Charles B. Hatcher,
William W. Hessey,
William H. Hobbs,
Moses Kaufman,
Clarence G. Keath,
Lem Keller,
William E. King,
Charles H. Kniffin,
Charles H. Little,
Fred W. Lebrick,
Florenz J. Laage,
M. M. Magill,
James L. Martin,
Fred H. Mason,
George C. McCrone,

John P. Menke,
George W. Miller,
Charles T. Mitchell,
H. S. Praetorius,
H. F. Roeschlaub,
John M. Schaeffer,
J. B. Smith,
Will K. Shettel,
C. S. Thompson,
Ed. H. Turner, Jr.,
Ed. W. Trowbridge,
Benj. G. Vaseh,
Percy W. Whiting,
C. G. Wilson.

THE QUINCY VETERAN GUARDS

Are an offspring of the "Quincy Veteran Corps and Aid Society," which organization was formed in the Fall of 1874, and continued as such until August, 1877, when, owing to the fact that a regular militia was being formed all over the State of Illinois, and independent military companies could no longer procure arms from the State, a reorganization was necessitated, the new company adopting the name of The Quincy Veteran Guards, and, after being regularly mustered, were assigned the position of Company B, Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, which position they still occupy.

The purpose for which the "Quincy Veteran Corps and Aid Society" was originally organized may be learned from the following

PREAMBLE:

"To promote association and fellowship among the soldiers of the late war; to keep alive the recollections connected therewith; to protect each other's interests; to do suitable honors to the memories of our deceased comrades, and to aid their families in the hour of adversity, sickness or death; and to establish in connection therewith an independent military organization."

The first civil officers of the "Veteran Corps" were:

President—Ed. Cleveland,
Treasurer—John Wich,

Vice-President—Jacob Bard,
Secretary—Henry A. Dix.

The first military officers were:

Captain—William Sommerville.
2d Lieutenant—James J. Sweeney.

1st Lieutenant—Francis Aid.
Quartermaster—Capt. V. Kochanvski.

Succeeding the above military officers were:

Captain—R. R. McMullen. *1st Lieutenant*—Francis Aid. *2d Lieutenant*—F. B. Nichols

The next officers elected were:

Captain—Tom J. Heirs. *1st Lieutenant*—Richard Hobert. *2d Lieutenant*—Jacob Bard.

It will probably be well to state that until the reorganization in August, 1877, none were eligible to membership excepting persons who had served in the Union army during the late rebellion. Under the present organization all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty, of good moral character, are eligible to membership.

The officers elected at the reorganization, Aug. 17, 1877, were:

Captain—Charles Bork. *1st Lieutenant*—H. A. Dix. *2d Lieutenant*—J. F. Mayback

The following is a "roster" of officers and members of the "Quincy Veteran Guards," May 20th, 1879:

Captain—Henry A. Dix. *1st Lieutenant*—J. F. Mayback. *2d Lieutenant*—David M. Bell,
1st Sergt.—Adam Hill. *3d Sergt.*—John Bohlman. *5th Sergt.*—Fred Quest.
2d " "—Fred. Schaller. *4th " "*—John Blatter. *Ensign*—David Dustin.

1st Corporal—G. W. Stewart.	4th Corporal—John Meise.	7th Corporal—August Meise.
2d " White Johnston.	5th " Chas. Amburn.	8th " John McLean.
3d " Lewis Doty.	6th " S. C. Wagner	

PRIVATES.

Robert K. Broughan,	Ed. Meyers.	J. C. Todd,
Chas. Binson,	Rufus L. Miller,	A. S. Weed,
Wm. Coughlin,	John Mitchell,	John Willis,
J. R. Carrigan,	Ferd. P. Mester,	Herman Wygora,
Edwin Cleveland,	John H. Pool,	Lewis Wolfe,
Waller Cate,	Guy Prentiss,	Micke Whalen,
Geo. W. Chapman,	James Reardon,	William Vanholt,
Leroy Greenleaf,	Chas. Roekenfield,	Barney Vandenboom,
G. L. Green,	Lewis D. Simmons,	Robert C. Voeth,
Wm. H. Hamilton,	Harry A. Steward,	Eli Verdlinger,
George Johnson,	Wm. H. Short,	George L. Schmitt,
Lewis Jones,	Charles A. Stewart,	J. A. McIntyre,
J. C. Jacobs,	Charles Speckhardt,	George O. Castleman,
Wm. Leacocks,	George Schaller,	Henry Ritter,
J. C. Lewis,	George L. Scheiner,	A. F. Roth.
Jesse Landrum,	Henry Strassenburg,	
Samuel Morgan,	Peter Trogden,	

KEOKUK JUNCTION GUARDS.

The first effort at a cultivation of the military spirit among the adult population of this town occurred in 1874. Previous to that the military ardor of youth had been fostered in some degree by their elders in the customary forerunner of most militia organizations, a boy's company; but during the latter part of that summer a number of men were drilled by Col. Hanna, to prepare them to do escort duty in October at the reunion held here of the 56th and 78th Illinois Volunteers. This was strictly temporary and informal.

In the following year, 1875, an organization was effected, when William Hanna was elected Captain; Cornelius Hennirk, 1st Lieutenant; and H. E. Selby, 2d Lieutenant. With this organization drill was practised faithfully and with interest, a neat, cheap, "fatigue" uniform purchased, and arms obtained from the State, preparatory to a second "reunion" of the "old soldiers" during that autumn. In February, 1876, upon the first organization of the 8th Regiment, Capt. Hanna was elected and commissioned Colonel, and Lieut. Hennirk, Adjutant. In the company, Lieut. Selby was elected and commissioned Captain.

In July, 1877, the new State militia law rendering a new organization advisable, Col. Hanna resigned his position in the regiment, and Capt. Selby his in the company, and Col. Hanna was re-elected and commissioned Captain of the company. Not long after this reorganization the remarkable riots occurred so universal over the country, making it needful to obtain military aid, and Capt. Hanna's company was called with the regiment, and passed a week on duty in the field, taking a prominent and active part in the suppression of the East St. Louis riots; so prominent, in fact, that in September following, upon the reorganization of the 8th Regiment, Capt. Hanna was almost unanimously re-elected Colonel, and Capt. Selby, Adjutant, again dismembering the company and requiring still another reorganization.

The following is the result of that reorganization, with a full roster of Company E of the 8th Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, popularly known as Keokuk Junction Guards:

Captain—Cornelius Hennirk	1st Lieutenant—James A. Beckett.
2d Lieutenant—William O. Downing.	
1st Sergeant—George W. Strickler.	2d Corporal—Harm. G. Buss.
2d " H. G. Miller.	3d " W. J. Bartholomew.
3d " John A. Dorch.	4th " W. R. Harkney.
4th " Harm. J. Franzen.	5th " Frank Tipton.
5th " John McClintock.	6th " Thomas J. Clarkson.
1st Corporal—W. B. Martin.	7th " Thomas J. Omer.

PRIVATES.

Ulferd L. Albers.	John G. Henry,	George E. Ross,
Hugh Anderson,	Henry Hill,	William C. Reed,
Gilbert W. Adams,	Wm. D. Harkney,	Benj. J. Robertson,
Cyrus H. Burke,	George M. Kern,	Seneca Selby,
John Bartholomew,	John Lyle,	Wm. T. Selby,

PRIVATES.

Theodore Bartholomew,
John Belford,
Robert F. Burke,
Thomas J. Cooley,
Benj. T. Davis,
Thomas J. Downing,
Henry J. Eigenberg,
Reiner Gronewold,
Herre Herrn,
Charles F. Howard,

Wm. G. Lee,
Joseph W. McCrey,
Harvey McGill,
Isaac McFarland,
Wm. F. Neet,
Warren C. Omer,
Oliver S. Omer,
Carroll K. Omer,
H. Allie O'Harra,
Nathaniel Pierce,

Abner Sears,
Enos T. Stewart,
James F. Smith,
Charles Tipton,
Henry Terrill,
Charles A. Wever,
Wm. W. Gallemore,
J. R. Gray,
Frank Enlow.

THE CAMP POINT GUARDS.

The military company known as the Camp Point Guards was organized at a meeting of the citizens of Camp Point, in Centennial hall, on Friday evening, July 20, 1877, and were sworn into the State service the same evening by Col. William Hanna, of Keokuk Junction.

The company then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: Captain, Richard Seaton; 1st Lieutenant, Joseph P. Lasley; 2d Lieutenant, Henry Folekemer; 1st Sergeant, Jacob N. Ettinger. The balance of the officers were appointed by the commissioned officers of the company. The company is composed of a good class of citizens, ranging in age from twenty to forty-five years, and of average height. About one-fifth of the company have seen active service in the war for the Union. The company was not called out during the riots of 1877, not having received their arms until the troubles were over.

At the Adams county fair for 1878 they took the third premium for efficiency in the manual of arms, marching and bayonet exercise. Should their services be needed by the State at any time no doubt but what they will respond promptly and do efficient service.

ROSTER OF THE COMPANY.

OFFICERS.

Captain—Richard Seaton,

1st Lieutenant—Joseph P. Lasley,

2d " Henry Folekemer.

1st Sergeant—Jacob M. Ettinger.

2d " Henry C. Rogers.

3d " John Boyle.

4th " John Vancil.

5th " Benjamin Bowen.

1st Corporal—A. D. Bates.

2d " James F. McGaughey.

3d " Jay De Haven.

4th " Alvin A. Dewey.

5th " Rezin A. Downing.

6th " Daniel Hunsaker.

7th " Barnet P. Cummings.

8th " Harry E. Craver.

PRIVATES.

Brune F. Bruns,

Joseph H. Bralert,

J. W. Colwell, Regimental

Color Bearer.

Henry T. Conner,

Charles K. Conner,

Isaac Cutter,

Henry N. Crippen,

George Y. Downing,

Latimer Ensminger,

Samuel Ensminger,

August Gruny,

George Harmon,

George M. Jacobs,

Jacob F. Joseph,

Thomas A. Lyon,

Leander J. Miller,

Frederick A. Morley,

C. H. Oliver,

Jacob Omer,

James G. Pound,

Frank M. Prettyman,

John W. Roth,

Herman Rethmeyer,

E. A. Rhea,

J. W. Rhea,

William R. Strickler,

Robert F. Stivers,

James Simmons,

James M. Seaton,

William M. Seaton,

Wesley Simmonds,

Austin B. Tolbert,

Virgil G. Williams,

John S. Wallace,

George M. Yeargain,

Henry Zeigler.

CLAYTON GUARDS.

Company I., 8th Regiment, I. N. G., was organized July 26, 1878, at Clayton, with H. A. Horn, Captain; W. H. Harbison, 1st Lieutenant; A. R. Downing, 2d Lieutenant; James B. Coc, 1st Sergeant. The company was mustered in with an enrollment of sixty-two men, and in twelve hours were ordered to East St. Louis, to assist in quelling the strike of 1877. They received the order only three hours before train time, and in that time unpacked the arms, and armed and equipped fifty men for the campaign (that being all the arms the company had drawn), and reported at Quincy, the headquarters of the regiment. From Quincy the company proceeded to East St. Louis, and while there acquitted themselves creditably

On Sept. 7, 1878, W. H. Harbison was elected Captain; A. R. Downing, 1st Lieutenant; S. M. Irwin, 2d Lieutenant.

The following is the roster:

<i>Captain</i> —W. H. Harbison.	<i>1st Corporal</i> —Monroe Babb.
<i>1st Lieutenant</i> —A. R. Downing.	<i>2d</i> " Henry Hoffer.
<i>2d</i> " S. M. Irwin.	<i>3d</i> " Cylon Turner.
<i>1st Sergeant</i> —James B. Coe.	<i>4th</i> " Thomas Moreman.
<i>2d</i> " John Hyler.	<i>5th</i> " Arthur Haley.
<i>3d</i> " J. W. Marrett.	<i>6th</i> " A. A. Gross.
<i>4th</i> " John Williams.	<i>7th</i> " Abe. Barkely.
<i>5th</i> " W. B. May.	<i>8th</i> " Daniel Lucas.
<i>Musicians</i> —A. E. Smith and Lincoln Motter.	

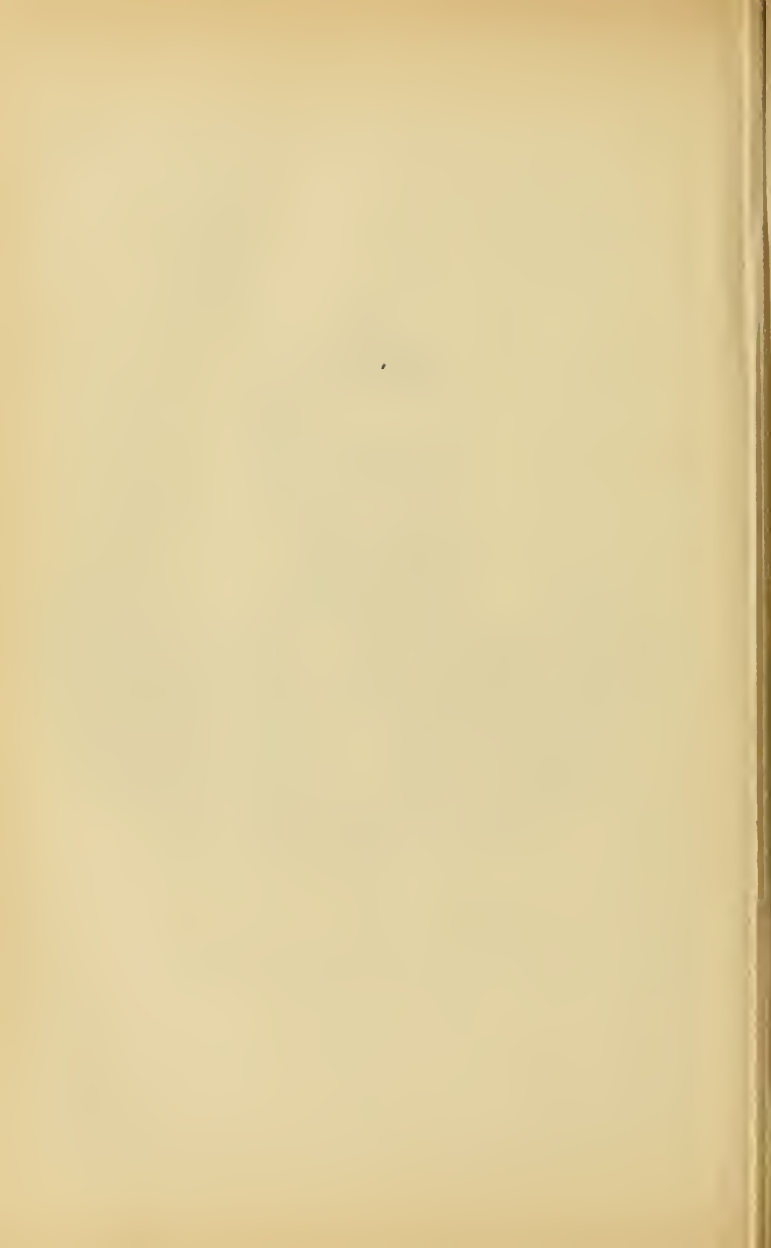
PRIVATES.

Samuel Ater,	J. W. Garner,	E. Montgomery,
N. B. Allen,	George Gooley,	F. P. McClelland,
E. D. Anderson,	A. G. Garner,	Charles Marshall,
J. E. Anderson,	Samuel Hyler,	E. McMurray,
L. A. Burdich,	J. B. Huddleson,	J. T. May,
A. H. Brooks,	J. H. Hamilton,	W. N. McCorkle,
P. M. Brower,	John Hamilton,	F. Nabell,
V. A. Brown,	Thomas Hills,	J. Noakes,
Edwin Badgley,	F. Hermetet,	E. Plew,
J. W. Bodenhamer,	J. S. Hoke,	J. W. Potter, Jr.
John Burgerser,	W. T. Harbeson,	J. G. Peyton,
J. N. Black,	L. Hermetet,	G. W. Powers,
T. J. Brooks,	C. T. Kendrick,	M. Renshaw,
G. H. Ball,	P. Kennawan,	E. M. Scoggan.
C. H. Conner,	J. C. Kennawan,	A. Smith,
S. J. Croft,	G. W. Kesler,	L. Scoggan,
Charles Coe,	A. Kirkpatrick,	J. W. Simmonds,
H. H. Curry,	J. B. Lawes,	C. Sweeny,
Orville Dodd,	S. H. McDowell,	W. A. Swope,
W. M. Douglass,	W. E. Miller,	H. A. Swisher,
F. M. Foster,	P. Matthews,	M. C. Williams,
Richard Gooley,	Henry Miller,	X. Wesenburg,
C. T. Goodman,	F. Meats,	W. E. Young.



W. H. Thompson

BURTON TOWNSHIP



CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The

seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and

breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for

limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the

consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

*This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth Amendment.

[*The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the

United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties, made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof

escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Convention between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.
John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.
Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.

Connecticut.
Wm. Sam'l Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York.
Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey.
• Wil. Livingston.
Wm. Paterson,
David Brearley,
Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania.
B. Franklin,
Robt. Morris,
Thos. Fitzsimons,
James Wilson,
Thos. Mifflin,
Geo. Clymer,
Jared Ingersol,
Gouv. Morris.

Delaware.
Geo. Read,
John Dickinson,
Jaco. Broom,
Gunning Bedford, Jr.,
Richard Bassett.

Maryland.
James M'Henry,
Danl. Carroll,
Dan. of St. Thos. Jenifer.

Virginia.
John Blair,
James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina.
Wm. Blount,
Hu. Williamson,
Rich'd Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina.
J. Rutledge,
Charles Pinckney,
Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia.
William Few,
Abr. Baldwin.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this act.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper, Greenback.	Smith, Prohibition. Anti-Secret Societies	COUNTIES.	Hayes and Wheeler, Republican.	Tilden and Hendricks, Democrat.	Peter Cooper, Greenback.	Smith, Prohibition. Anti-Secret Societies
Adams.....	4953	6308	41	17	Livingston.....	3550	2134	1170	3
Alexander.....	1219	1280			Logan.....	2788	2505	37	
Bond.....	1520	1142	17		Macon.....	3120	2782	268	16
Boone.....	1965	363	43	2	Macoupin.....	3567	4076	114	
Brown.....	944	1495	183	1	Madison.....	4554	4730	39	1
Bureau.....	3719	2218	145	2	Marion.....	2069	2444	209	1
Calhoun.....	441	900			Marshall.....	1553	1430	135	
Carroll.....	2231	918	111	1	Mason.....	1566	1939	86	3
Case.....	1209	1618	74	7	Massac.....	1231	793	20	
Champaign.....	4530	3103	604	1	McDonough.....	2952	2811	347	3
Christian.....	2501	3287	207	1	McHenry.....	3465	1874	34	7
Clark.....	1814	2197	236		McLean.....	6393	4410	518	8
Clay.....	1416	1541	112		Menard.....	1115	1657	10	3
Clinton.....	1329	1989	192		Mercer.....	2349	1428	90	
Coles.....	2957	2822	102		Monroe.....	845	1651		
Cook.....	36548	39240	277		Montgomery.....	2486	3013	201	3
Crawford.....	1355	1643	38		Morgan.....	3069	3174	109	
Cumberland.....	1145	1407	129		Moultrie.....	1245	1672	28	8
DeKalb.....	3679	1413	65	3	Ogle.....	3833	1921	104	
DeWitt.....	1928	1174	746	10	Peoria.....	4665	5443	95	
Douglas.....	1631	1357	94		Pope.....	1319	800	5	
DuPage.....	2129	1276	25	8	Perry.....	1541	1383	48	
Edgar.....	2715	2883	161		Platt.....	1807	1316	117	4
Edwards.....	970	466	61		Pike.....	3055	4040	35	1
Effingham.....	1145	2265	43		Polaski.....	1043	772		
Fayette.....	1881	2421	57		Putnam.....	646	459	14	
Ford.....	1601	742	204		Randolph.....	2357	2589	2	
Franklin.....	966	1302	391		Richland.....	1410	1552	55	
Fulton.....	4187	4669	89	1	Rock Island.....	3912	2838	27	
Gallatin.....	703	1140	282	2	Saline.....	980	1081	611	
Greene.....	1695	3160	1	9	Sangamon.....	4851	5847	29	
Grundy.....	1996	1142	108		Schuyler.....	1522	1804	115	
Hamilton.....	627	1433	710	4	Scott.....	910	1239	182	
Hancock.....	3446	4207			Shelby.....	2069	3553	341	
Hardin.....	330	611	134		Stark.....	1140	786	96	
Henderson.....	1315	1915	1		St. Clair.....	4708	5891	99	1
Henry.....	4177	1928	340	4	Stephenson.....	3198	2758	26	3
Iroquois.....	3768	2578	249	14	Tazewell.....	2850	3171	44	2
Jackson.....	2040	2071	106		Union.....	978	2155	3	
Jasper.....					Vermilion.....	4372	3031	288	9
Jefferson.....	1346	1667	647		Wabash.....	650	996	207	
Jersey.....	1345	2166		12	Warren.....	2795	1984	138	1
Jo Davies.....	2007	2276	140	2	Washington.....	1911	1671	39	
Johnson.....	1867	893	61		Wayne.....	1579	1751	482	
Kane.....	5398	2850	172	5	White.....	1297	2066	469	
Kankakee.....	2627	1363	26	2	Whiteside.....	3851	2131	133	4
Kendall.....	1869	524	309		Will.....	4720	3999	677	
Knox.....	5235	2632	141	1	Williamson.....	1672	1644	41	
Lake.....	2619	1947	55		Winnebago.....	4595	1568	70	13
LaSalle.....	6277	6001	514	15	Woodford.....	1733	2105	237	2
Lawrence.....	1198	1329	27						
Lee.....	3047	2080	100	2	Total.....	275958	257099	16951	130

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartner-ship business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight, and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of Hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths).

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths).

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the quality and the time it has been cribbed must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided, it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills 1-6 of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by 7 1-5 if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line

straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by inverting the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the northeast corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 7954.5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	make 1 link.
25 links.....	" 1 rod.
4 rods.....	" 1 chain.
80 chains.....	" 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barley-corn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.		A. H. JACKSON.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat.....	at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....			\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats.....	at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter.....	at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....			18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....			40
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....			2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....		48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....		6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....			25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....			4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....		17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....			35 15
				\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.		CASSA MASON.		Dr.	Cr.
March	21	By 3 days' labor.....	at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats.....	at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn.....	at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's labor.....			25 00
"	1	To Cash.....		10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' mowing.....	at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....		2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat.....	at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting.....	at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor.....	at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....		20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....		18 20	
				\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the *principal* (amount of money at interest) by the *time reduced to days*; then divide this product by the *quotient* obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the *per cent.* of interest, and the *quotient thus obtained* will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 12 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent. by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

	\$462.50
	.48

	370000
6)360	185000

60	\$222.0000
	180

	420
	420

	00

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	300 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	30 quires of paper, 1 Ream.
30 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds 1 Firkin of Butter.	1 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,015
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,184,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,537
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,899
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	626,915
Maryland.....	789,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,351
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	132,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	318,300
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	3,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,353
South Carolina.....	705,606
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	320,551
Virginia.....	1,225,163
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,051,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,654
Colorado.....	39,864
Dakota.....	11,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,595
New Mexico.....	91,874
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	29,955
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.....	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.....	671,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.....	310,861
Chicago, Ill.....	298,977
Baltimore, Md.....	267,354
Boston, Mass.....	250,526
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	216,239
New Orleans, La.....	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.....	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.....	117,714
Washington, D. C.....	109,199
Newark, N. J.....	105,059
Louisville, Ky.....	100,753
Cleveland, Ohio.....	92,829
Pittsburg, Pa.....	86,076
Jersey City, N. J.....	82,546
Detroit, Mich.....	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.....	71,140
Albany, N. Y.....	69,122
Providence, R. I.....	68,904
Rochester, N. Y.....	62,346
Allegheny, Pa.....	53,280
Richmond, Va.....	51,018
New Haven, Conn.....	50,840
Charleston, S. C.....	48,956
Indianapolis, Ind.....	48,244
Troy, N. Y.....	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.....	43,051
Worcester, Mass.....	41,105
Lowell, Mass.....	40,928
Memphis, Tenn.....	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.....	39,634
Hartford, Conn.....	37,140
Scranton, Pa.....	35,092
Reading, Pa.....	33,930
Paterson, N. J.....	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.....	32,360
Mobile, Ala.....	32,034
Toledo, Ohio.....	31,584
Portland, Me.....	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.....	31,374
Wilmington, Del.....	30,841
Dayton, Ohio.....	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.....	28,921
Utica, N. Y.....	28,804
Charlestown, Mass.....	28,323
Savannah, Ga.....	28,235
Lynn, Mass.....	28,234
Fall River, Mass.....	26,766

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS.

By COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Adams.....	56362	41323	26508	14476	2186	.....
Alexander.....	10564	4707	2484	3313	1390	626
Bond.....	13152	9815	6144	5060	3124	2931
Boone.....	12042	11678	7624	1705	.....	.....
Brown.....	12205	9938	7198	4183	.....	.....
Bureau.....	32415	26426	8841	3067	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	6562	5144	3221	1741	1090	.....
Carroll.....	16705	11733	4586	1023	.....	.....
Cass.....	11580	11325	7253	2981	.....	.....
Champaign.....	32737	14629	2649	1475	.....	.....
Christian.....	20363	10492	3203	1878	.....	.....
Clark.....	18719	14987	9532	7453	3940	931
Clay.....	15875	9336	4289	3228	755	.....
Clinton.....	16285	10941	5139	3718	2330	.....
Coles.....	25235	14203	9335	9616	.....	.....
Cook.....	349966	144954	43385	10201	.....	.....
Crawford.....	13889	11551	7135	4422	3117	*23
Cumberland.....	12223	8311	3718	.....	.....	2990
De Kalb.....	23265	19086	7540	1697	.....	.....
De Witt.....	14768	10820	5002	3247	.....	.....
Douglas.....	13481	7140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Du Page.....	16685	14701	9290	3535	.....	.....
Edgar.....	21450	16925	10692	8225	4071	.....
Edwards.....	7567	5454	3524	3070	1619	3444
Efingham.....	15653	7816	3799	1675	.....	.....
Fayette.....	19638	11189	8075	6328	2704	.....
Ford.....	9103	1979	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	12652	9393	5681	3682	4083	1763
Fulton.....	38291	33338	22568	13142	1841	.....
Gallatin.....	11134	8055	5448	10760	7405	3155
Greene.....	20277	16093	12429	11951	7674	.....
Grundy.....	14938	10379	3023	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	13014	9915	6362	3945	2616	.....
Hancock.....	35935	29061	14652	9946	483	.....
Hardin.....	5113	3759	2887	1378	.....	.....
Henderson.....	12582	9501	4612	.....	.....	.....
Henry.....	35506	20660	3807	1260	41	.....
Iroquois.....	25782	12325	4149	1695	.....	.....
Jackson.....	19634	9589	5862	3566	1828	1542
Jasper.....	11234	8364	3220	1472	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	17864	12965	8109	5762	2555	691
Jersey.....	15054	12051	7354	4535	.....	.....
Jo Daviess.....	27820	27325	18604	6180	2111	.....
Johnson.....	11248	9342	4114	3626	1596	843
Kane.....	39091	30062	16703	6501	.....	.....
Kankakee.....	24352	15412	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall.....	12399	13074	7730	.....	.....	.....
Knox.....	39522	28663	13279	7060	274	.....
Lake.....	21014	18257	14226	2634	.....	.....
La Salle.....	60792	48332	17815	9348	.....	.....
Lawrence.....	12533	9214	6121	7092	3608	.....
Lee.....	27171	17651	5292	2035	.....	.....
Livingston.....	31471	11637	1533	759	.....	.....
Logan.....	23053	14272	5128	2333	.....	.....

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Macon.....	26481	13738	3988	3039	1122	.....
Maconpin.....	32726	24602	12355	7926	1990	.....
Madison.....	44131	31251	20441	14433	6221	13550
Marion.....	20622	12739	6720	4742	2125	.....
Marshall.....	16950	13437	5180	1849	.....	.....
Mason.....	16184	10931	5921	.....	.....	.....
Massac.....	9581	6213	4092	.....	.....	.....
McDonough.....	26509	20069	7616	5308	(b)	.....
McHenry.....	23762	22089	14978	2578	.....	.....
McLean.....	53988	28772	10163	6565	.....	.....
Menard.....	11735	9584	6349	4431	.....	.....
Mercer.....	18789	15042	5246	2352	26	*21
Monroe.....	12982	12832	7679	4481	2000	1516
Mongomery.....	25314	13979	6277	4490	2953	.....
Morgan.....	28463	22112	16064	19547	12714	.....
Moultrie.....	10385	6385	3234	.....	.....	.....
Ogle.....	27492	22888	10020	3479	.....	.....
Peoria.....	47540	36601	17547	6153	(c)	.....
Perry.....	13723	9552	5278	3222	1215	.....
Piatt.....	10953	6127	1606	.....	.....	.....
Pike.....	30768	27249	18819	11728	2396	.....
Pope.....	11437	6742	3975	4094	3316	2610
Pulaski.....	8752	3943	2265	.....	.....	.....
Putnam.....	6280	5587	3924	2131	(c)1310	.....
Randolph.....	20859	17205	11079	7944	4429	3492
Richland.....	12803	9711	4012	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island.....	29783	21005	6937	2610	.....	.....
Saline.....	12714	9331	5588	.....	.....	.....
Sangamon.....	46352	32274	19228	14716	12960	.....
Schuyler.....	17419	14684	10573	6972	62959	.....
Scott.....	10530	9069	7914	6215	.....	.....
Shelby.....	25476	14613	7807	6659	2972	.....
Stark.....	10751	9004	3710	1573	.....	.....
St. Clair.....	51068	37694	20180	13631	7078	*5
Stephenson.....	30608	25112	11666	2800	.....	5248
Tazewell.....	27903	21470	12052	7221	4716	.....
Union.....	16518	11181	7615	5524	3239	2362
Vermilion.....	30388	19800	11492	9303	5836	.....
Wabash.....	8841	7312	4690	4240	2710	.....
Warren.....	23174	18336	8176	6739	308	.....
Washington.....	17599	13731	6953	4810	1675	1517
Wayne.....	19758	12223	6825	5133	2553	1114
White.....	14846	12403	8925	7919	6091	4828
Whitesides.....	27503	18737	5361	2514	.....	.....
Will.....	43013	29321	16703	10167	.....	.....
Williamson.....	17329	12205	7216	4457	.....	.....
Winneshago.....	29301	24491	11773	4609	.....	.....
Woodford.....	18956	13282	4415	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2539891	1711951	851470	476183	157445	*49 55162

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, BY COUNTIES.—1870—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Improved Land.		Woodland.		Other Unimpr'd		Spring Wheat.		Winter Wheat.		Rye.		Indian Corn.		Oats.	
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Lee	323,912	12,071					50,793	2,260				14,829	1,656,078		903,197	
Livingston	377,545	12,462			41,788		120,206	1,339				1,182,690			659,390	
Logan	321,700	17,394			408		108,056	40,963				37,232	4,231,640		490,226	
Macon	493,250	18,153			9,115		55,029	106,613				29,223	2,214,468		454,648	
Macoupin	331,650	31,224			7,243		180	861,398				2,404	1,051,544		459,417	
Madison	257,082	89,150			13,675		550	1,207,181				3,685	2,137,549		475,252	
Marion	173,081	61,579			3,112			173,152				14,517	1,034,057		389,446	
Marshall	166,067	29,450			2,076		105,129	900				1,182,903			363,604	
Mason	298,483	31,730			31,013		73,261	125,628				49,182	2,648,726		272,690	
Massac	35,151	33,536						72,316				153,126			92,097	
McDonough	261,635	52,347			14,035		273,871	36,146				52,401	1,262,490		280,717	
McHenry	530,966	53,283			37,098		401,700	270				29,954	1,145,005		910,337	
McLean	434,978	40,305			47,087		211,801	10,955				39,824	3,753,370		911,127	
Menard	134,173	14,331			13,082		36,152	45,791				1,973,880			235,091	
Mercer	522,809	45,977			22,388		280,291	13,293				4,286	2,054,964		432,889	
Monroe	92,810	83,369			666			13,293				1,425	593,718		152,251	
Montgomery	276,682	47,894			8,466		50	31,767				3,290	1,527,895		668,424	
Morgan	233,450	60,217			1,376		18,146	257,523				5,635	3,199,838		198,724	
Moultrie	144,520	24,783			13,112		17,128	106,146				6,670	1,753,111		253,982	
Ogle	310,683	45,613			11,213		490,038	5,580				157,691	1,787,006		143,540	
Peoria	170,729	48,666			2,516		92,391	31,843				99,502	909,224		328,800	
Perry	93,754	69,470			229		350,446	1,016				4,248	254,416		130,610	
Pike	91,454	5,078			13,897		26,882	99,732				25,303	1,200,188		161,419	
Pike	233,785	128,658			9,362		130	1,057,467				2,601	315,958		57,886	
Pope	55,980	87,751						70,457				44,922	192,735		16,511	
Pulaski	19,319	12,216						706				7,707	331,259		86,519	
Putnam	37,271	17,184			4,174		28,137	706				310,690			411,487	
Randolph	110,761	162,273			1,170		450	1,031,022				3,235	510,594		294,631	
Richland	75,079	50,618			2,025			150,368				3,401	82,394		276,575	
Rock Island	153,214	31,239			20,755			2,279				30,005	1,439,653			
Saline	72,309	70,363			809		200	83,011				508	351,016		49,793	
Sangamon	421,748	51,095			19,932		80,304	247,668				23,073	4,388,763		397,718	
Schuyler	96,195	62,477			21,294		56,221	166,724				20,841	440,975			
Scott	85,331	44,633			1,610		18	266,105				390	732,711		113,362	
Shelby	310,179	74,908			19,314		15,236	134,630				23,696	1,082,378		637,812	
Stark	193,129	12,375			2,783		18	30,534				80,534	1,139,878		316,726	
St. Clair	231,117	76,591			2,016		2,530	527,394				1,008	1,453,121		476,851	
Stephenson	354,857	43,167			13,701		327,394	185,362				1,615,673			960,620	
Tazewell	229,126	45,298			14,816		132,417	81,027				1,577	2,062,053		363,841	
Union	76,832	83,606			5,300			180,231				673,753			124,473	
Vermilion	360,251	53,078			31,122		44,806	249,558				2,618,027			436,051	
Wabash	37,558	37,558			399			202,301				421,361			110,793	
Warren	204,187	27,294			14,593		186,290	5,712				2,462,853			161,054	
Washington	177,562	55,862			2,576			672,486				856,115			533,308	
Wayne	147,352	146,794			10,486		266	164,089				8,565	1,179,291		404,482	
White	78,167	78,167						184,321					870,521		119,653	
Whitesides	29,899	21,823			869			31,658				2,102,943			890,838	
Will	419,442	24,251			37,310		457,455	264				41,428	2,102,943		1,805,662	
Williamson	125,448	116,949			1,638		1,906	6,030				1,131,458			190,086	
Winnebago	211,373	37,228			6,335		170,787	6,228				635,710			808,903	
Winnebago	225,301	25,217			23,135		408,696	2,468				137,965	1,297,406		1,805,662	
Woodford							178,133	108,307				20,426	1,154,156		74,551	

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles K. R.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.		Miles K. R.
		1870.	1875.				1870.	1875.	
<i>States.</i>									
Alabama.....	50,722	966,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,171	.....	25	Rhode Island....	1,306	217,353	258,239	136
California.....	188,981	560,217	.....	1,013	South Carolina..	29,385	705,606	925,115	1,301
Connecticut....	4,671	537,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,000	1,258,520	.....	1,520
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,501	818,579	.....	865
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	.....	1,400
Illinois.....	55,410	2,539,891	.....	5,904	West Virginia..	21,000	442,014	.....	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	.....	3,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,236,729	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States....</i>				
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	528,349	1,760	1,950,171				
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	38,113,253				
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	539	59,537				
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	<i>Territories.</i>				
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	.....	820	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	.....	.....
Massachusetts..	7,810	1,457,351	1,651,912	1,606	Colorado.....	104,500	39,864	.....	392
Michigan.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,344,031	2,235	Dakota.....	147,400	14,181	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	508,429	1,612	Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,205	.....	2,580	Montana.....	143,766	20,595	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	75,095	123,583	246,280	828	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	375
New Hampshire..	9,280	318,300	.....	790	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,006	1,026,502	1,265	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	498
New York.....	47,000	1,383,759	1,705,208	4,470	<i>Total Territories..</i>				
North Carolina..	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190	965,032				
Ohio.....	39,961	2,665,290	.....	3,740	442,730				
Ore. on.....	95,244	90,923	.....	159	2,915,303				
* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.					38,555,983				
					60,852				



Jacob Wagner

MELROSE TOWNSHIP



Henry Geisel

MELROSE TOWNSHIP



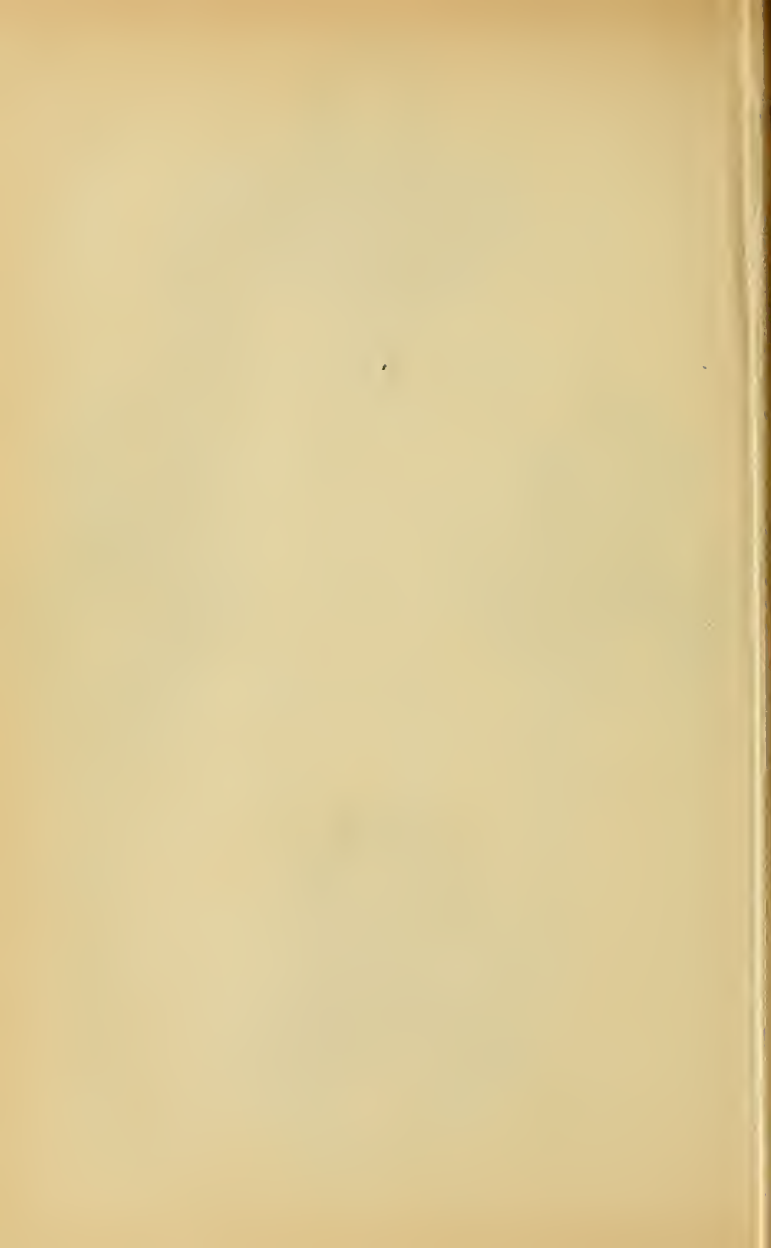
Dr. Pfeiffer

MELROSE TOWNSHIP



Heinrich Wiskirchen

MELROSE TOWNSHIP



BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR TOWNSHIP DIRECTORY.

agt... agent
 ass'n... association
 atty... attorney
 ave... avenue
 bds... board-
 bet... between
 Co... Company
 Cos... Companies
 cor... corner
 e... east
 Ill. Inf... Illinois Infantry

ins. agt... insurance agent
 manf... manufacture
 Mo. Inf... Missouri Infantry
 n... north
 prop... proprietor
 pat... patent
 R. R. Agt... Railroad Agent
 Regt... Regiment
 s... south
 U. S... United States
 w... west

QUINCY.

A

Aalbers Bernard, laborer, Spring, w of 14th
 Aaron John, farmer, 1133 Broadway.
 Abbe Mrs. Charlotte, 101 N. 3d.
 Abbott Sam'l, cooper, 627 Spring.

ABEL ADAMS (deceased); residence of widow, 640 Jersey street; was born in Frankfort on the Rhine in 1833; came to the United States in 1848 and located in Quincy; married Miss Mary Schrader in 1851. She was born in Prussia in 1827. They had one child, Amelia, now married. He was a tailor by trade, which he followed for ten years, then went into the wine business in Warsaw, where he lived five years and cultivated a vineyard, then moved to Quincy and opened a wine house. He died in 1876, leaving his widow comfortably provided for.

Abel Mrs. Mary, 640 Jersey.
 Abel Wm. weigler, Eagle mills, State, near 13th.
 Abbott Miss Addie, 627 Spring.
 Achelpohl August, groceries, 520 Jersey.
 Achelpohl J. H. blacksmith, 611 Adams.
 Achilles Anton, boarding, 15 S. Front.
 Achtermann Ed. cigar store, 15 N. 6th.
 Ackerman Chas. H. harness maker, 394 N. 5th
 Ackerman G. G. harness maker, 1020 Jersey.
 Ackerman Miss Emily, cor. 8th and Cedar.
 Ackerman John, machinist, 8th, s of Washington.
 Ackerman John M. paver, 932 Kentucky.
 Adair James, farmer, 520 Washington
 Adams Geo. pork packer, 83 N. 8th.
 Adams James, pork packer, 200 N. 12th
 Adams J. Quincy, cor. 10th and State.
 Adams Geo. A. produce dealer, 58 N. 8th
 Adams Thomas S. boat store, 21 N. Front.

ADAM J. JOSEPH, wholesale liquor, 522 Hampshire street; residence, 425 north 5th street; was born in Munster, Westphalia, 1834; located in this county in 1854; married Miss Caroline Hoffman in 1865. She was born in Beardstown, Ill., in 1840. Their six children are Charles, Matilda, Emma, Edward, Carrie and Joseph. He is a Democrat. He has been in this present business since 1865.

AGEY JOHN S., livery and sale stable, 318-320 Hampshire street; residence, southwest corner 3d and Kentucky streets; born in Indiana county, Pa., in 1832; went to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1855, and to Mt. Pleasant in 1856. He went to Lee county, Iowa, in 1860 and enlisted in the 14th Iowa Vols., Co. D; Sept. 28, 1861, appointed orderly sergeant; promoted to 1st lieutenant March 25, 1862, and captain, Jan. 1, 1863, when his regiment was reorganized; was captured at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and made his escape at Macon, Ga. He and six other soldiers made their escape in two skiffs down the river and reached the Atlantic Ocean, where they were picked up by the war steamer Wampanoag and turned over to Commander Goldsborough, June 27; arrived at Fortress Monroe July 4. They reported to Gen. Wool in Baltimore, who sent them to Washington, where he met Senator Browning and others. He was promised a position on the staff of Gen. Herron and reported to him at Chicago,

July 14; was soon after appointed Quartermaster of the paroled prisoners Aug. 2, which he held until the reorganization of his regiment in 1863; was mustered out November, 1864, at Davenport. He married Mary A. Laird at Fort Madison. She was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind. They have two children, Clara and Pearl L. They are members of the M. E. Church. Republican.

Ahern Mrs. R. 1128 Vermont.

AHERN WM., contractor; residence, Jersey, between 8th and 9th streets; born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1822; came to the United States in 1842, located in New York, then in New Jersey, and in Quincy in 1847. He married Catherine Smith in 1851. She was born in County Cavan, Ireland. They have seven children, Ellie, Patrick, John L., Margaret, Katie, Eddie, and William; are members of the Catholic Church. He has been engaged in general contracting since 1850; does railroad contracting, grade work, etc.

AHLAND WM., flour and feed store, 11th and Hampshire streets; born in Germany in 1853; came to the United States in 1872. He was brought up on his father's farm in Germany. He is an industrious, hard-working, honest man.

Abrns H. teamster, cor. 18th and Elm.

Albright Mrs. J. L. millinery, 710 Maine.

Albring Mrs. Kate, widow, York, e of 8th

Aldag Chas. F. W. cigar maker, 65 S. 7th.

Aldag Henry, cigars and tobacco, 605 Maine.

Aldrich E. K. livery stable, 20 and 22 S. 4th.

Aldrich F. H. grocer, 435 Hampshire.

Alexander Mrs. J. E. widow, 96 S. 5th.

Allen Mrs. Ann M. widow, 1229 Vermont.

ALLEN HENRY (deceased); born in Washington, D. C., 1825; came to this city 1847; married Miss Kate A. Wescott, 1850. She was born in Philadelphia, Pa., 1828. Their two children are Walter, born 1858, and K. Adella, born 1865. Mr. Allen was in the milling business, being proprietor of the Centre Mills in this city at the time of his death, April 5, 1876. He was an upright, conscientious man, a good and kind husband and father, loved by his family and friends, and respected by all who knew him. He passed from this life in close communion with his church, being a strict and practical member of the Episcopal congregation.

Allen Mrs. Kate, widow, 416 Jersey.

Allison Thomas, carpenter, n side Maple w of 4th.

Althaus G. W. wood carver, 11 N. 9th.

Altheide B. 730 Madison.

Altheide Joseph, cabinet maker, 819 Madison.

Althoff Bernard, plasterer, w side 6th n of Ohio.

Althoff Henry, cupplasterer, w side 7th n of Adams.

Althoff H. A. bakery, 809 Maine.

Altman Clements, laborer, 926 Jersey.

ALTMIX JOHN, grocery and produce, 1,027 Broadway; residence, corner 20th and Vine; was born in Prussia, 1825, and came to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, 1852, in Indianapolis, 1853, and in Quincy, 1854. He married Miss Catherine Kettler in 1858. She was born in Hanover in 1832. Their children are Clara, Catherine, Frank, Amalia, and Stephen; are Catholics. He is Democrat; was elected Supervisor in 1874, and re-elected every term since up to date, 1879.

Altmix Louis, groceries, cor. Vine and 10th.

Amburn H. W. pressman, 1,001 Payson ave.

AMES ORESTES, farmer; residence, Quincy; was born in Bradford county, Penn., Sept. 3, 1808; came to St. Clair county, this State, in 1818, with his parents, and to this county in 1824; was married twice. His first wife was Miss Sarah Tibbetts; she was born in Maine. His second and present wife was Mrs. Malinda Hamilton, of Virginia. He has 80 acres of land on the Quincy and Warsaw road in a high state of cultivation. His father, Zephaniah Ames (now deceased), was the first settler on the Payson prairie; he took a firm stand in politics, and died as he had lived, a firm Whig, in 1884. His mother died in August, 1825. He held the office of Justice of the Peace in Ellington township; is Republican in politics and a member of the Protestant Methodist church.

ANDERSON MRS. ELIZABETH (maiden name Marshall). Father came from England; residence, 57 N. 6th street. She was born in Worcester county, Md., in Dec., 1805; married Mr. John Anderson in 1824. He was born in Maryland, 1795, and died 1850. Mrs. Anderson moved to Quincy with her five children, having lost three before her husband's death, and one, William S. M., having already located in Quincy some time previously. Her children's names were: Elizabeth, who married W. G. English, in Sacramento, Cal.; William S. M., now a resident of Lewis Co., Mo., the pro-

prietor of a large and well equipped stock farm: Emeline, James, and Dr. John D., deceased (the latter died in Mexico, where he traveled for his health); and Ziporah, who married Judge Sepulveda, of Los Angeles, Cal., is also dead, leaving one beautiful child, Ora Aneta, who is now living with her father in California. William S. M. was County Clerk of Adams county four years, and declined re-nomination on account of poor health. Mrs. Anderson is in her 73d year, has been twenty-eight years a widow, and is as smart and active as many not half her age.

ANDERSON REV. EDWARD, pastor First Union Congregational Church, corner 12th and Maine; residence, 629 Broadway; born in Boston, Mass., 1833; received his education in the east; came west in 1856 and joined John Brown in his campaigns in Kansas. He soon afterward located in South Bend, Ind., where he was instrumental in establishing the St. Joseph Collegiate Institute; was ordained and licensed to preach in Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1857; married Miss Hattie F. Shumway in 1857. She was born in Jamaica, Vt., in 1838. Three children, Henry, William, and Katie; the latter will enter the University at Madison, Wis., this season, where her brother William is now a student. He went out as Chaplain of the 37th Illinois Volunteers, with Gen. Julius White, but soon returned to Indiana, and organized the 12th Cavalry of that state; went out as Colonel of it in the spring of 1864, and had command of the 2d Brigade of the 7th Division of the Cavalry Corps of the Mississippi; raided through to Mobile and New Orleans, and throughout the Mississippi Valley; was mustered out Nov. 10, 1865, at Vicksburg, Miss.; he then located in Ashtabula, Ohio, as pastor of a church, and in 1870, at Jamestown, N. Y., he bought an interest in the Chautauqua *Democrat*, a weekly Republican paper, which he changed into a daily, and supported Greeley as a Liberal Republican for president. Greeley learned his trade in the office of that paper. Brook Fletcher was his associate on the *Democrat*. Moved to Olney, Ill., in 1873, and to this city in 1874, where he was installed as pastor of the above church. The church was nearly finished when he took charge of the congregation, but it was dedicated under

his charge, the dedication sermon being preached by Rev. T. K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y.

Anton K. Dyer, 716 State.

ARMBRUSTER CHRISTIAN, public garden, corner 22d and Hampshire streets; born in Wurtenburg, Germany, Sept. 7, 1833; came to the United States in 1853; located in New York; moved to Philadelphia, then to St. Louis, and finally settled in Quincy in February, 1864; married Miss Katherine Grosch, Aug. 6, 1860. She was born in Prussia, Germany. He was in the lime-kiln business until 1876, when he built his fine residence at the above location, where he has laid out a handsome garden, with swings, "merry go rounds" and every feature necessary to contribute to the comfort, pleasure and amusement of the pleasure-seeking; this is a pleasant and select resort for families.

ARMSTRONG GEO. P., pattern maker, corner of 6th and York streets; residence 613 York street; born in Hempstead, Queens county, Long Island, N. Y., in 1844; moved to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1850, where he learned his trade, and located in Quincy, Nov. 1, 1871. He married Miss Jennie Wolstenholme in 1869. She was born in Providence, R. I., in 1844. Their three children are Susan, George, and Lizzie. He worked for Smith, Hayner & Co. five years; has been in business for himself since December, 1877. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He is a perfect master of his business, and successfully established.

Arning Mrs. Mary, cor. 6th and York.

Arning Wm. blacksmith, 215 S. 6th.

Arnold Michael, Sr., carpenter, s of Elm e of 30th.

Arnold Michael, Jr., Vine e of 18th.

ARTZEN HON. BERNARD, Atty. at Law, office 433 Hampshire street; residence, Vermont between 3d and 4th streets; born in Prussia in 1834, where he acquired a liberal education. He came to this country in 1849, and located in this city, where he went into the drug business, which he followed four years. He then read law and attended a law school in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856, '57, and graduated with the highest honors. He was admitted to the bar in Quincy and commenced the practice of law there in 1857, and soon secured a lucrative practice. In 1867

he became the partner of Hon. J. H. Richardson. In 1858 he was appointed City Attorney. In 1860 he was candidate for State Auditor against Jesse K. Dubois. He married Miss Martha M. Munn, of Quincy, 1861. She died in 1868. He was elected to the State Senate of Illinois in the fall of 1874, for a term of four years. He formed a law partnership with Hon. Ira M. Moore, January, 1876. He arrived in this city a stranger and without means, but by an active display of that energy and ability which compels recognition by all who respect worth and integrity, he has acquired a considerable property.

Arthur Isaac H., bookstore, 126 Maine.
Arthur James, 308 York.

ARTUS JOSEPH (deceased) was born in Mason county, Kentucky, 1796. He navigated the Ohio on flatboats ten years, then went into the steamboat business, which he followed until 1837. He lost two steamboats in one week in December, 1834, by being broke up or sunk. He lost a great many boats of which he was part owner and captain. He located in this city 1837; went into the grocery business, which he sold out in 1839, and commenced commission-produce and speculating. He had the Flagg and Savage Bank established here in 1850. He took a deep interest in perfecting a good public school system in the city. He and R. S. Benneson procured an amendment to the charter for a school tax, to be used under the control of the city council for school purposes, which has proved very effective. He was truly a public-spirited citizen, devoted to the interest of the city. Capt. Artus died March 23d, 1879.

Asay A. B., 242 N. 6th.
Asbury Henry, Atty., 1,627 Maine.
Aschenmann Mrs. Ella, 126 Spring.
Aschenbrenner Chas., bakery, cor. 3th and Elm
Aselage August, laborer, 908 Kentucky.
Ashman John, cor. 5th and Kentucky.
Ashbrock Louis, shoemaker, 98 S. 7th.

ATKINSON MRS. KATE. (widow of Dr. Wm. Atkinson); residence 125 Maine street; was born in Lincolnshire, England, 1827; she was married in 1840; came to this country with her husband in 1843. They located in Buffalo, New York, where Dr. Atkinson practiced medicine until 1847, when they moved to St. Louis, Mo.; returned to Buffalo

1849; finally located in Chicago where her husband died in 1855. She has five children: Albert, now a prominent farmer in Texas, Arthur, also a farmer in Iowa, William in California, Ella and Emma teaching in the public schools in Quincy. They are members of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Atkinson, although left a widow with a young family, like a good mother, devoted her life to her children and gave them a liberal education, the fruits of which they are now receiving and sharing with her.

Atkinson Wm., brick mason, 1,225 Vermont.
Auer Anton, laborer, Monroe e. of 6th.

AUMANN CHRISTIAN. "Phoenix Saloon," southwest corner of 6th and Main streets, in basement; residence, 3d street between Spring and Oak; was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1836; came to the United States in 1852 and located in Quincy; married Amelia Smith in 1869. She was born in New York. They have two children, Clara and Ora. He is a member of the Masonic Order and of the A. O. U. W., and also of the Druids. He has been in business since 1866 as liquor dealer, was a merchant tailor previous to that time. He keeps a pleasant resort, billiards, etc., etc.

Anscher Wm., teamster, 720 Jefferson.
Austermuller John, laborer, 632 Washington.
Austin Thomas, wholesale grocer, 317 Hampshire.
Auetmeyer Adolph, wagon maker, 809 Payson ave.
Auetmeyer Henry, wagon maker, 809 Payson ave.

AVISE WM. M., general insurance and real estate agent, corner of 5th and Vermont streets; residence, 150 North 6th street; born in Swedesborough, Gloucester county, N. J., 1827; moved to Quincy, May 1, 1836; married Mary A. Green, 1849. She was born in Wrightsville, York county, Penn., May 18, 1828. She was a daughter of Geo. Green, of Chester county. They have three children, Geo. G., Walter T., and Cora May. He is a Democrat. He learned the trade of bricklayer and plasterer in Quincy; was connected with the Quincy *Herald* in 1851, and elected justice of the peace, 1853, and alderman. On the death of School Commissioner Lane the board elected him to fill the vacancy. He was re-elected to the same position, and was first to introduce a higher grade of efficiency in the public schools. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors when the city was in township organization,

has been one since, held the position principally to secure the present location of the new court-house, for that purpose. He was present when the foundation of the old court-house was laid. He is Past Commander in Chief of the Quincy Consistory 32d Degree A. A. S. R.; Past E. Commander Beausant Commandery No. 11, K. T.; Past T. I. G. Master Grand C. of Ill.; Past H. P. Quincy R. A. Chapter No. 5; Past Master Luce Lodge No. 439 A. F. & A. M.

Awerkamp Bernard, clerk Ricker's Bank

Awerkamp Mrs. C. Lind e of 18th.

Awerkamp Mrs. Kate, 97 S. 7th.

B

BACHMANN LORENZ. saloon, No. 600, corner 6th and Ohio streets. He was born in Bairen, Europe, March 9, 1830, and emigrated to America, landing in New York city on Sept. 18, 1860. He went immediately to Fort Wayne, Ind., and came to Quincy Nov. 1st, 1860. He married Miss Magdalena Busch in New York, Sept. 18, 1860, who was born in Weizenburg, Alsace, Europe, July 29, 1828. Two children were the issue, one dead, and one living, named Alphonse G., 13 years of age. Religion, Catholic; politics, Democrat. He made a pleasure trip to Europe Oct. 13, 1868, returning March 8, 1869.

Bachman Sebastian, 907 Kentucky.

Barbach Moses, 394 N. 5th.

Backs John G. tailor, 635 Madison.

Backs Henry, brick maker, 643 Jackson.

Bader Wm. A. cigars and tobacco, 9 S. 5th.

BAGBY ROBERT B. (deceased); was born at Richmond, Va., 1808; his father died when he was four years old, and his mother seven years afterward. At 17 he went to Cincinnati and learned carpentering; went to Louisville, Ky., and soon after to St. Louis, Mo., where he became a practical millwright; he built the first railroad west of the Mississippi river, a circular track at one of the city parks; he went to Green county, Ill., 1835, and to Quincy, 1837. He built several mills on the river from Quincy to St. Paul, and had been in that business and in milling up to the time of his death. He married Miss Graves, daughter of James O. Graves; their children living are James R., Charles H., Lucy, and Mrs. Lizzie Heitz. He was a prominent member in the

Baptist church, deacon and moderator twelve years. He was loved and respected by all who knew him, for his sterling qualities and Christian virtues as a man.

Bagby John R. salesman, bds Occ'dental hotel.

Bagby Miss Lucy, 62 N. 6th.

Baker Mrs. J. F. Broadway, e of 14th.

Baker Robert, cabinet maker, 25 S. 6th.

Baker Wm. P. carriage maker, 215 State.

Baldwin E. G. 333 Vermont.

Balansa Joseph M. 608 Vermont.

Balthrope James M. 435 N. 5th.

Balzer Dan. painter, Payson ave. e of 4 h.

Balzer Valentine, shoe maker, 94 S. 5th.

Barbour Mrs. Sarah, widow, 709 Jersey.

Bard Jacob, cigars and tobacco, 10 N. 6th.

Barlow Patrick, laborer, Olive, s of Elm.

BARKER E. B. Justice of the Peace; 13 North 5th street; born in New Haven, Conn., 1824; located in this county in 1855; was elected County Judge 1861, which he held until 1865. Since that time down to the present date—1879—he has been either Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace. He married Miss Mary A. Frisbie, 1849. She was born in New Haven, Conn., 1826. Their children are Lucy and Elizabeth. They are members of the Union Congregational Church. He is a Democrat in politics.

BARLOW JOSEPH C. manufacturer of corn planters; residence, 317 Kentucky street; was born in Bethany, Genesee county, New York, 1836; moved to this county with his father, J. K. Barlow, 1848; his mother was a sister of Stephen A. Douglas' father. Mr. Barlow lost his father and mother by cholera when he was only twelve years old, and has been actively in business since that time. He married Miss Evelyn W. Streeter, who was a sister of Gov. Wood's first wife and was born in this city, 1837; their children are John W., Ella M., Emily L., Joseph C., Jr., Eva E., William R., and Allie. Mrs. Barlow is a member of the First Union Congregational Church. He is a Republican. He is now Superintendent and Treasurer of the Vandiver Corn Planter Company, which is largely engaged in the manufacture of corn planters. He is the inventor of the principal features of the three machines that they are manufacturing. The rotary, which bears his name, is the latest, and stands pre-eminent as a perfect machine. He established this manufactory in 1865; it was re-organized in 1870—himself Superintendent and Treasurer.

Barry Wm. saloon, cor. Vine and 8th.
 Bartels C. F. laborer, 6th, n of Jefferson
 Bartelt Fred, cooper, 1021 Ohio.
 Bartelt Fred, book keeper, 21 S. 9th
 Bartelt Gerhard, 1104 Adams.
 Bartelt Henry, cor. 9th and Ohio
 Barth John, 1114 Maine.
 Bartlett Mrs. Julia, widow, 629 Oak
 Bartling Mrs. Anna, 906 Monroe
 Bartling Henry, Monroe, bet. 9th and 10th
 Barten John, laborer, 822 Monroe
 Barton Mrs. Melinda, 49 S. 8th.
 Barton Otis B. postal clerk, 729 Broadway
 Bass John W. eggs and butter, 107 Broadway
 Bass S. G. dealer in eggs and butter, 407 Broadway.
 Basse August, jewelry, 518 Maine.
 Basse August, Sr., 518 Maine.

BASSETT MOSES F., physician and surgeon, office, 629 Hampshire street; residence, Tremont House. He was born in Windsor county, Vermont, June 27, 1821. At the age of fifteen he chose the medical profession, and went to Albany, New York, pursuing the necessary literary and medical studies at Albany, and Worcester, Mass. Practiced medicine in Barnstable county, Mass., from 1841 till 1853; came to Quincy in 1853 and has been actively engaged here in his profession ever since. During the war of the Rebellion he was surgeon in the Government service for the fourth district of Illinois, and afterward for several years Pension Surgeon. He is not in any sense a politician and devotes all his time and energies to his profession.

Basters Wm. porter, 375 S. 9th
 Bastert H. C. 802 Payson ave.
 Bastert P. H. packer, 711 Payson ave
 Bastert Wm. porter, cor. 8th and Washington
 Battels Mrs. Mary A. 1240 Broadway.
 Battner H. stone cutter, cor. 8th and Washington.
 Baner Henry, feed store, 57 S. 5th
 Baughman Geo. 623 Jersey.
 Bingham Wm. E. J. 623 Jersey.

BAUMANN DAMON. boot and shoe maker, 120 South 7th street; residence, same; was born in Herbelshelm, Baden, Europe, Sept. 27, 1817; emigrated to America via New York City, Jan. 6, 1856, going from there to Chicago, remaining one year; then came to Quincy, following his trade. Married Miss Louisa Bergen in Quincy, Jan. 17, 1865; she was born in Eslingen, Wurtemberg, June 12, 1829, and emigrated to America via New York City in 1865, going direct to Quincy. One child, Willie, born March 28, 1866, and two adopted children, Katharine, aged 21, and Magdalena, aged 16. Wife,

Lutheran; father and children, Roman Catholic.

Baumann E. meat market, 20 N. 6th
 Baumann Emeraw. Lind, e of 18th
 Baumgartner Alex L. 1107 Hampshire
 Baumgartner Otto, saloon, 503 Hampshire
 Bean Mrs. Elizabeth, widow, 344 N. 5th
 Beard Jas. A. 18th, e of Kentucky.
 Beatty Erde, blacksmith, 36 N. 12th
 Beatty Thos. wagon manufacturer, 1134 Hampshire
 Beck John W. carpenter, Spring, w of 15th

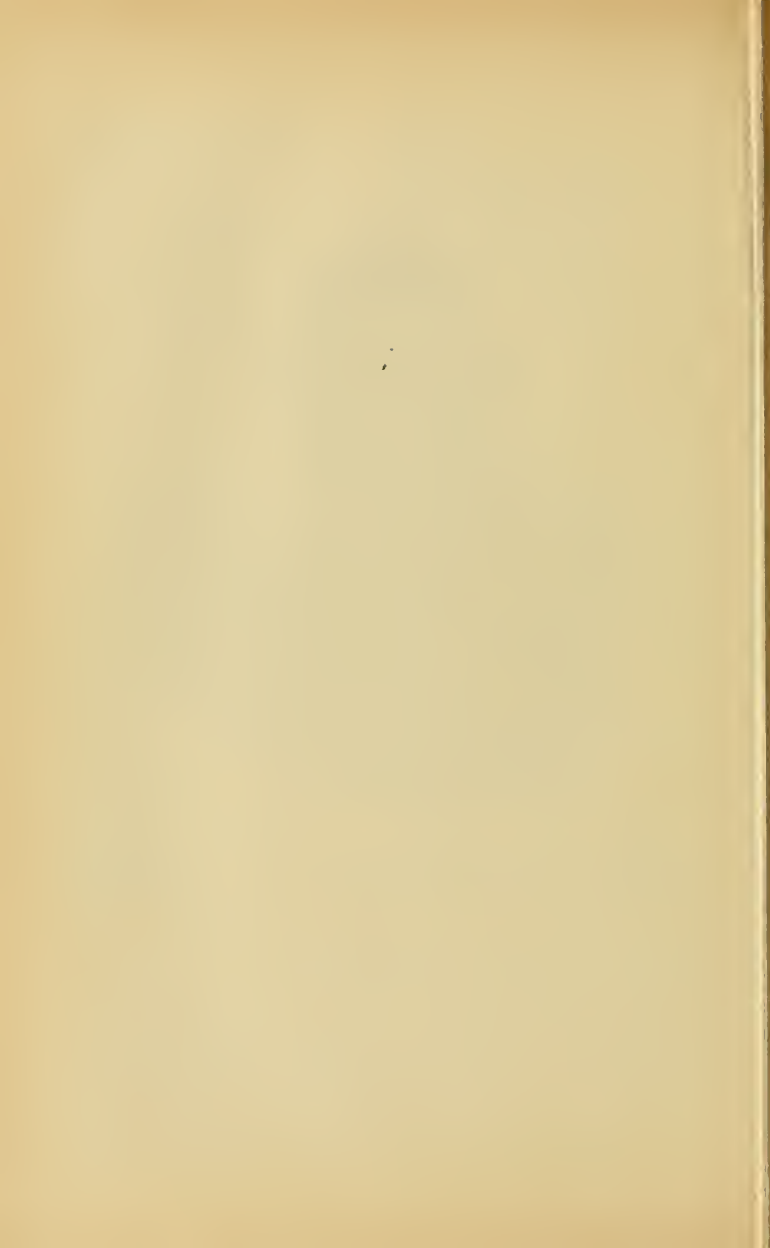
BECKER CHARLES. butcher, 919 State street. He was born in Binneckenstein, Regierungs-bezirk Northausen, Prussia, Feb. 11, 1825, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1836, landing at New Orleans, remaining one year in St. Louis, Mo., and then came to Quincy early in 1838, the place then being in its infancy, his parents being among the first settlers. He married Miss Margaret Kem in Quincy in 1851; she was born in Eisennacht, Europe, in 1831, and emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, then direct to Quincy in 1839 in company with her father and brother. Four children: Anna, aged 16 years, Christ, aged 9 years and 6 months, Carl, 7 years, and Emma, 3 years. Religion, Lutheran; politics, Independent. Mr Becker is intimately acquainted with ex-Gov. Wood, and worked for him one year, and the friendly feeling and business transactions continue to this day. At the time of his arrival in Quincy what is now State street was a large wheat field, and he bound wheat or at noontimes killed rabbits for pleasure. Property, real and personal, valued at \$50,000.

BECKER JACOB. cooper and beer-brewer, 7th and Adams streets. He was born in Oberhochstadt, Rhein Pfalz, Europe, October 6th, 1810; emigrated to America, and landed in New York city April 27, 1868, going directly to Quincy, Ill. Married Miss Catharina Beerken in Quincy, Sept. 28, 1871, who was born in Badingen, Baden, Europe, Aug. 14, 1844; two children, Catharina, aged two years and six months, and Eva, aged three months. Was a soldier under the King of Bairen, in the 1st Kurassier regiment, from 1862 till 1868. Religion, Lutheran.

Becker J. E. m flier, 1034 Monroe.
 Becker Mike, beer brewer, 9th and Harri-on.
 Beckhaus Charles, cabinet maker, 930 Vine



Mr. F. Bassett, M.D.
QUINCY



Beckwith James, freight agent H. & St. J. R. R. cor. 5th and Spruce.

Beebe Albert, tobacco manufacturer, cor. Kentucky and 4th.

BEEBE SILAS (deceased), was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1808. His parents were Amos and Lois (Pier) Beebe. They emigrated to Pike county, Ill., in 1821, two years before the State was organized, and settled on the creek which now bears their name. They removed to Adams county in 1823 and settled in Fall Creek township on the farm where Mr. Beebe remained until his death, which occurred May 3, 1856. He first married Lucinda Dupee in 1831; she was a native of Kentucky. They had two children, Albert—late of the firm of Harris, Beebe & Co., of Quincy, proprietors of one of the largest tobacco manufactories in the United States—and Amanda, now the wife of William Bowles, residing on the old homestead in Fall Creek township. Mrs. Beebe died in 1836. Mr. Beebe married for his second wife Miss Eliza Hunsaker, by whom he had one child, Mary E., now Mrs. Dr. George Morris. Mr. Beebe was highly respected as a citizen of the county with which he became so early identified, and was noted for his industry, enterprise and hospitality. The old homestead on which he planted more than half a century ago is owned and occupied by his two daughters and their families.

Behnan Mrs. Margaret, cor. 14th and Hampshire

BEHRENS H., (of Behrens & Ohlschlager,) grocery and provisions, corner 4th street and Maiden Lane; was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1837; came to the United States in 1857, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio; was in Louisville, Ky., Louisiana, and Missouri, and located in Quincy in 1866; he married Alvina Ohlschlager in 1865; she was born in Indiana; and raised in Cincinnati, Ohio; they have two children, Aldo, and Archibald. He is a member of the Masonic order, Haragura, and A. O. U. W. He has been in business twenty-one years as a grocer; thirteen years for himself. Keeps a full stock of general groceries, produce and provisions on hand.

Behrens Mrs. Minnie, saloon, cor. 14th and Broadway.

BEHRENSMEYER C. D., contractor and builder, Payson ave. between 9th

and 10th streets, residence, same. He was born in Eidinghausen, Regierungs-bezirk, Preus-Minden, Prussia, Europe, Dec. 31st, 1837, and emigrated to the United States with his mother, arriving at New Orleans, La., Nov. 15, 1857, coming direct to Quincy. He married Miss Wilhelmina Carolina Becker, in Quincy, Feb. 26, 1861; she was born in Eidinghausen, Prussia, Europe, March 3, 1836, and came to America, landing at New Orleans, Nov. 15, 1857, going direct to Quincy; seven children; one dead and six living: Carl Phillip Edward, born Nov. 17, 1862; Frederica, born April 7, 1865; Amanda Bertha, born August 21, 1867; Martha Amelia, born Sept. 2, 1869; Carl Diederich, born Jan. 8, 1872, and Franz Phillip Ernst, born May 5, 1875. Religion, Lutheran; politics, Republican. Is a member of Adams Lodge No. 365, I. O. O. F., of Quincy. Property, real and personal, estimated at \$10,000.

BEHRENSMEYER C. F. A., groceries, dry goods, etc., northwest corner 8th and Washington streets; born at Eidinghausen, Prussia, Europe, in 1835; landed in New Orleans in 1856; came to Quincy, Ill., same year; married Miss Maria Beilstein at Quincy in 1861; she was born in Quincy in 1842; five children, named respectively: Paulina E., Charles F. A., George P., Lydia L., and Edward F. Has conducted the grocery and dry goods business for eleven years at the above mentioned place. Is a carpenter by profession. Religion, Lutheran. Worked at the carpenter business till 1866.

Behrensmeyer Ernst, molder, cor. 13th and Jefferson
Behrensmeyer Henry, packer, 116 S. 7th.

BEHRENSMEYER H. E., cigar manufacturer (No. 66) and store, 151 S. 7th street; residence, Jefferson and 13th streets; was born in Eidinghausen, Kreis Hertford-Regierungs-bezirk, Minden, Europe, Oct. 25, 1856; emigrated to America via New York city, with his mother, brother, and three sisters, Oct. 18, 1870, going direct to Quincy. His father emigrated to America in 1868, and died in Quincy, Sept. 28, 1877. Is a member of Sqm's (Lutheran) choir. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Independent. Store and contents estimated at \$700.

BENHOFF AUGUST, blacksmith,

corner 9th and State streets; residence, corner 6th street and Payson avenue; was born in Heudel, Hanover, Europe, in 1834, and emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, La., in 1854; from there he went by boat to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained twelve years following his trade of blacksmith, and then came to Quincy, Ill., in 1866. Married Miss Carolina Veanop in St. Louis, Mo., in 1859. She was born near Erford, Europe, in 1834, and emigrated to America in 1852. One child, named Carolina F. K., who died in 1860, aged two years. In 1868 Mr. and Mrs. Benhoff adopted two children, Carolina, now aged fifteen years, born in St. Louis, Mo., and August, fifteen years, born in Quincy, Ill. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat. Is a member of Quincy Grove Lodge No. 10, U. A. O. D., and the General Benevolent Association of Quincy. Property, real and personal, valued at \$6,000.

Benneson Henry S. foreman, 218 York.

Benneson James A. jeweler, 530 Hampshire.

Benneson Nath. D. carpenter, 113 N. 4th.

BENNESON ROBERT H., engineer No. 1 engine, Fire Department; residence corner 5th and Vermont streets; born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1811; located in Quincy, in 1855; married Cinderella J. Holcomb in 1867; she was born in Virginia in 1838; have two children, Olive C. and Robert H., Jr. He has been connected with the Fire Department since 1858, and engineer in the paid department since 1868, and has been engineer since his first appointment, same year; is a member of the A. O. U. W. and I. O. M. A.

BENNESON ROBERT S., retired; residence, 214 Jersey street; born in Newcastle county, Delaware, in 1807; moved to Philadelphia in 1828, and to Quincy, Illinois, in 1837. He married Electa A. Parks in 1842. She was born in Vermont in 1810. Have four children: Alice A., Annie J., Caroline and Cora Agnes. Are members of the Unitarian Church. He is a Republican. Seeing the necessity of raising funds to put the public schools in a more effective condition, he got up a petition to the Legislature for a tax of 12½ cents upon \$100 of the assessed value of property in the city, to be used under the control of the proper officers for school purposes, which was granted. He was Alderman six years, and

Mayor in 1859. He was a stock-holder in the Quincy Savings Bank, and director of the First National Bank, and one of the incorporators of the gas company, and president of it six years, and a director since its organization. He was in the lumber business in 1840, and shipped by steamboat from Cairo, Ohio, the first lumber he sold in Quincy. His youngest daughter, Cora A., is studying law.

BENNESON WM. T., undertaker, No. 19 N. 6th street; was born in Philadelphia Pa., March 7, 1836; married Miss Harriet Johnson, March 30, 1859. She was born in Delaware county, Pa., Oct. 11, 1833. They have six children, four sons and two daughters. He is senior of the firm of W. T. & H. S. Benneson, furnishing undertakers, at No. 19, N. 6th street; is Republican, and a member of the Baptist Church. He enlisted in Company B, of the 116th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers in the spring of 1863; served during the balance of the war.

Benning John, clerk, 640 Maine.

Beneck John, stone quarrier, Washington w of 8th.

BENTLER JOSEPH, dry goods, groceries and saloon, 721 Adams street, between 7th and 8th streets; residence, same; was born in Delbrück, Regierungsbezirk Minden, Prussia, April 8, 1841; emigrated to America; arrived at New Orleans in 1855, going direct to Fort Madison, Iowa, and located at West Point, Iowa; remained until the civil war broke out in June, 1861; enlisted in Fremont's Body Guard; after the resignation of Gen. Fremont was incorporated in the 5th Iowa Cavalry, and served three years; was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn. He returned to West Point, and shortly afterward located in Knox county, Mo., where he remained seven years. In 1876 came to Quincy and opened his present store. Married Miss Anna Henning at Edina, Mo., Jan. 19, 1870; she was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14, 1854. Four children: Clara, aged seven years; Joseph, five; Elizabeth, three, and Anna Maria, aged six months. Roman Catholic. Democrat. Was with his regiment until the last nine months of service when he was detailed as aid-de-camp under the direct command of Gen. Sherman and Thomas; participated in the battles of Fort McHenry, Fort Donaldson, Murfreesborough, Tenn., Chattanooga, and Atlanta. He was a

bugler in his regiment, being the only one who returned safe, and never missed a call. Is a member of St. Joseph's Benevolent Association of Quincy. Real and personal property estimated at \$1,500.

Bentrop Harman, carpenter, 11th s of Jefferson.
Bentrop Peter, clerk, 8th n of Adams.
Benz Frank J. carpenter, 652 Payson ave.

BENZ GEORGE, grocery and saloon, southwest corner of 7th and Payson Ave.; was born in Lauterbach, Obeskerch, Grand Duke of Baden, April 2, 1829; enlisted in the German army, 3d Infantry Battalion, 2d Company, May 1, 1851, in Monheim. He left Germany June 28, 1854, and arrived in the United States August 29, same year; located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked at his trade as carpenter. He married Maria M. Hilderbrand April 22, 1856. She was born in Obeskerch Germany, Aug. 2, 1829. They were married in St. John's Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, and located in Quincy, in 1857, where he followed his trade of carpenter until 1872, when he went into the grocery and saloon business at the above location. He has two boys and seven girls: Maria A. born Feb. 17, 1857; F. Joseph, born Aug. 3, 1859; George L., born July 27, 1861; Sophia, born June 25, 1863; Maria M., born July 24, 1865 (died June 2, 1877); Katherine T., born June 21, 1867; Maria P., born Dec. 30, 1869 (died June 12, 1878); Emma C., born Oct. 3, 1871, and Yeti, Oct. 16, 1873.

Berblinger John G. prop. Old Farmers' Home, 521 Hampshire street.

Berger Wm. 520 Maiden Lane.

BERGMANN CHRIST, grocery and saloon, 8th between Adams and Jackson streets, residence same. He was born in Steinbach, near Erford, Prussia, June 14, 1835, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1846, via New Orleans, La., he going from there to St. Louis, Mo., and from there to Marion county, Mo.; leaving that place in 1850, going to California; returning in 1852 to Quincy, Ill. In 1859 he started to Pike's Peak, and from there took another trip, via overland, to California, returning to Quincy, Ill., in 1870. He married Miss Reka Beermann, in Quincy, Nov. 9, 1872. She was born near Herford, Europe, in 1850. They have two children, H. Willie, five years, and Margareta Clara, aged one year and two

months. Religion, Catholic; politics, Democrat; real and personal property valued at \$1,200.

Bernard J. C. 158 N. 6th.

Bernard Mrs. Kate, 1110 Spring.

Bernbrock Mrs. Caroline, cor. 30th and Elm.

Bernbrock Wm. book-keeper, cor. 30th and Elm

Bernheimer Chas. 151 N. 4th.

Bernheimer Jerome, clothing store, 409 Hampshire.

Berntzen Miss Lizzie, 423 Broadway.

Berrian Benj. F. County Judge, 254 N. 12th.

Berry Wm. W. atty. at law. 522 Maine.

Berstecher John, tailor, Ohio w of 11th.

Bert Dan. C. salesman, 1475 Hampshire.

Bert Geo. machinist, 117 S. 7th.

Bert John L. carpets, etc., 6 N. 4th.

BERTER WILLIAM, boot and shoe manufacturer, 113 South 6th street; residence, 525 Kentucky street; was born in Gesker, Kreis Kosfeld, Regierungs-bezirk Munster, Prussia, Europe, Nov. 21, 1850; emigrated to America, landed at New York City, May 1, 1869, going direct to Cincinnati, Ohio; staid one year, then went to Quincy. He married Miss Wilhelmina Wissing, in Quincy, Ill., Nov. 21, 1876. She was born in Quincy, Ill., Dec. 14, 1854. They have one child, Maria Katharina, born Jan. 1, 1877. Religion, Roman Catholic; politics, Democrat; is a member of St. Boniface Benevolent Association, and Johannes Savings Institution; real and personal property estimated at \$500.

Besling Bernard, painter, cor. 10th and Cedar

Besser Geo. plasterer, 22 S. 8th.

Best Geo. contractor and builder, 92 S. 5th.

Best Jno. H. Sr. 17 S. 3d.

Best J. H. Jr. R. R. Agt. cor. 8th and Cedar.

Beeter Peter, porter, 711 Payson ave.

Beeten Henry, cor. 8th and Adams.

BICKHAUS, A. C., file cutter, 1120 Broadway; born in Prussia, Germany, in 1849; came to United States 1867; married Emma Seifer in 1872. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. They have three children, Lizzie, Dena, and Henry. They came to Quincy in 1867. He has been in business nine years. He manufactures by hand only, all kinds of rasps and files; politics, Republican. He is assistant foreman of Water-Witch No. 2, fire engine volunteer department; has been a fireman since he came to Quincy, and is prominent in all public enterprises.

Bickhaus Chas. cabinet maker, Vine w of 10th.

Bickel Joseph, expressman, 1024 Jersey.

Bickel Henry, stone cutter, Ohio near 6th.

Bickelhaup John, blacksmith, 409 Maiden Lane.

Bietenstein Philip, teamster, cor. 11th and State.

Bietelstein Theo. driller, 519 Payson ave.

Blebligheneer Henry, painter, Jefferson e of 6th.

Blmson Mrs Jane (widow), 62 N. 6th.

BINKERT ANTON, County Treasurer; residence, 1121 Maine street; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1836; came to this country with his parents the same year and located in Quincy; married Miss Ellen Beatty in 1863. She was born in this county in 1838. They have four children, John P., Thomas F., William J. and Mary Ellen. He went across the plains to Colorado in 1859; returned the same fall; made the trip each of the years, 1859, 1860 and 1861. He was in the army in a civil capacity from 1861 to 1864, when he returned to this city and engaged in the mercantile business. November 1, 1877, he was elected County Treasurer, and assumed control in January, 1878; served as Alderman of the 5th Ward one term, and City Collector two terms. He is a faithful and efficient officer.

Binkert Bros. (Thomas and Damion B.) grocers and dry goods, cor. 12th and Hampshire.

BIRDSALL FRANK, Agent Eric North Shore Dispatch and Fast Freight Line, office 14 North 4th street; residence, 311 Jersey street; born in Seneca county, New York, 1839; went to Buffalo, New York, in 1853, as freight clerk of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and Buffalo and Lockport Railroad; to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1856, as freight agent of Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad; to Chicago, in 1864, as chief clerk in general ticket department, of C., R. I. & P. R. R., and in 1875 as traveling agent for "Diamond Line Fast Freight," and in 1877 as traveling agent of Erie and North Shore Dispatch, and 1878, agent of Erie and North Shore Dispatch and Fast Freight, Quincy. He married Nora M. Burke, 1861. She was born in the City of Dublin, Ireland, daughter of Dr. Joseph Burke, of that city. They have four children: Samuel F. Frank R., Edward L., and Nora Maria, Catholics. He is an Episcopalian. In politics a Democrat. He is the third son of the Hon. Samuel Birdsall, Democratic Judge and Congressman, and Serene Fosgate, daughter of Dr. Beela Fosgate of Auburn, New York.

Blrt Mrs. Barbara, 36 S. 7th.

BISHOP JAMES M., insurance, corner 5th and Maine streets; was born in Readfield, Maine, June 24, 1835. Came to

this city in August, 1855. Married Miss Elizabeth N. Cleaveland May 30, 1861. She was born in this city. They have two children, Frank M., born April 27, 1862, and Edgar W., born Dec. 26, 1867. He is agent for ten insurance companies, native and foreign, with aggregate assets of \$154,000. He is one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens, and one of those to whom Quincy owes her present and looks for her future prosperity. Republican in politics and a member of the Unitarian Church.

Bishop O. H. constable, 115 State.

BISSER THEODORE, fisherman, corner 6th street and Payson ave. He was born in Preusgan, Baden, Europe, Nov. 9, 1839, and came to America, landing at New York city in 1865; from there he went to Maunch Chunk, Pa., where he remained four weeks, and then went to Quincy, Ill., where he arrived early in 1866. Married Miss Theresa Mast in Quincy, Ill., June 16, 1868; she was born in Fulgheim, Baden, Europe, in 1843. Six children, two dead and four living: Maria Theresia, aged nine; Theodore, five; Franz, four, and Jacob, nine months of age. Religion, Catholic. Politics, Independent. Is a member of St. Joseph's Building and Benevolent Association, of Quincy, and St. Boniface Society.

Bisinger Isidore, carpenter, 11th n. of Hampshire

BITTER JOHAN HEINRICH, of the firm of F. W. Menke & Co., stone-cutters and contractors; office, Front street, between State and Ohio; residence, 817 Washington street. He was born in Laar, Kreis Herford, Regierungs-bezirk Minden, Europe, Aug. 3, 1834, and emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans in 1852, coming direct to Quincy, and following his trade of stone-cutter. Married Miss Annie Menke in Quincy, Ill., in March, 1855, she was born in Elferdissen, Kreis Herford, Regierungs-bezirk, Minden, Europe, Feb. 9, 1834, and came to America in 1852. Six children: Henry, born June 17, 1857; Hannah-Frederika Carolina, born Nov. 20, 1859; Johan Wilhelm Eduard, born April 4, 1864; Anna Wilhelmina, born Dec. 3, 1868; Anna Lidia, born May 11, 1871, and Anna Amanda Emelia, born March 3, 1875. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. Is a member of Adams Lodge No. 365, I. O. O. F.,

Allen Encampment No. 4, I. O. O. F., and the General Protestant Widows and Orphans Benevolent Association of Quincy.

Bitter Wm. carpenter, Jefferson e. of 9th
Bittich Phillp, works for Geo. Ertel.

BLAKESLEY ASA W., Justice of the Peace. Residence, corner 9th and Spring streets. Was born in Madison county, N. Y., in 1818. Located in Hancock county, Ill., in 1841, and in this county in 1846. He took charge of the female department of the public school of this city in 1847, which position he held until April, 1854, when he was elected City Clerk, which he held five years. He was County Superintendent of schools in 1856-7. In Nov., 1859, he was appointed Superintendent of the Quincy and Toledo R. R., and served till 1861. He was a member of the Board of Education seven years, and Superintendent of Public Schools in the city in 1861, and elected Police Magistrate in 1862, and also in 1866, and re-elected in 1877. He has been Notary Public twenty-four years in succession. He married his present wife, Mary L. Watson, in 1850; his three children are Martha A., Marion and Belle; they attend the Unitarian Church. He is a Democrat.

Blakeslee Mrs. W. 613 Broadway.

Blakesley Willis, pilot, 87 N. 8th.

BLANEY JOHN T., dealer in sewing machines, No. 634 Maine street. General agent for the White Sewing Machine. This machine possesses more advantages and satisfies those who use it better than any other machine on the market. We beg to call your attention to a few of the many advantages combined in it: 1st.—It is the lightest running shuttle sewing machine. 2d.—It has more capacity and power than any other family sewing machine. 3d.—It is not complicated with cog-gear nor large cams. 4th.—It is the simplest and best constructed machine. 5th.—Its working parts are case-hardened iron or steel, and so arranged that any wear can be taken up simply by the turning of a screw. 6th.—It has a steel feed on both sides of the needle. 7th.—Its shuttle is comparatively self-threading, made of solid steel, and carries a larger bobbin than almost any other family sewing machine. 8th.—Its works are all encased and free from dust, and so arranged that neither garment being sewed, nor the opera-

tor, will become oiled. 9th.—It has a device by which bobbins can be filled without running the entire machine, thereby relieving it from wear for this purpose, as also relieving the operator of the necessity of removing the work or attachments, as is the case in nearly all other machines. 10th.—It has a self-setting needle. 11th.—It is elegantly ornamented and finished, and its cabinet-work is unsurpassed. The result of this combination is the "White," the most durable, the cheapest, best and largest family sewing machine in the world. If you need a machine, try it. You will like it and buy it. Also keeps needles and oils for all machines, and attends to repairing.

Blanke Mary, 908 Kentucky.

Blarsh R. teamster, cor. 5th and Jefferson.

Blase Bernard H. tailor, 534 Payson ave.

Blasland S. A. 1415 Hampshire.

Blatter Geo. W. laborer, 11 S. 10th.

BLESSING HOSPITAL, south side of Spring street, between 10th and 11th streets.

Bleyer Chas. E. agent U. S. Law Assn., 500 Maine.

Blickhan John, 819 State.

Blome Isaac, second-hand store, 638 Hampshire.

Blomer Henry, pork packer, Broadway e. of 14th.

Bloom Mrs. C. Broadway w. of 23d

Bloom John, stone cutter, 169 n. 5th.

Blumer Mrs. Christina, 1025 Hampshire.

Blutgut Joseph W. liquor dealer, 619 Maine.

Bockenfeld J. A. marble cutter, cor. 3d and Maine.

Bockenfeld John W. saloon, 831 Maine

Bockenfeld Miss Lizzie, 1246 Vermont.

Boecke Ernst, cabinet maker, 708 Ohio

Boeckenhoff Henry, baker, 1034 Maine.

Boehmer Fred. laborer, 1034 Vine.

Boers B. H. laborer, 9th n. of E m.

Boerter Henry, blacksmith, 623 Oak.

Boes Henry, milkman, cor. Chestnut and 12th.

Boesing Bernard; brick layer, 717 Ohio

Boettie John. cooper, 624 Adams.

Boge Ernst, carpenter, Madison w. of 10th.

Bohlman John H. tailor, 23d s. of 5th

Bollinger John. blacksmith, 723 Kentucky

Bomgardner J. W. 151 N. 9th.

Bomgardner Wm. E. book-keeper, 242 N. 5th.

Bond Mrs. Catharine. 629 Broadway.

BOND GEORGE (deceased); was born in Watertown, Mass., in 1814, and came to Quincy in 1834, with a party of Eastern people—Capt. Pense and family. He went back to Massachusetts in 1835, making the 1,200 miles on horseback, there being no railroad; on his return, in the fall of that year, he engaged in the dairy business; later he went into the confectionery and grocery business, and was senior partner in

the firm of Bond, Morgan & Co. He afterwards went into the pork-packing business, and did a very extensive business, having a few others associated with him, as the firm of Bond, Pomroy & Co. He was a member of this firm for twenty-four years; when he withdrew it dissolved permanently, he being the principal business man of the firm. He was the pioneer ice-man of Quincy, and was one of the largest stock-holders in the First National Bank of Quincy, and director up to the time of his death, and was also director in the Q. M. & P. R. R., and member of the Construction Company which built it; was Alderman of the third ward two terms. He married Miss Catharine Kimball in 1849; she was born in New Hampshire July 5, 1820; two children: Catherine H. and John B. K. He died in this city in 1867. Had one son by a former marriage, who was killed during the late war.

Bonnet David J. 511 Jersey.

BONNET JOHN J., foundry, corner Ohio and Front streets; residence, 511 Jersey street; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1830; came to this country with his parents in 1833, and located in Zanesville, Ohio; came to Quincy in 1856; married Margaret Sauber in 1860; she was born in Quincy in 1832; they have five children: Louisa, James W., Charles, George, and Lorenzo. Member of M. E. Church. Greek-back in politics. He is the senior member of the firm of Bonnet, Duffly & Co., stove foundry.

BONNEY J. W., physician and surgeon, 415 Hampshire street; born in Somerville, in 1828; located in Clark county, Mo., in 1846, and in this county in 1860; he studied medicine in Utica, N. Y.; commenced practice in 1846 in Clark county, Mo.; he married Miss Eveline H. Worthington in 1848; she was born in Marion county, Mo.; have five children: Wm. W., Oscar P., Fannie A., Josie L. and Samuel H. The doctor is a solid Democrat, and has a large practice in his profession.

BOON MAITLAND, real estate dealer, 4th and Main streets, residence, corner 12th and Vine; born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1834; located in this city in 1856; married Miss Emily L. Tillson in 1859; she was born in this city in 1838; their

five children are: Helen E., Maitland, Mary, Lottie and Sarah. Mrs. Boon is member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat. He started the first bank of issue in this city in 1856, of which he was cashier. In 1860 he went into the business of manufacturing horse equipments and infantry accoutrements for the State and United States, equipping over 100,000 men in the four years they were in the business (Mr. R. Tillson being in the business with him). In 1865 he went into real estate business. He was Mayor of the city in 1866, and Alderman several times.

Boon W. S. farmer, 23 N. 11th.

BORK CHARLES, sewing machine agent, corner 11th and State streets; was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Europe, February 2, 1844; emigrated to America with his parents in 1851, stopping at Peru, La-Salle county, Ill., till 1862, when he enlisted in Co. B., 104th Regt. Ill. Inf. serving three years; was honorably discharged at Chicago, his time of service having expired. During term of service was never absent from his company except when detailed for special duty; took part in all the actions of his regiment from Nashville, Tenn., to the Gulf of Mexico; taken prisoner at Hartsville, Tenn., and exchanged three weeks afterward; married Miss Anna Dauman in Quincy, April 8, 1871; she was born in Harresleben, Denmark, in 1848; came to America in 1869; landed at New York, going to Shelbyville, Mo.; came to Quincy in 1870; two children: Anna Elizabeth, aged five years, and Liza, aged two years and six months. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. Is a member of Washington Grove, No. 3, U. A. O. D. Was commissioned by Governor Cullom Captain of the Quincy Veteran Guards (8th Regiment Illinois National Guards), dating from August 18, 1877; served with his company in the East St. Louis riot of 1877.

Bornmann Henry, printer, 8th s of Harrison.

Borstadt George, brick-layer, 821 Main.

Borstadt Henry, wood-worker, 821 Main.

Boschulte Harmon, contractor, 10 h and Ohio.

Boschulte Henry, moulder, 1012 S. 4th.

Boessing Henry, brick-layer, 10th s of Sycamore.

Bottmer Henry, stone-cutter 8th s of Ohio.

Bove Ernst, brick-layer, 931 Payson ave.

BOWERS B. C., photograph artist, northeast corner 6th and Hampshire streets; born in Kane county, Ill., in 1848; located

in this city in 1874; married Miss Sallie Weber; she was born in this county in 1850; they have one child, Pettie; are members of St. John's Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat, and member of the A. O. U. W.; opened his present establishment in 1876, where he has facilities for doing the finest work at the shortest notice.

BOWLES WM. A., Quincy.

Bowles James B. bds. Zeina House.
Bracht Charles, teamster, 300 S. 7th.
Bracht Gottfried, cooper, 100 N. 11th.

BRADBURY C. S., proprietor of Southern Hotel, corner of Front and Broadway; born in Patterson, N. J., 1829; went to Newark, N. J., when a boy, and to Winchester, N. H., in 1840; thence to Philadelphia in 1844, and to New York City in 1848; to Chicago in 1856 and to Rock Island; in 1858 went to Hannibal, Mo.; 1865 to Quincy, Ill.; he spent a short time in Galesburg after leaving Rock Island. He married Rebecca Powell, daughter of Rev. Peter Powell, of Beverly, N. J. She died in 1860, leaving one child, Carrie A. He married Elizabeth Rawson. She was born in Montreal, Canada. He has been in the restaurant or hotel business since he came to Quincy. The Southern Hotel, under his experienced management, has become a deservedly popular house.

Bradford Charles, millwright, 123 S. 4th
Bradford Mrs. Emily, 1001 Vermont.
Bradford John, 313 Vermont.

BRADFORD JOSIAH T., lumber manufacturer, 56 South 3d street; born in Farmington, Kennebec county, Maine, in 1825, and located in Quincy in 1854. He married Miss Sarah J. Kent in 1848. She was born in Sebec, Piscataquis county, Maine, in 1827. Six children: (two deceased) Ella, now Mrs. Walker, living in Necedah, Wis.; Willie J., Harry, and Lulu. Members of the Trinity M. E. Church. Democrat. He established the livery business in this city in 1854, the same run by Aldrich Corbin & Co., and was soon after joined by his brother. They continued in the livery up to 1867, when they went into the lumber trade on a large scale, having two large mills manufacturing lumber at Necedah, Wis. He was Alderman of his ward.

Bradford L. M. millwright, 123 S. 4th.

Bradford Wm lumber, 56 S. 3d
Bradney W. A. laborer, 636 Spruce.
Bradshaw J. F. photographer, cor. 5th and Maine.
Bradshaw Peggy, 251 N. 11th.
Brady James, laborer, 202 Vermont.
Brackensick B. brick laborer, 628 Ohio.

BRANDES F., grocery, corner of 10th and Oak streets; residence, same; born in Germany in 1814; came to the United States in 1864; married Sophia Rieth in 1874; she was born in Quincy in 1857; have one child, Edward; are members of the Catholic Church; he is a Democrat in politics. He came to Quincy in 1864; worked on a farm for eighteen months, then attended store and saloon until 1877, when he started for himself. He is an active, intelligent, young business man, with good prospects in business.

Brandom P. A. eye and ear infirmary, 401 Hampshire.
Braun Charles, butcher, 83 Jefferson.
Brattigam C. laborer, 16 N. 9th.
Braxmeyer George, saloon, 622 Hampshire.
Breder Henry, teamster, 818 Adams
Breed James P. cashier Am. Ex. Co. 517 Chesnut.
Breer Philip H. druggist, cor. 9th st. and Payson ave.
Bretthaupt L. cooper, 516 Washington.
Brettwiser John, teamster, 215 N. 5th.
Bremmel Herman, laborer, 915 Vice.
Bremmerkamp H. B. wagon maker, 643 Payson ave.

BREMER ANTON, groceries and saloon, 7th and Ohio streets; residence, same. He was born in Schwalbach, Nassau, Europe, Nov. 2, 1844, and emigrated to America, May 21, 1868, landing at New York City, and coming from there direct to Quincy. He married Miss Mina Miller in Quincy, Jan. 14, 1870; she was born in Quincy, Ill., May 19, 1849. Four children: Edward, born March 30, 1871; Sophia, born March 26, 1874; Frederick, born Jan. 4, 1876, and Eliza, born May 19, 1878. Religion, Lutheran; is a member of Quincy Grove No. 10, U. A. O. D., and is a cabinet-maker by profession.

Brenken Henry, laborer, 641 Oak.

BRENNECKE CHARLES, saloon, corner 8th and Ohio streets; he was born in Essinghausen, Braunschweig, Europe, Dec. 12, 1845; came to Quincy in 1865, and worked at the shoemaker's trade till 1868, when he opened a saloon, by reason of having had the misfortune to lose part of his left hand by an accident while hunting near Quincy in 1867; married Miss Charlotte Henriks, April 13, 1869, who was

born in Prussia, Europe, in 1847; five children; one died, Otto, in 1847 (six months of age); four living: Carl, Eddie, Ida, and Walter; religion, Lutheran; politics, Democrat. Is a member of the U. A. O. D. and A. O. U. W.

BRENNEKE HENRY, boot and shoemaker, 810 State street; residence, same. He was born near Braunschweig, Europe, Oct. 19, 1835, and emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, May 31, 1854, and from there went direct by boat to Quincy, Ill.; married Miss Eliza Schwalenberg in Quincy, Aug. 28, 1856; she was born in Hanover, Europe, April 19, 1838, and emigrated to America with her brother Henry in 1854; seven children: Liza, aged 19; Sophia, 16; Mina, 13; Henry, 8; Ida, 5; Eddie, two years and six months, and Clara, three months of age. Is a member of Humboldt Lodge No. 61, A. O. U. W., and a member of the Protestant Orphans and Widows Benevolent Association. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat. Property, real and personal, valued at \$5,000.

BRENNER CHARLES, Quincy Patent Paving-Stone Company and Pottery, 23d street between Oak and Vine streets; residence, same; was born in St. Johann, on River Saar, Prussia, in 1826; came to the United States in 1852, and located in New York city; went to Quebec, Can., in 1854, and moved to St. Louis, Mo., in 1855, and to Marion county, Mo., soon after, and followed his business until 1863, when he located in Quincy, and established his present pottery-works and Patent Paving-Stone Company. He married Rosana Trabold in 1861; she was born in Bavaria; they have two children deceased, and have adopted a nephew. Mrs. Brenner is a Catholic; he is a Lutheran; he is independent in politics, a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Society, and has been a fireman eighteen years. He is the inventor and patentee of the patent paving-stone manufactured by this company, which supercedes in every respect all other kinds of paving-stone, tile or brick; it is neater, cleaner, better to travel on and more durable than any other known material used as a paving-stone, etc.

Bresser John, cooper, cor. 9th and Madison.

Bresser Wm. laborer, 832 Madison.

Breuel Wm. butcher, 21 N. 6th.

Breuer Henry, laborer, cor. Washington and 9th.

Brice John, blacksmith, 1030 Maine.

Bruckhoff Theo. teamster, 718 Maine.

Brinkman Joseph, laborer, 1022 Elm.

Bringer Henry, cooper, Washington e of 9th

Brink Albert, laborer, 922 Jersey.

Brink B. H. grocery store, cor. 7th and Jefferson.

Brink Herman, carpenter, Elm e of 9th.

Brinkkottor John P. 902 State.

Brinkman Bernard, laborer, 710 Jefferson.

Brinkman Henry, cabinet-maker, 1114 Hampshire.

BRINKMAN J. H., foreman at D. D. Merian's lumber yard; residence, 198 N. 8th street; born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1828; came to the United States in 1851, and located in St. Louis, and in Quincy in 1855; married Christine Neubel in 1854; she was born in the same place; they have two children living: Mary and Anna; Mrs. Brinkman died in 1869; they are Catholics. He has been foreman in the lumber business since 1855, and in his present position since 1861; he is a careful, reliable man.

Brinkman Wm. cabinet maker, 65 N. 12th.

Brinkmeyer Wm. Payson ave. e of 9th.

Bruks H. B. carpenter, 8th between Adams and Monroe.

Brittain Mrs. Alice, 1247 Maine.

Brocamp Benj. stone cutter, 1124 Hampshire.

Brocamp Joseph, cooper, 1124 Hampshire.

Brockhaus Henry, carpenter, 635 Ohio.

Brockmeyer Fred, laborer, 1009 Payson ave.

Brockschmidt Francis, 715 Maine.

Brockschmidt Henry J. 519 Hampshire.

Brockschmidt Joseph, watch maker, 715 Maine.

Brogle John, carpenter, 32 N. 14th.

Brokamp Benj. stone cutter, 1121 Hampshire.

Broksiek Wm. tailor, 82 N. 14th.

Brommelmeier Frank, brick mason, 11th n of Cedar

BROMMELMEYER HENRY, groceries, dry goods and saloon, No. 1101 Broadway, corner 11th street; residence, same. He was born in Ampt Melle, Regierungs-bezirk, Osnabrück, Hanover, Europe, Aug. 24, 1823, and emigrated to America, arriving at New Orleans in 1842, going direct to St. Louis, Mo., where he remained six months working at his trade as carpenter, and then went to St. Charles, Mo., where he remained seventeen years, during which time he was a contractor and carpenter, building many of the largest buildings in that city. He was elected Alderman of the third ward in 1853, and served two terms; in 1859 he came to Quincy, continuing as contractor and carpenter for eight years, after which he opened a store, and has continued

in that business ever since. He was elected Alderman of the sixth ward, under the administration of Mayor Rowland, serving two years. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Is a member of St. Aloysius Orphan Society, the St. Francis Building Association, and the Hildese Band. Real and personal property estimated at \$5,000. During his stay in St. Charles, Mo., and in this city, he has always had the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

BROOKER O. W., confectionery, 418 Maine street; residence, 1452 Hampshire street; was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1843, and located in Quincy in 1855; married Miss Annie Ralph in 1870; she was born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1856; they have three children: Albert S., Edith N., and Lora Dunton. Republican in politics; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. He conducts a first-class place, and is a polite, capable and reliable business gentleman.

BROPHY GEORGE, Circuit Clerk and Recorder; residence, Lind, between 4th and 5th streets; was born in Townsland of Pack Grove, Parish of Lisdowney, County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1825; located in this city Nov. 16, 1853. He married Miss Catherine Grace in 1864; she was born in Monavaddu, parish of Freshford, same county, in Ireland, in 1842; three children: Mary Ellen, William and Ann. He is a Democrat; was City Assessor and City Collector in 1866; also Collector in 1867; was Deputy Circuit Clerk and Recorder from 1860 to 1872, when he was elected to his present position and re-elected in 1876.

Broese A. W. tailor, York street, n of 8th.

Broese Geo. H. stone cutter, 528 Jackson.

Broese J. G. stone quarry, cor. 16th and York.

Broesi J. H. clerk, 165 N. 5th.

Brougham Thos. A. auctioneer, 213 Vermont.

BROWN MRS. BEULAH C., residence, 322 North 5th street; born in Essex county, Mass., 1796. She was married to Charles Brown in 1814, and moved to this city in 1834, when her husband started the first bakery in Quincy. Mr. Brown died Sept. 17, 1868. Six children: Charles, Beulah, Abigail, Emeline, Lucinda, and Samuel. Mrs. Brown's father, Mr. Burns, also died in this city in 1835. Her husband served in Capt. Starr's company under Gen. Appleton in the war of 1812. She is a member of the

First Union Congregational Church. Her son John drove the first bread wagon. Miss Beulah married H. Allison, and resides near Macomb, McDonough county. Miss Sarah Allison, daughter of Beulah and granddaughter of Mrs. Brown, is living with her in Quincy.

Brown Chas. Jr. merchant, cor. 5th and Maple.

BROWNING HON. O. H., attorney at law; office, corner 6th and Hampshire streets; residence, 8th street, north of Spruce Street.

Brown C. N. beer bottler, 159 N. 5th.

Brown D. G. plasterer, 342 N. 5th.

Brown Geo. W. ins. agt. 413 Hampshire.

Brown Jas. R. brick layer, 515 Jackson.

Brown John H. grocer, 636 Maine.

Brown J. Q. attorney at law, cor. 6th and Hampshire.

Brown Josiah, baker, 321 York.

Brown Mrs. Margaret, 530 Payson ave.

Brown P. J. constable, 514 York.

Brown Mrs. Sarah, 620 York.

Brown Mrs. Sarah, 512 York.

Brown Wm. molder, cor. 16th and Jersey.

Brown Wm. baker, 622 Spring.

Bruce Mrs. Elizabeth, 2d street, n of Vermont.

Bruggeman Henry, cabinet maker, 1244 Vermont.

Bruggenschmidt Gerhard, 1013 Spring.

Bruning Herman, carpenter, Elm, e of 9th.

Bruning John, cabinet maker, 934 Payson ave.

Bryant A. teamster, 47 N. 12th.

Bryant H. H. carpenter, 210 Maiden Lane.

Buchheit John, saloon, 28 S. 4th.

Buchholz N. meat market cor. 10 and Chestnut.

Buck Mathias, stone mason, 1016 Washington.

Buckley D. blacksmith, cor. 7th and Kentucky.

BUCKLEY EDWARD H., retired; residence, 2250 Broadway; born in Windham county, Conn., Aug. 3, 1814; went to Chicago in 1832, then to Mississippi as Government Land Surveyor soon after; went to Richmond, Ind., in 1834; taught school and studied law there and was admitted to the bar in February, 1839; located in Columbus in this county in 1841, and practiced law until 1848; was engaged in the agitation of the location of the county-seat. He was Representative in the Legislature of 1847, from Marquette, an unorganized portion of Adams county, which was desirous of forming a new county. By an act of the Legislature, it was thrown back to a vote of the people, which resulted unfavorably. He moved to Quincy and practiced law and was Deputy County Clerk under J. C. Bernard. He reorganized the records under the new constitution. He was appointed City Clerk under Gov. Wood, for 1852-53. In 1857 he

formed a law partnership with Mr. S. P. Delans, at whose death he associated with him two others, as Buckley, Wentworth & Marcy. In 1865 Wentworth retired; the firm was then Buckley & Marcy, which was dissolved in 1870. He married Adelia C. Harrington in 1845; they have three children, Edward H., Jr., Frank W., and Delia. Republican.

Buckley Mrs. Geo. H. 238 N. 5th.

BUCKLEY MATHEW, clerk in clothing store; residence, 929 Maine street; born in Limerick county, Ireland, April 4, 1847; came to the United States May 22, 1863, and located in New York city; enlisted in the Third New Jersey Cavalry, Company E, Dec. 10, 1863; served to close of the war under Gen. George A. Custer; was captured Sept. 19, at Winchester, Va., by Col. Mosby, of the Confederate cavalry; paroled on the field and sent to Annapolis, Md.; was soon exchanged; rejoined the army, and was wounded at Waynesborough, Va., March 2, 1865, and at Five Forks, April 1, 1865; mustered out at close of war under general order 161 of the War Department; located at St. Louis in 1866; worked at his trade as cooper two years; moved to Mount Sterling, Ill., in 1869, and Versailles, and located in Quincy in 1871. He married Miss Eveline Seehorn, Dec. 24, 1876; she was born in Adams county; they have one child, Thomas M. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and a Democrat in politics.

Buddee Mrs. Lucy. 279 N. 5th.

Budlong Oliver A. 301 Jersey.

Buckner J. Henry, physician, Jersey, bet. 5th & 6th.

Buchner Emil, musician, 1035 Vine.

BUHRER WILLIAM, bakery and confectionery, corner 6th and York streets; residence, same; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1832; located in Quincy in 1851; married Sophia Arand in 1853; she was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1825; they have four children, Olga, Amelia, Emma, and Sophia. They are members of St. Paul's Lutheran Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Druids; also of the A. O. U. W. He has been in business since 1851 in this city. He has by industry and attention to his legitimate business made a good living for his family and acquired property. He is a good and reliable business man.

Buerckin Joseph, carpenter, 721 Payson ave.
Buerkin Geo. M. carpenter, 245 N. 5th

BUERKIN GOTTFREID, Spring Market, No. 3 Payson Ave. He was born in Baden, Europe, August 14, 1840. Emigrated to America on December 2, 1862, landed at New York city, and from there direct to Quincy, Ill. Married Mrs. Katharina Schmidt, Sept. 23, 1869, who was born in Bremer Haven, Europe, July 27, 1835; two children: Katie, 8 years, and George, 5 years. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat. Mr. Buerkin is a member of Washington Hayne, No. 3. U. A. O. D., Butcher's Relief Society, and Humboldt Lodge No. 61, A. O. U. W. In 1865 enlisted in Co. D., 148th Regt. Ill. Inf. for one year, and was honorably discharged at the termination of service. Property valued, real and personal, at \$7,000.

Buerklin Geo., brewer, 7th and Payson Ave.

BUERMAN LOUISA (widow), corner of 14th and State streets, born in Bremen, Germany, in 1822; married Frederick Buerman in 1843; came to United States same year, and located in this city. Have five children: Fred, Sophia (now widow), Henry, Amelia, and Willie. Are members of the German M. E. Church. She resides on her property, two and one-half acres of land at the above location.

Bugbee John G. merchant, 315 Jersey.

Buhner John, machinist, cor. 31 and Vine.

Bull Chas. H. Maine, w of 18th

BULL LORENZO, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 21, 1819, and was the eldest son of Mr. Lorenzo Bull and Mrs. Elizabeth Goodwin Bull. His opportunities for education were limited to the district schools of his native city, which he left at the age of 13 years, and removed to Quincy, arriving there on the 11th day of May, 1833, being then 14 years of age. A few days after his arrival he accepted employment from Judge Henry H. Snow, who then held most of the county offices, being at one time clerk of the County Commissioners' Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder, Judge of Probate, Notary Public, and Justice of the Peace, from all of which he derived but a meager support. The writing and practical work of these offices, was at once devolved upon the younger clerk, under the direction of Judge

Snow, who although skillful and competent for all the duties of his various offices, was somewhat indisposed to the performance of the labor incident thereto, and preferred to instruct and direct his clerk than to keep records and prepare papers himself. He remained with Judge Snow about two years; received for his services the first year six dollars per month, and for the second year ten dollars per month, besides his board in Judge Snow's family. He next accepted a situation in the store of Messrs. Holmes, Brown & Co., then one of the most prominent business houses of the city, and continued his connection with that business, through the various changes of firm which succeeded one another, S. & S. Holmes, Holmes & Co., and Holmes & Wood, until the year 1844; then upon the winding up of the business of Holmes & Wood, 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, at the place lately occupied by Holmes & Wood, where the business was continued for about five years; finding the building too small for their increasing business, they built the large store now occupied by Messrs. Cox & Cox, and removed to it in 1849; and shortly after adding to their business agricultural machines and new implements then being introduced for the first time, they continued a successful business in this line until the year 1861, when they sold out their mercantile and embarked in the banking business, removing to the corner of 5th and Maine streets, at which location the business is continued at the present time. The firm of L. & C. H. Bull now (in 1879) being 35 years of age, and is the oldest business firm in Quincy, or in this part of the State of Illinois. Mr. Lorenzo Bull was married in 1844 to Miss Margaret H. Benedict, daughter of Dr. Wm. M. Benedict, of Millbury, Martin county, Mass., and sister of Mrs. N. Bushnell, of Quincy. They have had six children: William Benedict, Elizabeth Goodwin, Mary Brame, Margaret Hunter, Lorenzo, and Anna Louise, all living except Lorenzo, who died at the age of ten years. Owing to the long and expensive journey necessary in 1833 to reach Illinois from Connecticut, occupying more than a month, the money considered ample for his

expenses when he left home became exhausted, and he reached Quincy in debt to his companions for necessary travelling expenses to the amount of three dollars and fifty cents, and dependent entirely upon his own efforts for his support. The debt was soon paid out of the small salary earned in Judge Snow's office, and a fair measure of pecuniary success has since rewarded his industry.

Bull Wm. B. 1629 Hampshire.

BUMANN CHRISTIAN, grocery and bakery, corner 12th and Vermont, residence same. Born in Prussia in 1835; came to the United States in 1865 and located in Quincy. Married Barbara Tubbesing in 1866. She was born in Bavaria, maiden name Habel, in 1835. They have three children: John, Lena, and Minnie. She had three children by a former marriage: Frank (architect in Quincy), Henry, and Kate. They are Lutherans. Mr. Bumann is a carpenter; he works at his trade. Independent in politics. Mrs. B. runs the grocery and bakery; the latter is an active, intelligent business woman.

Bunce Robert, architect, 57 N. 5th

Bunger Herman, carpenter, 924 Payson ave

Bunting John A. gas fitter, 24 S. 12th st.

Bunting J. R. cor. 12th and Kentucky.

BURGE GOTTLIEB (Larkworthy & Burge), contractors, carpenters, and builders, Vermont between 4th and 5th streets; residence, Hampshire between 9th and 10th. Born in Switzerland in 1824; came to the United States in 1847, and located in Vicksburg, Miss.: moved to Cincinnati, O., in 1853, thence to Richmond, Ind., and located in Quincy in 1856. Married Miss Josephine Gerschwiller in 1859; she was born in Switzerland; their children are Bertha, Josephine, Louisa, Ida, Clara, Hedwick, and Robert, and three deceased. They are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. This family possesses a peculiar musical talent, every member of which is a musician except Mr. B. himself. The two older daughters, Misses Bertha and Josephine, are now in Chicago giving music lessons, and preparing themselves more thoroughly for the profession of music. The above firm erected the Quincy Court House, Tremont House, and most of the large business blocks in Quincy.

Bark Patrick, laborer, 9th s of Vine.
 Burkhard R. harness maker, Broadway e of 18th.
 Barklin Wm. brewer, Ruff Bro. & Co.
 Burmeyer Wm. stone mason, 1121 Washington.
 Burmeyer Fred. Jefferson w of 11th.
 Bormeyer Fred. 13th s of Washington.
 Burmeyer Gust. 20th near Jefferson.
 Burnam Mrs. N. J. 219 N. 4th.
 Burnham Mrs. A. 10th n of Spruce.
 Burns Mrs. Nancy, widow, 30 S. 12th.
 Burns Thomas, cor. 15th and State.

BURNSIDE JOHN F., butcher corner 9th and State, residence corner 10th and Ohio; was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, August 6th, 1845, and came to Quincy, Ill., in June, 1867. He married Miss Mary Tonner at Alton, Ill., in June, 1867; she was born in England in 1851; four children, Katie Maria, aged 10 years, Sarah Jane, 8 years and 6 months, Francis Panama, 6 years, and Flora Belle, aged one year. Politics, Democrat. Enlisted in the Confederate States navy under command of Commodore Tucker at Fort Sumpter in 1862, serving till Feb. 17th, 1865, going from there to Richmond, Va., and thence to Appomattox Court-House, Va., where he witnessed the surrender of the Southern Army under command of Maj. Gen. Lee. Is a member of the A. U. O. W., Quincy Lodge No. 45, of Quincy.

Burrill E. L. conductor, cor. 2nd and Hampshire.
 Burton Joseph, molder, 4th s of Payson ave.
 Busch Conrad, laborer, cor. 12th and Oak.
 Busch Peter, watchman, 8th n of Adams.
 Bushnell Mrs. Ann, widow, cor. 8th and Hampshire.

BUSHNELL NEHEMIAH (deceased); was born in West Saybrook, Conn., 1813; came to Quincy, 1837. He married Miss Eliza H. Benedict, in 1840. She was born in Worcester county, Mass. They have five children now living: Helen, William, Robert, Frank and James. Mr. Bushnell died in 1872. He graduated at Yale College—and at Harvard College as a law student. In 1837 he became associated with the Hon. O. H. Browning as law partner, which co. partnership existed up to the time of his death. He was a prominent citizen in all public enterprises, and stood at the head of his profession as a lawyer. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, as well as his widow and children. He was the first President of the C. B. & Q. R. R., and one of its most powerful friends and supporters.

Bustard Christian, Lind e of 18th.
 Buter Mrs. Elizabeth, 828 Hampshire.

Butler James, laborer, Che 11st w of 10th.
 Butler Thos. H. file cutter, Vine e of 18th.

BUTTERWORTH T., Publisher *Western Agriculturist*. Residence, 18th and Kentucky streets. He was born in 1844, at Shelbyville, Mo. In 1868 he married Miss M. F. Alexander, of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have three children: Pearl Virginia, Theodore Alexander, and Francis Sylvanus.

Buxmann L., boiler maker, Delaware bet. 3d and 4th
 Buxmann Louis, teamster, 418 Kentucky.

BYINGTON MRS. MARTHA A. Residence, 155 North 7th street; born in Erie, Pa., 1835; moved to Lyons, Iowa, with her parents when quite young; married H. S. Byington, March 4, 1858; moved to Quincy the following May. He met his death by being thrown from his buggy in Galesburg, Ill., his horse having run away. He was a member of the firm of Millard & Byington, Livery and Sale Stables, of Quincy, for nineteen years and up to the time of his death, which was in 1872. He left his widow, the subject of this biography, and two boys, Uz and Harry W. Mrs. Byington is a member of the Christian Church. She clings to the memory of her deceased husband, and devotes her life and energies to the welfare of her children. Mr. Byington was one of the most popular men in Quincy.

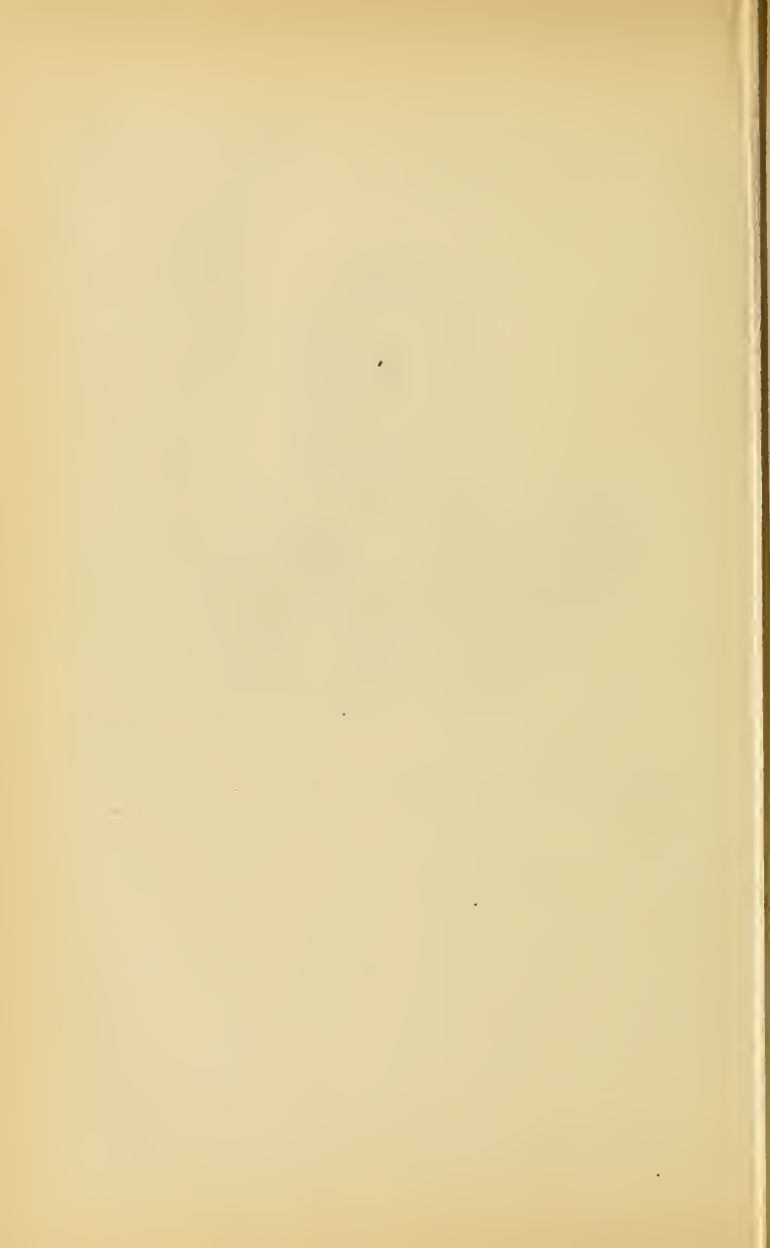
BYRD WILLIAM A., Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence 327 Jersey street. He was born in Bath county, Va., 1843; moved to Marion county, Mo., with his parents, 1844, and to this county 1867, and to Quincy in 1873. He married Miss Isabella Smith, 1870. She was born in this county, 1851. They have two children, E. May and Wm. Smith. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and a Democrat. He studied medicine from 1859 to 1867, and graduated in Missouri Medical College, Feb. 28, 1867, and commenced the practice of medicine in Lima, in this county, in 1867, and in the city in 1873. He is Past Chancellor in the order of K. P., and a member of the U. A. O. D., and of the A. O. U. W.
 Bywater Mrs. Sarah, 6th n of Sycamore.

C

CADOGAN J. P., Proprietor of the *Quincy Herald*. Residence, 1612 Vermont street.



William A. Byrd M. D.
QUINCY



Cady Mrs. Alice, widow, 79 N. 8th.
 Cady O. H. piano tuner, Vermont w of 18th.
 Caldwell Mrs. E. R. 310 Jersey.
 Calkins A. V. 630 Payson ave.
 Calkins John W., P. O. D. 1002 Maine.
 Callahan John, laborer, 1006 Jersey.
 Callahan Oscar, carpenter, 1014 Jersey.
 Calnan Jeremiah, foreman round-house, 3d bet. Vine and Elm.
 Cames Michael, restaurant, 22 N. Front.
 Campbell Dan. harness-maker, 920 Hampshire.
 Campbell Mrs. Maria, 133 S. 4th.
 Campion K. molder, 614 Jefferson.
 Cannell Geo. R. foreman, Pope and Baldwin. cor. 8th and Vine.
 Cannell Robt. bricklayer, 1120 Vermont.
 Cannon J. H. upholsterer, 1027 Maine.
 Carlin A. J. horse trainer, Maine e of 22d.

CARLTON JOHN F., "Franklin Saloon," 62 North 5th street, residence, 91 South 4th street. He was born in Putnam county, Tenn., March 3, 1838; located in Macon county, Mo., in 1872, and in Quincy in 1875; married Lizzie Donaldson, July 5, 1868. She was born in Shelby county, Mo., in 1854. They have four children: Clarinda, Pearl, Carl and Earl (twins). He has been in business since he came to Quincy.

Carman W. L. P. teacher, 108 S. 3d.
 Carpenter S. J. conductor, cor. 3d and Maple.
 Carr Wm. laborer, 1025 Oak.
 Carrington Dr. Paul, land agent, cor. 24th and Maine.
 Carrott James F. attorney at law, 1441 Hampshire.
 Carrott Mrs. Jane, widow, 833 Maine.
 Carrott M. W. organ maker, 14th s of Maine.

CARTER JOSEPH N., Attorney, 25 North 5th street; was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, March 12, 1843; graduated at the Illinois College at Jacksonville, in 1866, and entered the Law Department of the Michigan University in fall of the same year; graduated in that institution in 1868; was admitted to the bar in this city in 1869; elected to the State Legislature from this county at the November election, of 1878; Republican in politics and senior of the firm of Carter & Govert, Attorneys at Law.

Carter Mrs. Martha, widow, 104 N. 9th.
 Cashen Mrs. M. 306 Ohio.
 Castle Mills, Bagby & Graves, props. 31-32 N. Front.

CASTLE CHAUNCEY H., stove manufacturer, 432 Maine street; residence, Kentucky, between 2d and 3d; was born in Columbus, this county, July 10, 1843; removed to this city in 1860; enlisted in Co. I, 73d Regt. Ill. Inf., in August, 1862, and

served two years and two months. After his return he became one of the firm of Comstock, Castle & Co., stove manufacturers, probably the largest of its kind in the West. They manufacture about two thousand tons of stoves yearly. He was married to Miss Mary E. Parker, of Galesburg, in 1868; they have five children, two sons and three daughters. Republican in politics.

Castle J. Seymour, hardware, 433 Maine.

CASTLE TIMOTHY H. (Comstock, Castle & Co.) stove and hollow-ware manufacturer, 432 Maine street; residence, 327 Jersey street; born in Windham county, Vt., 1814; located in Columbus, Adams county, in 1835, and in Quincy in 1859. He married Julia A. Boyd in 1839; she was born same place in 1812; they have four children, Henry A., Chauncey H., Julia A., now Mrs. Webster, and James C. They are Presbyterians. He is a Republican. He was in business in Columbus, in this county, twenty-five years, kept a general store, and has been connected with the manufacturing business eighteen years. The capacity of the foundry is 2,000 tons per year.

Castleman G. O. tobacconist, 105 S. 4th.
 Castleman Mrs. T. L. widow, 105 S. 4th.
 Cave W. M. 5th, s of Washington.

CAVOLT JOHN H., Assistant Superintendent, Work House; residence, same place. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1826, and came to St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1850; resided there until March, same year, when he went up the river, landing at Quincy, March 12, 1850, and has resided in this county ever since; married Miss Mary Ann McNeal in Quincy, Dec. 25, 1851; she was born in same county and State as Mr. Cavolt, July 10, 1832; they have ten children, all living: Lucy, aged 26; Martha, 25; Madison, 24; Orlando, 21; John, 19; Emma, 15; Nancy, 11; Adrian, 9; Pearly, 4; and ———, 5 months. Politics, Democrat; was Collector of Burton township in 1855, and Road Commissioner in same township from 1856 to 1858; has held his present position since Sept. 12, 1877; personal property valued at \$500.

Chamberlain Mrs. Mary, 1023 Spring.
 Chambers Miss Mollie, 24 N. 14th.
 Channon Wm. H. 64 S. 4th.

CHANNON WILLIAM V., traveling agent for Comstock, Castle & Co., stove and hollow-ware manufacturers; residence, 1234 Broadway; born in Devonshire, England, in 1812; came to the United States in 1841, and located in Philadelphia, and in Quincy in 1848. He married Elizabeth Haywood, in 1845; she was born in same place; they have two children, William H. and Ellen Elizabeth; are members of Congregational Church. He is a Republican. He has been connected with the house of Comstock, Castle & Co. for the last twenty-five years.

CHAPEL A. JUDSON, Physician and Surgeon, 505 Hampshire street; was born in East Avon, New York, in 1836; moved to Newton, Jasper county, Iowa; went to Omaha in 1856, and thence to Denver, Col., in 1859; made three trips to the Rocky Mountains, and returned in 1861; located in Galesburg and studied in college; not having means to enable him to pursue his studies until he could graduate, he went as passenger conductor on the Wabash Railroad. In 1867 he commenced the practice of medicine in this city, having previously studied and practiced. He graduated in the spring of 1871, in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. He married Mrs. Cornelia M. Chapel, widow of his brother, Dr. Chapel, late Medical Director of the 3d Army Corps of the United States Army. Mrs. Chapel has one child by her first husband, which is living with them.

Chapman Andrew, molder, 154 S. 3d.
Chapman Mrs. E. Sycamore, e of 6th.
Charles August, painter, 8th, n of Washington.
Charles Hugo, clerk, cor. 8th and Washington.
Charles Wm., 301 Jersey.
Chase Mrs. M. G. 1111 Vine.
Chas. Mrs. R. D. 635 Payson ave.
Chat'n Mrs. Elizabeth, 111 S. 6th.
Chatt'n Enoch R. city engineer, 13th n of Vermont.
Cratt'n Wm. carpenter, 111 S. 6th.
Cheney Walter J. carpenter, 151 N. 3d.
Cherry Daniel W. second-hand store, 630 Hampshire.
Cherry David S. druggist, 308 Hampshire.
Cherry Louis H. druggist, 315 Kentucky.
Cherry Mrs. Margaret, e r. 5th and York.
Cald Henry, molder, 715 Payson ave.
Childres D. whitewasher, Oak w of 10th.
Chisham Mrs. A. C. 106 N. 12th.
Christ Adam, molder, 515 Payson ave.
Church Clark B. 311 Jersey.

CHURCH SAMUEL P., retired; residence, 315 Jersey street, born in Little

Compton, R. I., in 1895; moved to the city of Hartford, Conn., in 1819, and to Pittsburg, Pa., in 1830, where he engaged in the dry goods business, and located in Quincy in 1835, and opened a general store—dry goods, groceries and provisions; he married Margaretta E. Reynolds in 1837; she was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1809; they have four children living: Vallie, Caroline, John B. (now a resident of Georgetown, Col.), and William (a resident of San Francisco, Cal.), both engaged in the mining business. He is member of the First Presbyterian Church; he was secretary of the first preliminary meeting for the organization of this church in Quincy; has been treasurer of the church twenty-three years, and is treasurer of the building committee of the new edifice now in course of erection in this city. Mrs. Church died Sept. 27, 1869, from the effects of an accident caused by falling with an oil lamp, which set fire to her clothing, while visiting a daughter in Newton, Mass.; she died twelve hours after the accident; her remains were brought to Quincy for interment. Mr. Church was largely engaged in the real estate business in this city; retired some years ago.

Claggett Mrs. Alice, 30 N. 11th.
Clark Mrs. C. 179 S. 3d.
Clark James H. (Clark & Morgan) cor. 6th and Lind.
Clark J. O. molder, 313 Delaware.
Clark Mrs. Mary, widow, 403 Jersey.
Clark Matthew, teamster, cor. 5th and Oak.
Clark Melville, 623 Jersey.
Clark Michael, fireman, 843 Jersey.
Clark & Morgan, confectioner es. etc. 432 Maine.
Clark Mrs. T. A. 71 N. 12th.
Clark Andrew, 428 Oak.
Clark Edwin A. clerk, 1405 Vermont.
Clements John, drayman, 65 N. 3d.
Cleveland Mrs. C. W. 1222 Vermont.

CLEVELAND EDWIN, was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in 1825; came to Illinois and settled in what is now Richfield township, where he followed farming; married Sarah E. Young in 1854; have four children living: Harriet, Mary A., William H. and Annie F.; two are dead, the eldest and youngest; enlisted in December, 1861, as private in Co. L, 10th Regt. Ill. Cav.; lost his leg in a skirmish with the Confederates between Springfield and Rolla, Mo., in June, 1862; at present holds the office of Commissary of the 8th Illinois National Guards; was elected County Treasurer in 1871, and

re-elected in 1873; has held various township offices, and is at present one of the Supervisors of the county, and is engaged in the manufacturing of brick; owns city property valued at \$13,000. Politics, Democrat.

Cline Michael, laborer, cor. 30th and Vermont.

Clouder S. wagon maker, 628 State.

Clowes Mrs. G. M. 304 Kentucky.

Clowes Ezekiel W. telegraph operator, 34 N. 4th.

Coates Mrs. Sarah, widow, 210 State.

Cobb Mrs. Clara, 9th and Chestnut.

Cober Henry H. cor. 5th and Spruce.

Cober Mrs. J. H. 5th s of Sycamore.

Cobur August, boots and shoes, 335 Maine.

Coburn Geo. A. cor. 9th and Spring.

Cochran Samuel, carpenter, Oak e of 4th.

Coker Louis B. 5th s of Sycamore.

Coens John, shoemaker, 1305 Vermont.

Coger Mrs. Cynthia, widow, 16 N. 3d.

Cohen Mrs. Harriet, widow, 837 Vermont.

Cohen Henry, cigars and tobacco, 51 S. 7th.

COHEN L. H., physician; office, 61 N. 5th street; residence, 837 Vermont street. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 5, 1842; is a son of Simon P. and Harriet (Jonas) Cohen, of Devonshire, England; was educated in Glasgow; in 1854 his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Quincy; five years later he went to New Orleans, La., making his home with his uncle, Mr. George Jonas (deceased), late President of the Canal Bank, and member of the heavy cotton firm of Ward & Jonas; he graduated from the New Orleans School of Medicine, Feb. 15, 1862; the March following he was appointed one of the resident physicians at the Charity Hospital, but shortly afterward he enlisted in the Crescent Regt., Co. D, as a private; in the battle of Shiloh he fought with a musket; a week after he was detailed on medical duty at Corinth and Montgomery; in Sept., 1862, was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon, serving on hospital duty; he was in command of the sappers and miners, and after its transfer he was successively with the 5th Co. of Washington Artillery, 7th Mississippi and the 26th Tennessee Infantry; remained till the close of the war, when he was stationed at Columbus, Ga., acting as Medical Inspector; returned to New Orleans and held the position of Adjutant Professor of Chemistry in the New Orleans School of Medicine from 1865 till 1868, when he returned to Quincy; during the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans, he practiced as a

physician for the Hebrew Benevolent Association, and had charge of the Southern Hospital; has been Secretary of the Adams County Medical Society for six years; was chosen delegate to the American Medical Association from the society in 1873; was Secretary of the Board of Health two years; was a delegate to the National Public Health Association in Chicago in 1877; was at that time County Physician for the city of Quincy; he was appointed to the Chair of Chemistry in 1877-78, in the Louisville Medical College, on account of the death of Samuel Jonas. He is executor of his deceased uncle's estate, in which he has a joint interest.

Cohn Samuel, merchant, 90 N. 3d.

Colburn Mrs. Susan, widow, 308 N. 7th.

Colley Wm. 1433 Vermont.

Collins Andrew, 10th near Maple.

Collins Mrs. Cheryl, widow, 173 N. 10th.

Collins Mrs. F. cor. 18th and Maine.

COLLINS FREDERICK (deceased), was born in Connecticut Feb. 24, 1804; at the age of 17 he united with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was afterwards an active and consistent member; in 1822 he came to Collinsville, this State, with his parents; on Jan. 1, 1829, he married Mary L. Allen, with whom he lived 49 years—till his death. He moved to Quincy in 1851; was Superintendent of a Sunday-school at the age of 20 years, and an Elder in the church at 25; he was a man of sterling principles, a firm and fearless abolitionist, and "dared to do right," even at a sacrifice, as was exemplified in the destruction by his own hands and those of his five sons, of the copper stills, and razing to the ground of their own expensive distillery because convinced that the traffic in alcohol was a sin. He was a candidate of the Free Soil party for Lieutenant Governor of the State.

Collins F. M. groceries, 79 S. 4th.

COLLINS MRS. MARY L., residence, 18th and Maine streets.

Collins W. H. 925 Hampshire.

Collinson Mark, carriage manufacturer, 11 N. 6th.

Colman W. R. carpenter, cor. 14th and Jersey.

Combe Mrs. Annie E. widow, 196 N. 8th.

Combe Elliott, produce dealer, 715 Hampshire

Combs Mrs. Mary A. Oak e of 18th.

Combs S. P. 635 Vermont.

Comstock, Castle & Co. stove manufacturers, 432
Maine.

Comstock Mrs. E. 314 Jersey.

Conley Mrs. Mary, widow, 17 N 10th.

Connell John, laborer, 1008 Jersey.

Connolly Frank, miller, 526 Oak

CONOVER JOHN, attorney at law, office 413 Hampshire street, residence, 4th, between Lind and Chestnut streets; was born in Warren county, Ohio, 1838, moved to Cumberland county, Ill., 1852, thence to Daviess county, Mo., 1864, and to this county in 1877. He studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in Cumberland county, Ill., 1863; married Miss Alice C. Lacey in 1862; she was born in Morgan county, Ind., 1845; they have six children; they are members of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican; he taught school ten years before being admitted to the Bar.

CONRAD CHARLES E., residence No. 230 South 9th street, physician and pastor of the Evangelical Zion Church; was born in Prussia, May 16, 1820; came to the United States in 1858; married Mary Bode; she was born in Germany, Nov. 23, 1840; mother of four living children, Joshua, Eliab, Sarah, Mary; emigrated in the year 1848 to the East Indies as a missionary, where he remained ten years; his health being impaired he had to leave; thence came to the United States and to Quincy, where he has been pastor of the Zion Church; since, also, has a charge in Fall Creek; also is a practicing physician.

Conry Mrs. Eliza, widow, 639 Vine

Conyers John, pilot, 270 S. 7th.

Cook L. H. Vermont e of 11th.

Coop Edward, molder, 15th n of Jefferson

Coop Wm. molder, cor. 14th and Washington.

Cooper Bernard, cooper, cor. 8th and Monroe.

Copp Henry, laborer, Lind e of 18th.

Corbin Wash, 83 S. 4th.

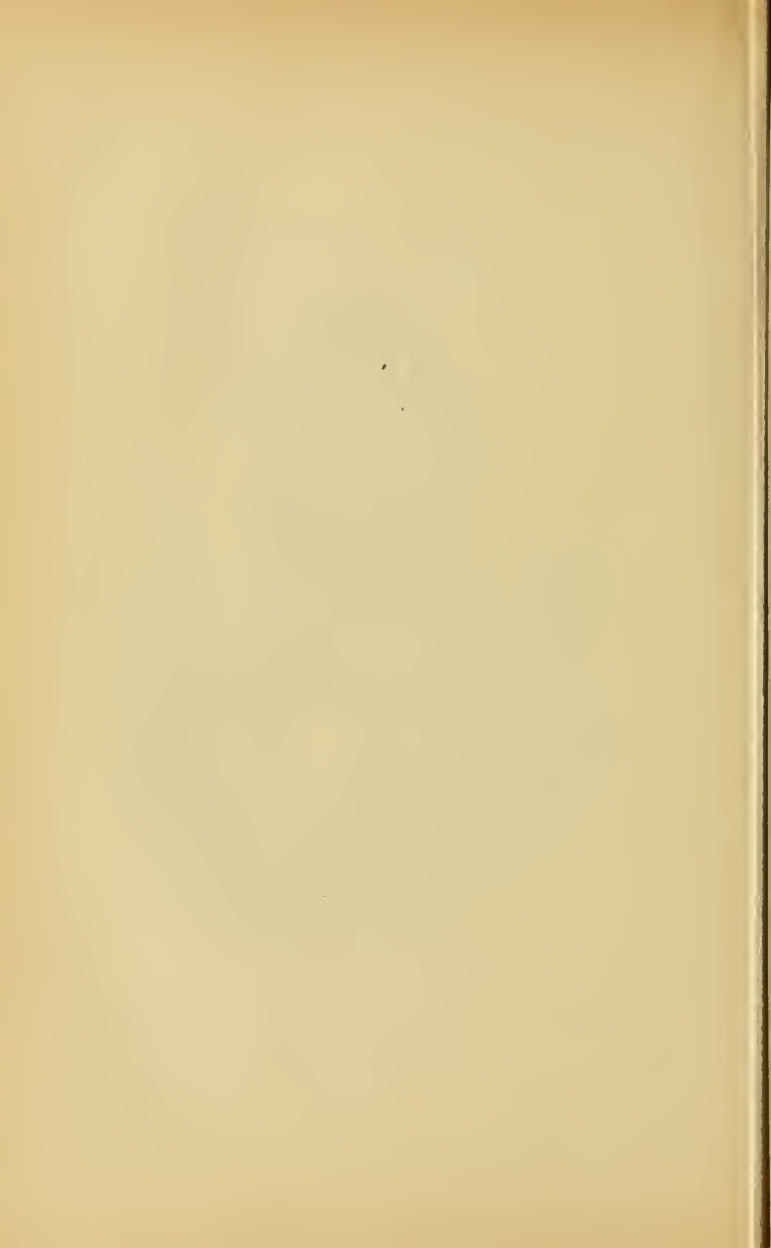
COOLEY GENERAL H. S. was a son of Dr. Cooley of Hartford, Conn., and was born in that city in 1836. He studied medicine in Hartford two years; becoming tired of medicine, he went to Bangor, Maine, where he commenced to study law under Senator Bradbury. He moved to Illinois in 1840, where he devoted himself to the practice of law, and soon acquired a liberal share of public patronage. He was an unyielding Democrat, and took a conspicuous part in the election of 1842, and by his speeches

during the canvass won rapidly and justly the reputation of a public orator. In the fall of 1862 he was appointed, by Governor Carlin, Quartermaster General of the States, a post of honor to which his excellency considered him justly entitled, for the zealous and energetic manner he had battled for the measures and men of the Democratic party. He was appointed Secretary of the State for Illinois by Governor French, in the Fall of 1846, to which position he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, and subsequently elected to the same office, when it was made an elective office. He was re-elected in the Fall of 1848, and was the incumbent of that office at the time of his death. It is universally conceded that the State of Illinois never had a better officer or a more faithful and indefatigable public servant, while in the enjoyment of health. He was always at his post. It was his close confinement and herculean labors in the performance of his duties as Secretary of State and ex-officio State Superintendent of Common Schools, that enervated his physical powers, and invited the disease that terminated his earthly career. He married Miss Mary Helen Reed, daughter of Elijah Reed, Esq., of New York, 1845. She was born in New York. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and Grand Master of the State. He could have had his choice of the nominations for Governor or Congress, but was compelled to decline both, owing to ill health. He went South in hopes of improving his health. He died in New Orleans, March 21, 1850. His remains were conveyed to Quincy, where they received all the honors of a distinguished man, deeply beloved by all who knew him. The Democratic party lost by the death of General Cooley, one of its most distinguished champions. The Masonic order was deprived of a brother it delighted to honor. But how irreparable the loss to his deeply afflicted wife, devoted to each other, as few had been; his death produced a wound in her heart that is easily opened even at this writing. May the fragrance of the flowers she strews upon his grave bring a soothing balm to her faithful woman's heart.

CORLEY MRS. ANN M., residence No. 1219 Maine street. Was born in Bergen county, New Jersey, March 3, 1827;



C. P. Curtis M.D.
QUINCY



was married to Wm. H. Corley in 1846. He was born in New York city, December 27, 1831; came to this city in 1853, when Mr. Corley took charge of the Quincy Gas Light & Coke Co., as superintendant, and continued as such up to his death, which occurred Feb. 25, 1875. She has five children, two sons and three daughters; they are all members of the Baptist Church. She is one of the principal stock holders of the Quincy Gas Light & Coke Co., and her son Henry R., is secretary of the company. She owns a valuable residence property well improved and splendidly located.

Corley Henry R. Sec. Quincy Gas Co., 1217 Maine.
 Corneliue T. G. teamster, 396 N. 5th.
 Corrigan Edward, teamster, Olive n of Spring.
 Currill Chas. miller, 220 State.
 Costigan Edward, laborer, Elm w of 2d.
 Cotter Michael, laborer, 9th n of Oak.
 Cotters Frank, Kentucky between 7th and 8th.
 Cottle Mrs. Mary A. widow, 202 N. 10th.

COTTNAM MAURICE, retired; residence 25th street between Vermont and Hampshire; born in Lower Canada in 1824; came to the United States in 1853 and located in St. Louis, and in Quincy in 1872; married Isabella Wray in 1854; she was born in the North of Ireland; they have two children, Elen and Thomas; are members of First Presbyterian Church. He was in the wholesale and retail carpet business in St. Louis for many years.

Cottrell G. J. hardware, corner 4th and Elm.
 Cox Isaac, laborer, 25th near Hampshire.
 Cox Eugene, corner 5th and Maple.
 Cox H. S. chemist, 439 N. 6th.
 Cox Mrs. Susan, widow, 1132 Oak.
 Cox Theodore, grocer, 79 S. 4th.
 Cox & Cox, wholesale hardware, 424 Maine.

COX & LITTLEFIELD, groceries and provisions, 79 S. 4th, residence 412 York. Mr. Cox was born in New York, and located in Quincy in 1869; has traveled for a wholesale house until 1878, when he became associated with F. R. Littlefield in the above business, the latter having been in the business since 1875. Mr. Littlefield was born in Quincy, and is the son of E. Littlefield, contractor and builder, who resided for many years in Quincy. They are doing a nice business and turn their stock often, thereby having fresh goods constantly on hand.

Coyan Mrs. Catherine, 65 N. 12th

Coyer Bernard, dairyman, 12th s of Harrison.
 Crabby Henry, laborer, 14th n of Vermont.
 Craig Mrs. E. M. widow, 22 S. 5th.
 Craig George W. ex-sheriff, Occidental Hotel.
 Craig Mrs. Susan, 208 Broadway.
 Cramer Mrs. Mary, widow, 1032 Vermont.
 Cramer Wm. distiller, 332 Elm.
 Crandall Benj. F. drugs, etc. 530 Hampshire.
 Crandall O. H. physician, 307 Vermont.
 Crandall Mrs. Cynthia, 208 York
 Crawford Henry, conductor, 6th s of Locust.
 Crawford Wm. 5th s of Sycamore.
 Crawford Will B. clerk, 397 N. 5th.
 Crawl W. W. carpenter, corner 5th and Chestnut.
 Cress Mrs. Hannah, 113 S. 4th.
 Crizamire Harry, tobaccoist, 171 S. 4th.
 Critchett Mrs. Lucy M. 725 Broadway
 Crittenden John, clerk Co. Treas. office, residence 28 N. 12th.
 Crocker Mrs. A. M. widow, 161 N. 10th.
 Crockett John, dower merchant, 133 Jersey.
 Crosby Mrs. Maria, 707 Vermont.
 Crow Mrs. Claissa, 180 N. 10th.
 Crow Mrs. Elizabeth, 245 N. 11th
 Crowley Wm. quarry man, cor. 4th and Jackson.
 Cruttenden J. Smith, 28 N. 12th.
 Cunningham John, teacher, 14 S. 3d.
 Currier Martin L. cor. 12th and Broadway.

CURTIS CHAS. R. S., Physician and Surgeon; office southeast corner 6th and Vermont, residence Elm, between 22d and 24th. He was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1831, and moved to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1849; read medicine with Prof. J. F. Sanford, and graduated in the medical department of the State University of Iowa; he spent the winters of 1853 and '54 in New York, and graduated in the New York Medical College. He settled in Chicago and commenced the practice of medicine. In the spring of 1859 he located in Clarksville, Mo., and moved to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1865, and to Quincy in the spring of 1866. Married Ada E. Israel, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Israel, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Nov. 18th, 1857; she was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and died at Clarksville, Mo., January 28th, 1863. They had two children: Louisa J., born at Chicago July 24th, 1859, and Ada E., born at Clarksville, Pike county, Mo., Sept. 23d, 1861. He married Miss Elizabeth S. Jennings, daughter of John and Nancy Jennings, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1864. Attends Unitarian Church. He has given his services as Surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital for several years, where he has successfully performed many of the most important operations known to the science.

Cyrus Mrs. Emma, widow, cor. 4th and Elm.

D

Dalbey Joseph, carpenter, 179 S. 3d.
 Dalgarn Geo. W. salesman, 1040 Broadway.
 Dallas Mrs. Jennie, widow, 9th n of Oak.
 Daly John, laborer, 624 Vine.
 Daly Michael, laborer, 1021 Jersey.
 Daly Michael, laborer, 624 Vine.
 Daly Patrick, clerk C., B. & Q. R. R. 609 Vine.
 Damborst B. laborer, 1250 Vermont.

DAMHORST GEORGE, residence, corner 13th and Vine streets; brick yard 9th and Lind; was born in Prussia, March 9, 1838; came to the United States in 1848; married Thesia Menne. She was born in the same place June 23, 1839. She is the mother of seven children: Lizzie, George, William, Edward, Mary, Tilda and Cecelia; members of the Catholic Church. On his arrival in this country Mr. Damhorst went directly to St. Louis, where he lived ten years; thence came to Quincy; engaged in brick manufacture in 1862, which business he has followed since; makes on an average about a million of brick a year, and in war times run as high as a million and a half. Mr. D. built himself a fine residence in 1878, and is in comfortable circumstances.

DAMHORST STEPHEN, brick-maker; residence, 11th and Oak streets; brick-yard corner of 10th and Lind; was born in Prussia, August 9, 1826; came to America, January 1, 1847; married Elizabeth Heskamp. She was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1832. She is the mother of eight living children: Annie, Joseph, Lizzie, Mary, Barney, Henry, John and Emma; members of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Damhorst emigrated in a sailing vessel; was seven weeks and four days on the trip; came to St. Louis, where he resided nine years and worked in a brick yard. In 1857 he came to Quincy, where he has been engaged in the brick business since; makes about a million of brick yearly; came here in limited circumstances, but by close application to business has accumulated a fine property and home. He does a business of \$10,000 a year.

Dauer Chas. upholsterer, 11th bet. Oak and Vine.
 Danhaus Gottlieb, turner, Adams w of 11th.
 Danhaus Peter, engineer, Adams w of 11th.
 Darnell Mrs. Margaret, 639 Broadway.
 Daehbach Geo. W. salesman, 34th and Washington.

DASHRACH HENRY C., stoves, tin, copper and steel, iron manufacturer, No. 15 North 6th street; residence, 22d and

Madison streets; born in Urbach, Prussia, 1828; came to the United States in 1844, and located in Quincy; married Christena Schaller, in 1848. She was born in Germany. They have nine children; Mary W., Reinhold J., W. George, Wm. J., Amelia, Emma, Carrie, Edward and Walter; are members of the German M. E. Church. He is a member of the German Protestant Association; Republican. He has been in business twenty-three years. His residence is on a large block, and is very desirable for a first-class home; erected with all modern improvements—shrubbery, graperies, ice-house, etc.

Daugherty J. F. 4th bet. Lind and Chestnut.
 Daul Mrs. Caroline, 1004 Hampshire.
 Daul John, barber, 1004 Hampshire.
 Davis C. H. second-hand store, 937 Hampshire.
 Davis Mrs. Elizabeth, widow, 632 Spruce.
 Davis Geo. W. plasterer, Chestnut e of 5th.
 Davis G. H. stock agt. 34 N. 5th.

DAVIS HOPE S. (firm of Davis & Poling), Attorney at Law, east side of Washington Square; born in Monroe county, N. Y., 1828; received an academic education. In early years he resided on a farm; taught school four years; studied law and was admitted to the Bar in Rochester, N. Y., 1852, in which year he settled in Quincy, where he has since resided. He has been County Superintendent of schools of Adams county, also Superintendent of Quincy schools, and a member of the city council. He is Representative in the Thirtieth General Assembly from the 37th District; was elected in 1876 as a Democrat, receiving 9,688½ votes.

Mr. Theodore C. Poling was born in Middletown, N. J., 1840; located in Quincy, 1870; served in the Union army; attended Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., from 1861 to 1864; was admitted to the Bar in 1871; taught school previously.

Davis J. H. mechanic, 6th s of Spruce.
 Davis James M. engineer, 423 Vermont.
 Davis Mrs. L. widow, cor. 9th and Elm.
 Davis Oscar F. second-hand store, 66 N. 6th.
 Davis Thos. miller, 423 Vermont.

DAY DR. RALPH H., residence, 146 South 3d street. He was born in Portland, Me., in 1826, and located in Quincy in 1870; married Hattie A. Coats in 1850. She was born in Syracuse, N. Y. They have two children living, Dell and Ralph H.; are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Day was engaged in paper manufacturing until 1855, when he retired and studied den-

tistry, which he practiced for several years. He has been traveling in his present business—agricultural implements—since 1868.

Dayton Jas. R. bookstore, 51s Maine.
 Deaderick C. A. 86 S. 3d.
 Deary John E. carpenter, 324 Spring.
 Deatens Mrs. Georgian, 1016 Vermont.
 De Crow Mrs. Hester, 63s Jerrey.
 De Crow Warren, dentist, Maine e of 26th.
 Deede H. 603 Washington.
 Degitz Geo. cooper, 181 S. 8th.
 Dehner Chas. F. upholsterer, 201 N. 11th.
 Dehner S. turner, 808 Hampshire.
 Deitz Henry, stone mason, 917 State.

DEKRIEGER CHRISTIAN.

residence, No. 923 State street; dairyman; was born in Holland, May 22, 1811; came to the United States in 1843. His first wife was Cornelia Younkamp; born in Germany, August 5, 1799. She was mother of four children, Peter, John, Christina and Margaret. His second wife was Annie Annist; born in Denmark; members of the Evangelical Lutheran Salem Church. He emigrated from Germany to New Orleans in a sailing vessel; was forty-two days making the trip. He lived in New Orleans three years, then came to Quincy, where he has resided since that time. When he came to Quincy hazel brush was growing in the court-house yard, and there were only three brick buildings in the city.

Delaney John W. teacher, Oak e of 18th.
 Delapetrie Mrs. Theresa, 94 S. 10th.
 Delebar Charles, laborer, 12th n of Adams.
 Delebar Constantine, boot and shoe maker, 1027 Hampshire.
 Delebar Joseph, butcher, 131 S. 6th.
 Delmater Mary J. widow, 333 State.
 Demaree Albert, city clerk, 5th n of Spruce.
 Demaree David, carpenter, 647 Broadway.
 Demes Mrs. Mary, widow, 152 S. 7th.
 Denbrock Harmon, laborer, 230 N. 5th.

DENMAN MRS. SARAH, retired, residence northeast corner of 9th and Broadway; born in the city of New Haven, Conn. in 1808; married Mathias B. Denman in 1826; he was born in Philadelphia in 1803, where she moved in 1826; they located in Quincy in 1842. Mr. Denman opened an office for the sale of land, and was agent for many of the owners of land in the Military Tract, who resided east; Mr. Charles Atwater, Mrs. Denman's father, being one of the largest owners. Mr. Denman had retired from business several years before his death

which occurred August 26, 1876, leaving his widow in affluent circumstances.

Dennig Wm. U. S. Mail Agt. 140 N. 12th.
 Devarle George, flour packer, 300 Ohio.
 Derhake B. laborer, cor. of 17th and Vine.
 Derry Mrs. Patrick, widow, 529 Payson ave.
 Determan Mrs. Mary K. 612 Payson ave.
 Deters. Frank, clerk, 634 Maine.
 Dettle, Leopold, cooper, 716 State.
 Deuerlein George, grocery, Broadway w of 20th.
 Deusticker, John H. cabinet maker, Madison w 10th.
 Dexter Mrs. Ellen, widow, 250 N. 5th.
 Dexter Robert, switchman, 4th s of Spruce.

DICK HERMANN, brewer, corner of 6th and York streets, residence, 1118 State street; born in Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill. in 1853; located in this city in 1856, with his parents, who commenced the brewing business in a small brewery of some 200 barrels capacity. Their present brewery has a capacity of some 50,000 barrels. The firm title is Dick & Bros. Quincy Brewing Co., of which John is President, Matthew, Superintendent, and Hermann, Secretary and Treasurer. They have a branch house in each of the following cities: Sherman, Texas; Kansas City, Mo., and Galesburg, Ill.

DICK JACOB (deceased). He was born in Germany, October 9, 1834, and emigrated to the United States when nineteen years of age, locating at Belleville, Ill., and came to Quincy in 1857. He married Miss Margaret E. Redmond in Quincy, on July 24, 1861; she was born in this city, October 1, 1840. Six children, three dead; living are, Anna M., Katie C. and August Redmond Dick. Mr. Dick engaged in the brewing business soon after he came to Quincy, in company with his two brothers, under the firm name of Dick & Bros. These men built one of the largest brewing establishments in the West. Mrs. Dick was the general business manager, and book-keeper. He died December 22, 1876.

Dick Matthew, Supt. Brewery, 1118 State.
 Dick & Bros. Brewery cor. of 9th and York.
 Dickhut Mrs. Caroline, Broadway w of 20th.
 Dickhut Christian, teamster, 8th s of Payson ave.

DICKHUT C. C., druggist, corner of 9th and Broadway; residence, State between 10th and 11th street; born in Prussia in 1829; located in Pittsburg, Pa., in 1832; went to Baton Rouge, La., in 1834, and in

Quincy in 1836; married Annie B. Kinsley in 1854; she was born in Germany in 1832; their children are Emma, Annie and Alice; are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican; he has been in the drug business since 1860; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Evangelical Society; he carries a full stock of goods in his line.

DICKHUT E. C. saw-mill and lumber, Front street, near railroad bridge on Quincy Bay; residence, 521 York street; born in Quincy, October 10, 1851; married Miss Alice C. Osborn in 1876; she was born in this city in 1851; she died in 1877; she was a daughter of H. S. Osborn. Mr. Dickhut has been in the lumber business since 1872, and commenced manufacturing in 1875; he is of the firm of Van Doorn, Dickhut & Co.

DICKHUT HENRY E. lumber merchant, corner of 5th and Broadway; born in this county in 1848; commenced business in 1868; married Miss Katie Cook in 1871; she was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1852; they have two children, William H., and Katie H.; are members of the M. E. Church. Republican. He owns an interest in the saw-mill of Van Doorn, Dickhut & Co.; keeps on hand at all times a full line of lumber, laths, shingles, etc.; he has been in this business since he was twenty years of age.

Dickhut John C. H. carpenter, 608 Washington.

Dickhut Wm. clerk, Maine e of 10th.

Dickhut Wm. 521 York

Dickinson B. W. Agt., cor. of 6th and Cedar.

Dickmann Fred. laborer, Madison e of 12th

Dickmann Fred. cor. of 17th and Madison.

Dicks Fred. laborer, 830 Monroe.

Dickerson, Wm. W. messenger, Locust near 8th.

Dicker Henry, contractor, 91 S. 8th.

Dietrich John, cigar maker, 642 York

Dietz Peter, carpenter, 12th s of Ohio.

Dilger Miss Amalia, Vermont e of 16th.

DILLS MRS. ANNA, residence 821 Vermont.

Dills Harrison, cor. 16th and Kentucky.

Dills Saml. carpenter, 524 Payson ave.

Dingeldine George, broker, 124 Broadway

Dingeldine Fritz, laborer, Jackson w of 11th.

Dingerson Charles, carpenter, Jackson between 9th and 10th.

Dingerson Louis, laborer, State e of 13th.

Dinkheller Herman, 935 Ohio

DIRKERS FRANZ, boot and shoe store, northwest corner of 10th and State

streets; residence same. He was born in Glandorp, Ampteburg, Hanover, Europe, July 15, 1841, and emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1859. From thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained two years; thence to Quincy, Ill., where he arrived July 3, 1861. He married Maria Thale, in Quincy, August 25, 1862; she was born in Cincinnati, Feb. 1, 1842, and came to Quincy in 1857; six children, two dead, four living: Maria Katherina, born August 21, 1863; Franz Henry, born February 8, 1870; Franz Joseph, born March 29, 1874, and Ernst August, born July 3, 1876. Religion, Roman Catholic; politics, Democrat; was in the government service; on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad from 1864 till 1867. Is a member of St. Boniface Society, Aloysius Orphan Society, St. Nicholas Society, St. John's Savings Institution, and the St. Cecelia Singing Choir of St. Boniface Church.

DISTIN W. L., wholesale egg and butter merchant, 17-19 South Sixth street; born in Cincinnati in 1843; moved to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1857, and was connected with the Des Moines Valley Railroad until 1863, when he enlisted in the 17th Regt. Iowa Inf., Co. C. He was captured at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 15, 1864, and confined in Andersonville prison for six months, when he succeeded in bribing an official of the prison and made his escape. He was mustered out at Davenport, 1865. He then went as express messenger on the Wabash Railroad, and took charge of the Keokuk branch of the express business. He commenced his present business in 1866, in Clayton, Ill., and in 1873 started a house in this city. He ran the business in Clayton until 1874. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Mr. Pond, under the firm name of Pond, Distin & Co. He married Miss Laura E. Smith in 1865; she was born in Galena, Ill., in 1847; their children are William L. and Eva A. They are Episcopalians. He is a Republican. He was brevetted Major, and is Aid-de-Camp on the staff of the commander of the 2d Brigade I. N. G.

Diver M. R. 139 N 7th.

Dix H. A. printer, 700 Monroe.

Dodd John, 300 State

Doerr Mrs. Dora, widow, 10th and Jersey.

Dohi Fred., cabinet maker, Jackson e of 10th.

Dohi Henry, cabinet maker, 8th s of Jackson

Dold Joseph A. confectioner, 924 Kentucky

Donaldson Smith, laborer, 180 N. 10th.
Donneho Dennis, laborer, cor. 10th and Ohio.

DONNELLY GEORGE K., Physician and Surgeon, 929 Broadway; residence, same; born in New York City, 1821; entered the Mexican Volunteers as a private, and fought through that war. He was located in Toluca, Mexico, for the treatment of catarrh, where he studied medicine, graduated, and practiced until 1851, when he returned to the United States and settled in Detroit, Mich., then went to Chicago and graduated at the Hahnemann Homoeopathic College in 1875. He located in this city in 1876. He married Delia P. Scott in 1848; she was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1832; they have five children: Horace B., William J., Norman S., Nellie M., and Alonzo R. They are members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican. He organized Co. I. of the 25th Regt. Mo. Inf., and was elected captain. When en route to his regiment, with his family, his train on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad was thrown into the Platte River by a bridge being burned by the rebels. He was reported killed and his family all seriously hurt. His regiment gave him a soldier's funeral at Lexington, Mo., supposing he was killed. He was soon at his post again, but forced to resign from the effect of wounds received in the Mexican War.

Donnelly H. B. salesman, 136 N. 12th.
Donovan David A. laborer, 617 Vine.
Doolan Albert, plasterer, Oak e of 20th.
Doolan Edward, laborer, Chestnut e of 10th
Doolan Patrick, laborer, Chestnut, bet. 10th and 11th.

DOOLEY A. H., proprietor of the *Modern Argo* office, northeast corner of 6th and Hampshire Streets.

Doran Madison, supt. poor farm.
Dorkinwald A. miller, 310 State.
Dorsey M. J. blacksmith, 1120 Jersey
Doty Lewis, 1112 Vermont
Dove Thos. attorney, 1406 Broadway.
Doway Dr. M. 1467 Vermont.

DOYEN F. E., books, stationery and news depot, corner of 5th and Hampshire streets; residence, 925 Broadway; born in Boston, Mass., 1845; located in Quincy, 1861; married Miss M. Florence Taggart in 1876; she was born in New Hampshire in 1850. He is a Republican. He opened business in 1868 in this city, which he continued until 1871, when he went into the carpet business. This he conducted until 1874, when he again

went into the book, stationery and news business. He keeps a large variety of goods in his line always on hand; all popular daily and weekly papers and periodicals.

Doyle C. W. tinner, Spring e of 20th.
Doyle John, shoemaker, 20 S. 3d.
Doyle Mrs. Mary, widow, 9th s of Vine
Drain Miss Lucia, 301 Vermont.
Drallmeyer Fred, wagon maker, 6th, bet. Payson ave. and Washington.
Dreckeler Loula, molder, 6th n of Jefferson.
Dresler Mrs. T. widow, 711 Monroe.
Drude Francis, physician, 25 S. 7th.
Druffel Casper, boarding, 46 N. Front.
Duffy James, 522 Jersey
Duffy Mrs. Louisa, widow, 229 Vermont.
Duker Frank, undertaker, 712 Maine.

DUKER HENRY, saloon, corner of 7th and Maine. Born in Hanover, Germany, in 1822; came to the United States in 1841; located in Quincy in 1842; married Christine Onning in 1875; have two children by this marriage: Kate and Mary A., and five by a former marriage, viz.: Henry, Joseph, Sophia, Frank, and Herman. Are Catholics. He has been in business since 1842, in the furniture business ten years, saloon six years, and dry goods and groceries twelve years. He has a first-class resort in his present location.

DUKER J. H., wholesale liquors, 93 Hampshire, residence 93 N. 8th. Born in Hanover, Germany, and located in this city in 1847. He married Miss Clara Elizabeth Glass in 1856. She was born in this city. Their children are: Simon, Charles H., Amie, Mary A., Ellen, John H., and Clara. Are Roman Catholics. He is a Democrat. Has been in his present business since 1870.

Duker Joseph F. clerk, 709 Maine.
Duker Theodore, liquor dealer, 718 Maine.
Dunker Anton, gardener, 1108 Adams.
Dunn Chas. W., Jr. blacksmith, 106 S. 9th.
Dunn James E. clerk, 403 Vermont.
Dunn Mrs. Sarah, widow, 437 Broadway.
Dusdieker Caspar, laborer, 717 Van Buren.
Duraod Dr. Joseph F. 319 Elm.

DURANT THOMAS (deceased;) was born in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1779. He moved to Carrollton, Greene county, Ill., in 1835, and to Columbus, Adams county, in 1837, and to Carthage, Hancock county, in 1849, where he lived until 1877. He moved to this city to live the balance of his days with his oldest son (T. E. Durant, one of the prominent business men of Quincy.) He

married Sarah Cowdin, who was also born in Fitchburg, Mass., in 1794. They had eight children; three are still living: Thomas E., J. F., and S. W. Mr. Durant died at the residence of his son, T. E. Durant, Aug. 7, 1878. His oldest son, Thomas E., is extensively engaged in the manufacture of saddles and harness at 509 Hampshire street. He married Elizabeth Johnson in 1846. She was born in Jefferson county, Ky., in 1824. They have one daughter, Mrs. J. B. Hardy, residing in Louisville, Ky.

Durfee Miss Amanda, 169 N. 7th.

Durfee Edward, carpenter, 1621 Spring.

DURHOLT HENRY, soda water factory, 141 S. 7th; residence, same; was born in Osnabuck, Prussia, in 1825; came to the United States and located in St. Louis for a short time; moved to Quincy in 1855; married Katarina Groner in 1849; she was born in Prussia in 1828. Their children are: G. Henry, Casper H., Eva, Conrad, Annie, Francis, Charlie, and Adelheid. They are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. He was Collector in 1861 and City Treasurer in 1873, and has been Trustee in St. Boniface Church since 1869; is stockholder and director in the Germania Insurance and Saving Institute of Quincy, and President of the Germania Publishing Co., of Quincy. He has a large and flourishing manufactory of soda water, seltzer, and other soft beverages, the only one in the city. Durst George, packer, 805 Kentucky.

DUSTIN DAVID, was born in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1817; came with his parents, Bechias and Aseneth Dustin, to Quincy in 1839. His father engaged in farming near the city, which business he followed for about four years, when he moved to California, taking all his family except the subject of this sketch, who remained in Quincy; was married June 7, 1840, to Mary A. Evans; five children, viz.: Jane, wife of Hiram Ambush; Ann Viola, wife of John Thompson, one of the stockholders in the Excelsior foundry; Helen J., wife of Chas. Wild; Mary W. and David Wilford are dead. Mr. D. enlisted with Gen. Prentiss, under the first call for three month men, and carried the first flag into Rebel territory, crossing the Ohio river at Cairo; at the time was a member of Co. C, 7th Regt. Ill. Inf., and afterward enlisted in 10th Regt. Ill. Inf.;

was color bearer until peace was declared, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky.; was in the battle of New Madrid, Mo., second battle of Corinth, Miss., Buzzard Roost, Atlanta, Ga., and march to the sea; was at the surrender of Gen. Joe Johnston; is now employed as watchman in the Quincy post-office, which position he has held for six years.

DWIGHT QUINCY, book-binder, 520 Hampshire; residence, 613 Vine; born in Pella, Ia., in 1854, and located in Quincy in 1868; married Miss Nellie Starling, Sept. 10, 1878; she was born in Illinois; he learned the book-binding business in Quincy, and has been in it eight years—on his own account since August, 1878; he binds magazines, blank-books and miscellaneous works; are members of the M. E. Church, and of the Quincy Lodge of Good Templars.

Dwine E. G. 103 S. 4th.

Dwine W. T. tobacco-ct., 103 S. 4th.

Dwyer John, laborer, 140 N. 12th.

Dyas T. W. attorney, Elm w of 10th.

DYER I. T., patent attorney; residence, 1117 Hampshire; born in Harding county, Va., in 1835, and moved to this county in 1838 with his parents; studied law two years in Chicago, and returned to this city in 1877; he married the widow of Major Wakefield, of New York, in 1870; they have two children: Isaac T. and John W. Mrs. Dyer had a son by her first husband, still living, Henry W. Wakefield. Mr. Dyer is a Democrat; he owns a one-half interest in the "Eagle Refrigerator;" he and his partner are inventors and sole owners, and are also inventors and owners of a self-glazing window sash; also a patent cam-bolt for fastening doors; he has invented and obtained patents for twenty-five useful inventions, most of which he has sold at a handsome profit to himself.

Dyer Mrs. Samantha, widow, 326 Vermont

Dyke George, carriage painter, 12th n of Maine.

Dyke Thos marble cutter, 53 N. 12th.

Dyson Richard, laborer, 21 N. 8th.

E

Earel John M. Spring e of 12th.

Earel S. G. ex county treasurer, Vine e of 20th.

Easterday C. V. engineer, 518 Jackson.

Eaton John B. carpenter, 103 N. 11th.

Eaton Mrs. Mary, 130 S. 3d.

Ebbers Herman, clerk, 9 N. 9th.

Eber Geo. carpenter, cor. 6th and Chestnut.

EBER HENRY, brewer, corner 6th and Chestnut; residence, same; was born in Germany in 1846, and located in this country in 1866; he and his brothers are owners and managers of a brewery in this city, having a capacity of 3,000 barrels; they produce a first-class article of beer; their brewery is furnished with the latest modern improvements, patent cooler and ice house, and other necessary conveniences. He married Miss Lizzie Eber in 1873.

EBER WILLIAM, (Eber & Wathe), seed merchant, 530 Hampshire; residence, 26th and Maine; born in Germany, 1829; came to the United States in 1849; located in Quincy in 1856; married Susan Eber in 1856; she was born in Germany in 1834; they have seven children: William, Eugene, Emma, Sophia, Sadie, Fredericka, and Nellie. They are members of St. John's (German) Church. He is a Republican, and a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the I. O. M. A. He carried on a general dry goods and grocery business from 1861 until 1873, when they confined their business to commission and seeds. They deal in garden and farm seeds and keep a large stock. This is the only exclusive seed house in Quincy and the largest in the West.

Eberhard Christoph, bookbinder, 638 Hampshire.

Eberhardt Adolph, expressman, 935 Jersey.

Eberhardt August, butcher, 710 Kentucky.

Eberhardt Chas. expressman, 705 Ohio.

Eberhardt Chas. C. carriage trimmer, 931 Jersey.

Eberhart Wm. carpet weaver, 633 Washington.

Ebers Chas. tailor, 716 Ohio.

Ebert Jacob, stone mason, 364 S. 8th.

Ebert Louis, 21 N. 6th.

Echenkamp Henry, butcher, cor. 6th and Jefferson.

Eckenkamp B. H. laborer, 1132 Payson ave.

Eckert Andrew, turner, 823 Monroe.

Eckert Christ. blacksmith, 718 Kentucky.

ECKERT FRANK, Tivoli, 601-603 Maine street; residence, same. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1828; came to the United States in 1851; located in Louisville, Ky.; came to Quincy in 1856, and engaged in the cooperage business. In 1866 he opened the Green Tree House, now the Tivoli. He married Barbara Greslin in Quincy in 1856, who was born in Baden in 1835, and came to this country in 1852; no children. The Tivoli is the best fitted up

saloon in the city, where can be found the very best of wines, liquors, and cigars.

Frank always meets his friends with a smile.

Eckert J. G. saloon, cor. Front and Delaware.

Eckert Reuben W. tobacconist, 178 S. 3d.

EDDY T. O., job printer, 55 North Sixth street; residence, 1030 Broadway; born in Henry county, Ky., in 1836; went to Marion county, Mo., in 1842; learned the carpenter business and engaged in contracting and building in Hannibal for some years, then went to Montana in 1863, where he remained three years; returned and located in Memphis, Tenn.; located in Quincy in 1873. He married Susan A. Rose in 1873; she was born in Clermont county, Ohio, 1833. They are Methodists. He is a Democrat. He is now engaged in the job printing business at the above address.

Edenfield Mrs. Irene, 1257 Maine.

EDISON GEORGE W., Physician and Surgeon, 11 South 7th street; residence 1648 Maine; born in Middlesex county, Canada, Oct. 12, 1818; came to the United States in 1846; traveled over the Western States and Territories; was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, in which he served as such twelve years. He retired and located in Quincy June 10, 1859; married Mary E. Harris in 1850; she was a daughter of Dr. A. Harris, born in Erie county, Ohio, 1832; they have three children: Cora, Minnie A. and George Wellington. His family are members of the Episcopal Church; he is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a Democrat. He served with and studied under Prof. Crouser during the Kinzie Rebellion in Canada, 1837.

Edwards M. P. clerk, 1100 Vermont.

Egbers Mrs. Elizabeth, 612 Hampshire.

Eger Paul, gunsmith, 807 State.

Eggert Mrs. Caroline, cor. 8th and Ohio.

Eggert Chas. teamster, 815 Madison.

Eggert Frank, teamster, 8th s of State.

Eggeesen Philip, wagonmaker, Jackson bet. 9th and 10th sud

Eggleston Herman, miller, Jackson, e of 9th.

Ehmann Ernst (drugs), 825 Maine.

Ehrgott Mrs. Frederica, 920 Jersey.

Ehrgott, George, upholsterer, Maine near 3d.

Ehrgott, Godfrey, 1300 Hampshire.

EHRL E. BARNEY, groceries, dry goods and queens-ware, corner Ninth and Washington streets, residence same. He

was born near Herford, Regierungs-bezirk, Preus-Minden, Europe, Nov. 3, 1843; came to America via New Orleans, in 1859, going direct to St. Louis; remained seventeen years, and came to Quincy in 1875 and opened the present large store. He married Miss Reka Seila, in Herford, Europe, April 3, 1867. She was born near Herford, Jan. 11, 1846, and came to America with her husband; four children—Hannah Wilhelmina, born Jan. 2, 1868; Frederike Emelia, born Oct. 11, 1870; Clara Carolina, born June 4, 1873; and Anna Frederica Olinda, born Aug. 8, 1876. Lutheran. Republican.

Eiff Bernard, plasterer, 1025 Elm.

Eiff Jacob H. painter, 96 N. 12th.

Eikelmann Conrad, Linde of 10th

Eilers Bernard, laborer, 608 Payson ave.

Ellers Fred W., tailor, 723 Payson ave.

Einhans George, wood merchant, cor. 10th and Broadway.

Einhans Herman, 98 N. 9th.

EINHAUS JOHN, saloon, 719 Main street; residence, same; was born in Augustendorf, Oldenburg, Europe, on April 3, 1834, and emigrated to America; landed at Baltimore in 1854, remaining nine months, and then went direct to Quincy, Ill., where he followed his trade of plasterer. He married Miss Maria Catharina Grothaus, in Quincy, July 3, 1855; she was born near Osnabruck, Hanover, June 30, 1832, and came to America via Baltimore, in 1850; from there she went to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to St. Louis, Mo., remained one year, after which she went to Quincy, Ills. Nine children, five living: Anna Sophia, born Dec. 23, 1856; Heinrich Ferdinand, born Dec. 6, 1858; Maria Josephina, born Feb. 21, 1860; Johanna Katharina, born April 10, 1867; and Wilhelmina Margaretha, born Feb. 19, 1875. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat.

Eisenberg Wm., teamster, 2d s of Hampshire.

Eisenmann George, cooper, 1025 Kentucky.

EISENSTEIN LOUIS (deceased), late residence corner 6th and Kentucky streets; born in Baden, Germany, 1838; came to the United States and located in Ohio in 1854, and in Quincy, 1865. He married Catherine Grau in 1857; she died in 1863; Dora, George and William were their children. He married Catherine Burk in 1870; had one child, Louis, born February, 1874. He was a member of the I. O. O. F.:

also Druids, Haragari, Turners, Peiderkrantz, and Widow's and Orphans' Aid Society.

Eisenstein Mrs. Wm. widow, 1239 Jersey.

Elder John, tobaccoconist, 119 S. 5th.

ELGIN WALTER W., Physician and Surgeon, 326 Hampshire street, residence 238 North 5th street; born in Woodford county, Ky., 1812; located in Warren county, Mo., 1830, where he studied medicine, and graduated in Cincinnati, 1848, and located in this city, 1864. He married Miss Zeralda A. Louis, 1853; she was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., 1813; have four children—S. Catherine (now Mrs Chase), Emma J., Thomas II., Annie E. (now widow Buckley). They are members of the Christian church. He is a Democrat. Mrs. Elgin died April, 1869. He had one boy, William J., killed by bushwhackers in 1861, while a newsboy on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad train; also a son, Charles A., died in 1875.

Ellebrecht Mrs. Julia, widow, 106 S. 5th.

Ellebrock Herman, teamster, 708 Madison.

Ellebrock Herman, laborer, Jackson e of 6th.

Ellebrock J. H. laborer, Jefferson, bet. 5th and 6th.

Ellerbrock Henry, molder, 620 Payson ave.

Ellerbrock Wm. flour packer, cor. 18th and State.

Ellermann, Henry, laborer, Adams e of 10th.

Ellermann Peter, quarryman, 816 Adams.

Ellermann Wm. laborer, 713 Washington.

Ellers Bernard, laborer, cor. 10th and Vine.

Ellis Horatio, 132 N. 5th.

Ellis Mrs. M. F. widow, cor. 6th and Maple.

ELLIS O. T., proprietor of the Ballard House, corner of 4th and Vermont streets; born in Oldham county, Ky., 1823; went to Scotland county, Mo., 1843, and to Quincy in 1862. He married Miss Julia A. Willhite, 1843; she was born in the same county and State in 1826; he has six children—Benj. H., James W., William T., John A., Charles M., and George B. They are members of the Baptist church. He is a Democrat. He keeps a comfortable house, sets a good table, and his charges are moderate.

Ellis V. R. clerk, 8th n of Lind.

EMERENTIA SISTER, Superior of the Sisters of the Poor, of St. Francis; in charge of St. Mary's Hospital, Broadway near 14th street. She was born in Germany in 1821, and entered the order in 1850; was made Superior in 1874; three Sisters

Eusebia, Hannah and Elizabeth, came to Quincy in 1866, and purchased the ground upon which stands St. Mary's Hospital in May, 1867; the foundation corner stone was laid October 25; same year the building was occupied by the Sisters, Sister Eusebia as Superior; there are now twelve Sisters; the hospital will accommodate 55 patients; in 1877, 345 patients were treated (26 only died); 226 were Catholics, and 117 were non-Catholics; 115 were Americans, and 230 foreigners. It is strictly a charitable institution, yet those able to pay can procure rooms and medical attendance at moderate rates.

Emery James L. farmer, State and 24th.

Emery John F. farmer, State and 24th.

Emery Joseph W. Quincy House.

Emery Sam. H. Jr., 16th between Jersey and York.

EMMONS LAWRENCE E., attorney, 25 N. 5th street; was born in New York city, Oct. 1, 1836; was married to Miss Eliza H. Fletcher in 1866; she was born in Savannah, Ga.; they have two children, Lawrence E. and Lilly F.; he studied law in the Chicago Law School; was admitted to the Bar in 1860, and removed to Bristol, Kendall county, where he practiced law until 1865, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant of the 147th Regt. Ill. Inf., with which regiment he served until the spring of 1866; after being mustered out he came to Quincy and engaged in the practice of his profession, and has, by close attention, built himself up an enviable reputation and very lucrative business. He is Republican, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

Emrich Bernard, laborer, 192 N. 10th.

Emrich Henry, printer, 929 York.

EMRICH PETER, wall paper, window shades, etc., 627 Maine street; born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1838; came to the United States in 1852; traveled for some years and then located in Quincy in 1858; he married Eva Elizabeth Gutbrod in 1863; she was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1843; two children, Katie Elizabeth and Emma-zette. He has been in business since 1872; is a member of the Gymnastic Turners Society.

Englebrecht Mrs. Mary, 525 Jersey.

Engle Mrs. Ruth, widow, 639 Oak.

Engler Wm. shoemaker, 1015 Jersey.

EPPING BERNARD, nursery business; residence, Chestnut and 20th

streets; born in Prussia in 1829; came to the United States in 1843, and located in St. Louis, and in Quincy in 1851; he married Miss Engle Beuscher the same year; she was born in Hanover, Germany; have four children: Kate, Henry, Mary and Bernard; they are members of the Catholic Church; he has been in his present business ten years.

Epping Henry, laborer, 1010 Elm.

Epple Mrs. Anna M. cor. 25th and Vermont.

ERDMAN JOHN, blacksmith, Payson ave. north side of 3d street, west of 12th street; born in Prussia in 1844, and came to the United States in 1851, locating at Quincy; married Mary Bruening in 1869; she was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1851; have three children: John F., Henry W. and Ida M.; he learned his trade in Quincy with Henry Glaser; went to California in 1864, going overland by wagon, and located in Marysville, Yuba county; having heard of his father's death he returned in 1866; he worked with W. T. & E. A. Rogers eleven years, till 1878, when he bought an interest with Mr. Vaughn in the hardware and steam gas fitting business, and sold out again in 1878.

ERDMAN JOHN F., groceries, corner Front and Delaware streets; he was born in Thuringen, Europe, Oct. 11, 1834; emigrated to America, and landed in New Orleans, La., in 1851, from which city he went to Quincy, Illinois, where he followed his profession of a saddler for twenty years; he married Miss Amelia Clemmens in Quincy, Ill., on March 17, 1865; she was born in St. Charles, Mo., in 1848; four children: Anna Lenora, aged 12 years; Aldo, 7; Louisa, 5, and Georgie 2 years of age; is a member of Washington Grove No. 3, U. A. O. D.; religion, Lutheran.

Erhard Augnet, confectioner, 530 Maine.

Erner Gerhard B. shoemaker, 621 Oak.

Ernst Christ, saloon, 512 Hampshire.

ERNEST GEORGE J., saloon and billiard hall, 524 Hampshire; residence, same; born in Baden, Germany, in 1831; came to the United States in 1856; stayed a short time in New York, then visited Nebraska and finally located in 1858; he married Elizabeth Gasser in 1860; she was born in Quincy in 1841; have two children, Elizabeth and Arthur F.; he is a Druid, Mason and Haragari; he commenced business in

this city Jan. 24, 1859, and has been in it continuously since.

Ernet Michael, boiler maker, 911 Vioe.

ERSKINE JAMES P., retired land agent, residence, 819 Broadway; born in Berkeley county, Va., August 25, 1793; moved to Baltimore, Md., July 1, 1828, and to Quincy, 1844; married Amelia D. Riggs, 1834. She was born in Georgetown, D. C., 1813; had three children, Alexander McD., Romulus R. and Anna (all deceased); are members of the Episcopal Church. He represents the interests of his father-in-law, Romulus Riggs, who was one of the largest property owners in the Military Tract in this state. Mr. Riggs was a resident of the District of Columbia, for many years. He died in Philadelphia, in 1846.

Eriel Mrs. Augusta, 637 Monroe.

Ertel Geo. manf. pat. bay press, 521 Kentucky.

Eriel Valentine, laborer, 523 Adams.

E-terly Joseph, molder, cor. 5th and Kentucky.

Eobank Mrs. Sarah, 132 N. 5th.

Enll Prof. John M. Ins. agt, 920 Broadway.

Eascher Fred, teamster, 926 Payson ave.

Evatt Mrs. Emily, widow, 138 N. 8th.

Evatt Granville, salesman, 425 Broadway.

Evans Edward, pattern dresser, 1229 Vermont.

Evaos John, carpet weaver, 25th n of Broadway.

Everett F. A. 317 Elm.

Everett Edward, teamster, Madison e of 5th.

Everkamp Mrs. Theresa, 104 S. 6th.

Evers & Bro. grocers, 611 Hampshire.

Evera Henry, carpenter, 9th n of Maine

Evison Wm. baker, 233 N. 11th.

Ewing Wm. G. attorney at law, Chestnut bet 5th and 6th.

Ewing Wm. K. dealer in grain, cor. 17th and Vermont.

Faber Joseph, cooper, 15 S. 10th

Fantiger Herman, laborer, Lind w of 11th.

F

FAIRCHILD M. AUGUSTA.

M. D., is a native of New Jersey. At the age of seven years she was deprived of her parents: her mother surviving her father but a few months. She the youngest child was left to the care of a loved elder daughter and to the guardianship of the father's brother, Dr. Stephen Fairchild, of Parsiflany, N. J. She early showed remarkable fondness for books and study; at five years of age she read and wrote well, and delighted to commit pages of poetry and Bible verse; at six she was advanced in all the common English branches, and in music. She received in-

struction from her sisters at home, who were proud of her rapid advancement.

During the Washingtonian Temperance movement she would gather an audience of boys and girls and lecture to them on the evils of intemperance. By the time her hearers were in tears over the dreadful possibilities she vividly depicted, she would start up a lively song, and then when her audience were enthused, she would get them to sign the glorious temperance pledge.

Her uncle, Dr. Fairchild, was a physician who sought the best medical methods regardless of precedent, and consequently left the Allopathic school after making long and careful experiments with Homeopathy, and was the first to introduce that medical system in his state; with him Augusta found a stimulus for her natural love of the study of medicine and collateral sciences. She listened to medical discussions, read anatomy, physiology and materia medica, and it was her delight to prescribe for patients. She was often found visiting poor people that she might minister to them in a medical way.

At thirteen she was sent to school in Pennsylvania, and although her health would not permit a graduating course, she left school at sixteen honored by classmates and teachers. It was impossible for her to do things merely because they were in accord with established ideas. For instance, in the matter of dress, she had very radical opinions. She could not be persuaded to wear corsets, though every one said the form of a young girl would be very ugly without them. She thought girls were beautiful enough as God made them, that it was wrong to take one word from the book of nature as written in the human form, and foolish, certainly to add anything. Perhaps Shakespeare meant that in his lines:

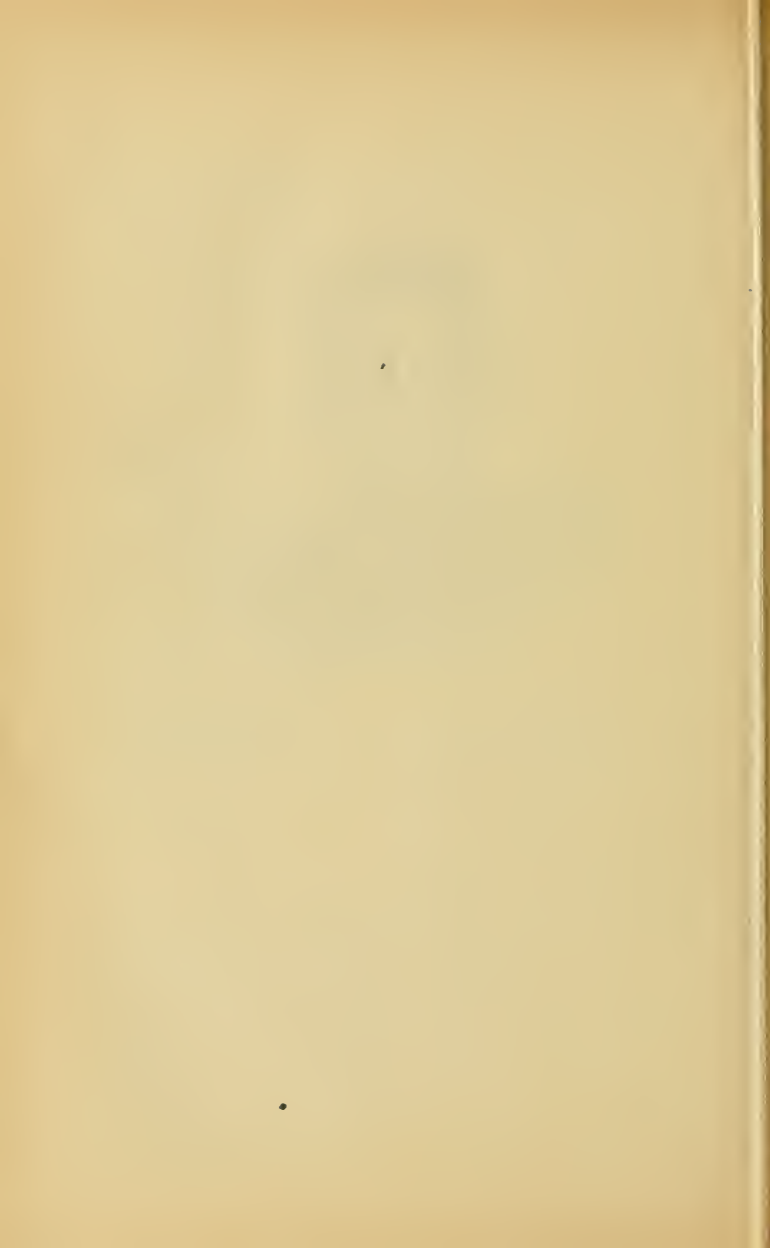
To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or, with taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.

And so it was finally accorded her to wear her clothes "as she pleased, for she never would be a lady."

At seventeen she began to teach school, and soon earned an enviable reputation in that profession, laboring in various ways for



M. Augusta Fairchild M.D.
QUINCY



the advancement of her girls, part of the time editing a school journal, which was published semi-monthly, and always bringing to her pupils the results of close study and patient work. Yet she felt that her ideal work would not be found in the school-room.

At the end of three years she was brought very low with brain fever, and for a long time her life hung on a very slender thread. She calls this the opening of the door to the performance of uses, for which, both by nature and education, she felt herself peculiarly fitted. At the beginning of convalescence, when she could but faintly whisper, she said to her nurse, "God has spared me, I mean now to live for a purpose." Afterward, when she could talk more, the nurse asked what it meant, what was her purpose. "I mean to be a *physician*!" said she. Soon as health would permit she went to a medical college in New York City, where women were received on equality with men, the only medical college which at that time granted woman such privilege. In taking this step it cost her all that life is worth to most young ladies. Twenty years ago it was different from now. Twenty years of persistent, self-denying labor by pioneer women have made much straighter and smoother the way for those who follow. The woman who would then enter the medical profession must give up friends, honor, love, and perhaps name. She must meet enmity, scorn, hate, ridicule and opprobrium.

Augusta's uncle thought it would be well that women should become physicians, yet did not like to have his niece bear the initiatory burden. She was not physically strong, it seemed as though her chosen work would prove itself a tax exceeding her capabilities. During the years spent at college she availed herself of every opportunity for gaining eminent fitness for her profession. She attended hospital clinics, and was two years under the instruction of Drs. Emily and Elizabeth Blackwell, who were then practicing physicians at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. There her advantages were unsurpassed for becoming acquainted with diseases of women and children, as a large number of cases daily presented themselves for medical attention. Immediately upon graduating she was honored with a position as associate physician with Dr. Trall in his

Health Institution, the largest and most renowned in the United States. He was the founder of the Hygienic Medical system, and President of the college, and is well known both here and in Europe as an author and writer of great ability. He entrusted his lady patients to the medical care of Dr. Fairchild, and she met with great success in her specialty, the treatment of invalid women. She has lately written a valuable book for women, giving instructions for their own health and for their children, also directions for treating simple forms of disease without drug poisoning. Every woman and every young lady should procure one of these books.

When the Western Hygeian Home was opened at St. Anthony's Falls, Minn., she came west associated with Dr. Trall in this enterprise. Here she spent eighteen months of severe professional labor, lecturing and practicing, both in the institution and in the city outside. Not liking so severe a climate, she left there for New York, and on her way was called to make a professional visit at Hannibal, Mo., where she was induced to remain for a few months at least. At the end of that time her practice was so extensive and the field of usefulness all the time enlarging, that she decided to remain west. She spent two years in Chicago, but finding the climate unsuitable, also desiring to establish herself permanently in an institution of her own where she could better carry out her methods of cure for chronic cases, she came to Quincy two years ago in March, 1877, and bought a delightful residence property which was unusually suited to her purpose, on the northwest corner of sixth street and Broadway, opposite the new court-house. The grounds are large, high, sloping southward, and abundantly ornamented with trees and shrubbery.

She has steam propelling apparatus, capable of applying vibrations, rubbings, kneadings, oscillations, percussion, etc., with most agreeable and remarkable effect. This constitutes the modern treatment by MORRIS, and is an important factor in the Hygienic system of medical practice, which is established on a permanent and scientific basis. In addition to this she has various kinds of baths, as electric, vapor, hot air, electro-vapor, electro-thermal, spray, douche, etc. She has

trained and competent assistants in every department, securing to invalids a well-kept and orderly home, and every required attention. This sketch cannot perhaps be better closed than by using the words of Dr. Fairchild in a late conversation: "I have established this institution as the crowning work of my life, in procuring every facility requisite for the treatment and cure of invalid women. The medical knowledge and experience gained in a practice both in Infirmary and private, of twenty years, place me in a position to select the best methods, many of which are especially my own, developed by careful study and investigation. Prominent among the cases which I treat, and which are more rapidly and *permanently* cured than by any other means whatever, are Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Weak Lungs, Obstinate Constipation, Torpidity of the Liver, General Debility and Imperfect Circulation. Also all diseases and displacements peculiar to invalid women. This is my 'specialty.' My work is largely an educational one. While my patients are recovering health they are taught much important truth regarding its conservation."

"By their works ye shall know them."

FARGO F. C., agent of the American and United States Express Cos., 416 Maine; was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1848; moved to Chicago in 1864, and to Quincy in 1877. He was in the office of the American Express Co. in Chicago, and is agent for both companies in this city. He married Miss Mary Munger in 1876. She was born in Yates county, New York, in 1849. They have two children: F. S. and C. O. They attend the Reformed Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat, and member of A. O. U. W. and I. O. M. A., and is president of Peerless Lodge of the latter order, also K. P.

Farley Michael, laborer, 34 N. 12th.

Farley Thos. laborer, Elm e of 10th.

Farnsworth Mrs. J. E. 616 Oak.

Farrell John, laborer, 10th e of 11th.

Farrell Michael, carpenter, Spring e of 13th.

FARRELL MICHAEL, merchant, corner 12th and Maine; residence, 21 S. 9th. He was born in Cork county, Ireland, in 1834; came to this country in 1850; moved to Ottawa soon after, where he learned his trade as carpenter and returned to this city in 1854, where he worked at his trade

till 1864, when he was appointed Assistant Master Mechanic of the T. W. & W. R. R.; he continued in this position until the fall of 1875, when he went into the mercantile business. He married Miss Mary A. D'Arcy in 1859. She was born in Galway county, Ireland, in 1838. They are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. He was elected to the City Council in 1870; he was elected Supervisor five consecutive terms, and is now Supervisor at Large.

Farwick Joseph, cooper, Vine e of 6th.

Fechteler Henry, liquor dealer, 109 S. 4th.

Feigenspan Mrs. E. widow, 814 Payson ave.

Feld Fred, teamster, cor. 8th and Madison.

Feld Henry, cooper, 714 Adams.

FELD JOSEPH, teaming; residence, 58 S. 6th; born in Hanover in 1817; came to the United States, January 26th, 1846; located in Quincy in 1847, having landed at New Orleans, stopped at St. Louis and other cities. He married Mary A. Schlagen, Feb. 16th, 1846. She was born in Hanover. They have six children: Catherine (now Mrs. Guth), Mary, Henry, Annie, Herman, and John. They are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. He has been in his present business since 1858. He is a quiet, upright man and a good citizen, familiar with the teaming business and possessed of facilities for all kinds of teaming.

Feldmann B. trockmaker, 640 Washington.

Feldmann Fred, tailor, 812 Madison.

Felker Herman, milkman, 1110 Vine.

Fell Mrs. James E. groceries, etc., 616 Oak.

Feller George A. cigar manufacturer, 14 S. 12th.

FELSENHELD M., dry goods, 420 Maine, residence, 148 Maine, bet. 14th and 16th; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1835; located in Schuylkill county, Pa., in 1848; moved thence to Reading, Pa., and from there to Elmira, N. Y., in 1856, thence to Aurora, Ill., 1859, and to Quincy in 1871. He married Lebra Jauriet in 1864. She was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1845. They have two children: Mary and Joseph. Mrs. F. is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic and A. O. U. W. orders. He has one of the largest and best selected stocks of goods in Quincy, and is recognized as the most liberal dealer in his line in Quincy.

Felt Mrs. Alery, widow, 405 Broadway.

Fenton W. W. boot and shoe manf. 25 S. 5th.

FERGUSON JOSEPH, proprietor of the Sherman House and saloon corner of Front and Vermont streets; was born in Toronto, Canada, June 3, 1832, and came to Quincy in 1866, opening the present place in 1873. He married Mrs. Johanna Klage, at St. Louis, Mo., March 10, 1864; she was born in New Forpomern, Europe, June 25, 1838, and emigrated to America, arriving in New Orleans in 1850, with her parents and one sister, going direct to Brown county, Ill., remaining ten years, then came to Quincy; one child, James, born March 10, 1865. Religion, Protestant; politics, Democratic. He enlisted in Co. E, 18th Regt. Ill. Inf., May 28, 1861; was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., June 11, 1864. Real and personal property estimated at \$5,000.

Ferree Mrs. Jane, widow, 108 N. 11th.

FERRIS FRANK, T. W. & W. R. R., No. 14 North 4th street; boards at Quincy House; born in Peekskill, Westchester county, New York, in 1853; located in this city September, 1877. He was office boy in the Hoosac Tunnel Co., Rochester, N. Y., in 1876, and appointed general agent of the Wabash R. R. Co., in Quincy in 1877. The attention of railroad officials was soon attracted to the efficiency of the young man, and rewarded merit by promoting to the position he now occupies.

Fetter Mrs. Rosa, widow, 525 Jersey.

Fick Adam, cor. 10th and Kentucky.

FIELD E., wood yard and hotel, corner of Front and Jefferson streets.

Finke Chas, laborer, 809 Monroe.

Finke Henry, boiler maker, 809 Monroe.

Finke Henry, flour packer, 1128 Vine.

Finke Wm, tailor, cor. 8th and Washington.

Finkenhooper Mrs. Mary, 1114 Oak.

Finlay G. M. Hampshire e of 16th.

Finlay James A. telegraph operator, 143 N. 5th.

Finlay Matthew B. clothier, 1617 Hampshire.

Finlay Wm. J. B. merchant tailor, 528 Maine.

Fischer & Bro. bakery, 831 State.

Fischer Mrs. Ellen, Oak w of 20th.

FISCHER GEORGE, stoves, mantles, grates and house furnishing goods, 625 Maine street; born in Quincy in 1850; is only son of John Joseph Fischer (late merchant tailor); married Miss Euphania Ricker, daughter of H. F. J. Ricker, in 1877. She was born in Quincy in 1855; they have

one child George Joseph, born April 5, 1878; he has been in business since 1868; are members of the Catholic Church; is a Democrat; keeps a large stock on hand at all times. He is a liberal, public spirited citizen, and a reliable business man.

Fischer John, candy maker, Oak w of 20th.

Fischer John C. 629 Payson ave.

Fischer Simon, baker, Oak bet. 18th and 20th.

Fisher Gustav, cooper, 11th n of Jefferson.

Fisher James, dry goods, 49 N. 14th.

FISHER JAMES, dry goods, 49 North 4th street; residence 60 South 4th street; born County Derry, Ireland, in 1815; came to the United States in 1834, and located in business in the State of Mississippi, and in Quincy in 1840. He married Miss Emeline Whips in 1845. She was born in Jefferson county, Ky. They have six children: Annie, Emma, Belle, James D., Robert and William, and two deceased. Are members of the First Presbyterian Church. Republican. He has been in the dry goods business since 1840, and is the oldest dry goods house in Quincy; he sold goods in Mississippi on eighteen months time; he has amassed a comfortable fortune by industry and integrity; has a large store at the above place.

Fisher Mrs. Kate, widow, 314 Maine.

Fisher Mrs. Walburga, 16th n of Kentucky.

Fisher Wm, cigar maker, 625 Payson ave.

Fisk Wm. H. cashier Quincy Coal Co., Front and Broadway.

Fitzgerald James, laborer, 1122 Jersey.

Fitzgerald James, laborer, 163 N. 10th.

Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. bakery, 242 N. 10th.

Fitzpatrick Dr. John, prop. Penn House, cor. of 6th and Hampshire streets.

Flachs Edward, foreman, 601 State.

Flachs Ferd. 270 N. 12th.

Flachs & Reiman, manf. of soaps, cor. 6th and Kentucky.

Flack Wm. S. stock agent, 1249 Vermont.

Flaiz Fred. W. grocer, 1035 Maine.

Flaiz Xavier, 19 S. 11th.

Fleer Harmon, teamster, 913 Monroe.

Fleer Henry, laborer, 1018 Ohio.

Fleer Peter, teamster, 928 Adams.

Fleer Peter, laborer, Monroe e of 10th.

Fleischbein Anton, cabinet maker, 7th s of Washington.

Fleming Mrs. Maria, widow, 19 N. 7th.

Fleming Mrs. Mary, cor. of 4th and Cherry.

Fletcher Orrin J. 135 N. 7th.

Flight, Isaac, teamster, Broadway near 30th.

Flottmann Henry, boots and shoes, 701 State.

Flinmer Fred, laborer, 14th and Madison.

Flynn J. J. ale bottler, 708 Jersey.

Fogg Geo. W., attorney at law, 218 N. 5th.
 Folker Henry, cooper, 335 Ohio.
 Folkrad Geo., grocer, 340 Broadway.
 Follansbee Gilbert, 717 Broadway.
 Follmer Geo., laborer, 621 Jackson.
 Follmer Mrs. Mary, widow, 628 Monroe.
 Folsom George, molder, 1133 Payson ave.
 Foote Mrs. Mary, widow, 1124 Oak.
 Forck John, Elm e of 18th.
 Fork Henry, laborer, 936 Vine.
 For-man Jane, widow, Vine e of 20th.

FORRESTER C. W., agent for the Pennsylvania Fast Freight Lines, Star, Union and National Lines; office, Tremont House; residence, same; born in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1840; commenced railroading in 1859 as agent of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburgh line, which position he held until 1862, when he enlisted in the 81th Regt., Pa. Inf. Co. F. He was promoted 2d Lieutenant, in Oct., 1862, and Adjutant with rank of 1st Lieutenant in 1864. He was breveted Captain while Adjutant. His regiment was consolidated with the 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and he commissioned Captain of Co. G, of that regiment, April 5, 1865. He was detailed as Assistant Adjutant General of the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, and acted as such from Oct. 11, 1864, to the close of the war. He was slightly wounded in a skirmish at Talapotoma Creek, Va. He was appointed Aide on Governor Geary's staff, with the rank of Col. of Pennsylvania National Guards, dated May 10, 1875. He was in every engagement with his command during his time of service; mustered out June 29, 1865, at Harrisburg, Pa., and carried from his superior officers testimonials of the most complimentary character.

FORTKAMP HENRY, stoves, tin and hardware, 705 Maine street; residence, 6th street between York and Kentucky streets; was born in Germany in 1843; came to the United States in 1861, and located in Quincy. He is a young man of good business ability, exercising good judgment in business transactions, liberal and public spirited as a citizen.

Foster Mrs. Jennie, 639 Broadway.
 Fountain Mrs. Geo. T. Chestnut bet. 9th and 10th.
 Fourquet Henry, saloon, 61 N. 3d.
 Fox Mrs. Alice, widow, 180 S. 6th.
 Fox Jacob, laborer, 719 Madison.
 Fo- Mark, tobacconist, 180 S. 6th.

Fox Rooney Mrs. Abby, physician, cor. 8th and Hampshire.
 Fox T. L. 163 N. 7th.
 Frageman H., laborer, 1251 Vermont.
 Frageman Herman, laborer, 1262 Vermont.
 Francis Geo. W. deputy circuit clerk, 1023 Spring.
 Frankenhoff A., laborer, 912 Oak.
 Frankenhoff John, laborer, 933 Spring.
 Franklin House, J. F. Gant, prop., 58 and 60 N. 5th.
 Franzen John, tailor, Elm e of 18th.
 Franzman Chas. blacksmith, 503 Payson ave.
 Frawley Mrs. Bridget, 529 Vine.

FREDERICKS HENRY, cigar manufactory No. 94; store No. 718 Payson avenue; residence same. He was born in Ost-Freesland, Hanover, November 1st, 1836, and emigrated to America, landing at New York City, November 5th, 1864; from there he went to Long Island; remained until February, 1865, then returned to New York City; remained a few days and went to Fort Lee, remaining nine months, and again returning to New York City, remained until March, 1866, when he came to Quincy, Ill. He married Miss Anna Grimmer, at Quincy, May 25, 1871. She was born in Bielefeld, Westphalia, Europe, Feb. 3, 1850, and came to America with her parents in the fall of 1855, coming direct to Quincy. Four children: Anna Louise Paulina, born April 29, 1872; Emma Margaretha, born Sept. 4, 1873; Louise, born Nov. 16, 1876, and Albert, Martin, born Nov. 6, 1878. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat. He is a member of the Protestant Orphan's and Widow's Association of Quincy, and the Fireman's Benevolent Association. Real and personal property estimated at \$2,500.

Freese, Mrs. Celia widow, 722 York.
 Freese Fred. W. cor. 8th and Adams.
 Freiburg Casper, shoemaker, 171 N. 7th.
 Freiburg Fred. 201 N. 6th.
 Freiburg Henry, boots and shoes, 717 Maine.
 Freiburg Joseph, furniture, etc., 811 Maine.
 Freiburg Joseph, teamster, Elm e of 9th.
 Freming Bernard, shoe maker, 14th near Kentucky
 Frericks John B. 12 s of Lind.
 Frericks George, contractor, 1110 Oak.
 Frericks John H. contractor, 1110 Oak.
 Frese Anton, laborer, Spring e of 18th.
 Friederich Mrs. H. millinery, 1032 Maloe.
 Friend Frank, brick mason, 13th and Spring.
 Fristeln Mrs. F. widow, 6th n of Jefferson.
 Friye C. blacksmith, Oak w of 20th.
 Frohme Mrs. Hannah, cor. 12th and Jackson.
 Fromme Christ, tailor, 1009 Jefferson.

FROST JOHN L., general manager of the *Quincy News*; office, 520 Hamp

shire street; residence 3d and Maiden Lane.
 Fuelker Bernard, laborer, 1248 Vermont.
 Fuerhoff Henry, carpenter, Monroe near 17th.
 Fuhrmann F. A. cor. 12th and Adams.
 Fuller Walter, car inspector, Chestnut w of 6th.

FRANK, MRS. ELIZA, millinery, notions, etc., corner of 7th and State streets. She was born in Munster, Europe, August 20, 1839, and emigrated to America with her sister Clara, landing at Baltimore, May 18, 1865, coming direct to Quincy, Ill. She remained one month, and then went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where, on December 9, 1865, she married George Funk. After remaining two years at Leavenworth, Kan., husband and wife went to Lee's Summit, Mo., where Mr. F. opened a harness store, and continued in the same place for eight years, and then returned to Quincy, Ill., March 4, 1875, when Mrs. Funk opened the present large store. Religion, Roman Catholic.

Fuske John H. tailor, Chestnut w of 24th.

FURLONG JAMES, proprietor Furlong House, 604 Maine street; was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1835; moved to Chicago, Ill., in 1855, having previously spent some time in Toronto, Canada. He was identified with the Briggs House in Chicago for several years. He moved to Quincy in 1866, and opened the Opera House Billiard Hall, corner of 6th and Maine streets, which he conducted successfully for four years. He then went into the Furlong (now Aetna) House in 1870, and in 1874 he changed his location, fitted up his present commodious hotel, which if not the largest, is unquestionably the best conducted house in Quincy. He married Miss Mary Quigley, November 25, 1863. She was born in Ireland. They have three children: Francis Joseph, Lizzie and Jeraldine. They are members of the Catholic Church. (Mrs. Furlong is a niece of Dr. Quigley, of San Francisco, Cal.) He keeps first-class carriages for the accommodation of his guests, and the public generally. Guests of the Furlong House will always find "Jim" around looking after their comfort.

Fusing Matt, stone cutter, cor. 23d and Oak.
 Futterer F. upholsterer, Broadway, bet. 18th & 20th.
 Futterer Joseph, laborer, Broadway, e of 25th.

G

Gabel Gust. carpenter, 15th and Monroe.
 Gall Chas. laborer, 834 Broadway.

GAINES W. H. house and sign painter, 55 North Sixth street; residence, 1217 Vermont; born in Stockbridge, Mass., in 1838; came to Quincy in 1857; married Sarah Ann Hutton in 1869. She was born in LaGrange, Mo., in 1846. They have one child, Willie Herbert. They are members of the Baptist Church. He is a Republican. He is a member of the Pride of the West Lodge No. 94, A. O. U. W. He has been in business since 1868. He is an accomplished artist in his line, and a trustworthy and reliable business man, capable of executing to perfection all work which he assumes.

Garbrand Mrs. Mary Ann, 616 Jefferson.
 Gardner James, reporter, 301 Chestnut.

GARDNER H. J. Proprietor of the *Quincy Herald*; residence, 197 North Sixth street.

Gardner Robert W. 613 Broadway.
 Garrett Henry, painter, 11th and Payson ave.
 Gasear Mrs. Catherine, 12 S. 10th.
 Gasser Miss Emily, 12 S. 10th.
 Gatchel Alfred, 9th, s of Cedar.

GATZ ALOIS, clothing, merchant tailor, and gent's furnishing goods, 506 Maine street; residence, 1007 Hampshire street; born in Baden, Germany, in 1834; came to the United States in 1854 and located in Rochester, N. Y., and in Paris, Ill., in 1857. He married Mary Wolf in 1860. She was born in Rochester, N. Y. Their two children are Francis and Adeline. They are Catholics. He is a Republican. He located in Quincy in 1875, and opened the store he now occupies with a large stock of choice goods. He is a gentleman of refinement and good taste, well qualified for his position in business.

GAUSHELL FRANK, Editor of the *Quincy News*; residence, 423 Vermont street; office, 520 Hampshire street.

Gausshell Mrs. N. S. widow, 187 N. 6th.

GAY CAPT. WILLIAM H. ticket agent, union depot; residence, Quincy; was born in Addison county, Vermont, in 1833; moved to Galesburg, Ill., in 1836; married Mary E. Ellett in 1866. She was born in Knox county, Ill., in 1840. They have four children: Edwin M., Theodora, Fannie B., and Charles W. They are members of the First Union Congregational Church. He is a member of the A. O.

U. W. He enlisted in the 1st Iowa Battery, July 4, 1861, and appointed Quartermaster Sergeant; promoted to senior 2d Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1862, and senior 1st Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, and to Captain of the same battery Sept. 1, 1864. He was wounded at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain; was with Gen. Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Sherman when he made the attack on Vicksburg and was repulsed; was at the capture of Arkansas Post; was with Gen. Grant during the siege of Vicksburg; was at Fort Gibson, and the capture of Jackson, Miss; went with Sherman to Atlanta, Ga., and remained until the capture of that city. Notwithstanding his efforts to go with Sherman on his grand march to the sea, he was transferred to Gen. Thomas' Department, and was with him at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., after which he was put in command of Fort Nageley. He acted as Inspector General of the Department, and Chief of Artillery at Nashville, and was a prominent member of the board of examining officers appointed to pass on the capabilities of officers for promotion. He served the first term of three years and re-enlisted as a veteran and served to the close of the war. He was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa with a distinguished and unpurchased record, one which the most gallant of the galaxy of distinguished officers of our late noble army might well be proud of, especially as Capt. Gay gained his shoulder straps by merit only, facts with which the writer of this sketch is familiar. He moved to Quincy, where he holds his present position.

Geers Henry, laborer, 1120 Oak

Geers Hermon B. gardner, cor 11th and Elm.

Gebm Mrs. Magdalee, 1014 Maine.

Gebring John, butcher, cor 7th and York

Gelgerich Frank, tailor, 131 S. 9th.

GEISE HENRY, banker and broker, 50 North Fifth street; residence, northwest corner of Locust and 12th streets. He was born in Cincinnati, O., Aug. 7, 1847; came with his parents to Quincy in 1854; received his schooling at St. Francis College, Quincy. On May 14th, 1864, he took the position of clerk in H. F. J. Ricker's bank, and remained with him till the fall of 1868. He then studied the higher branches of mercantile pursuits for several months, and then took a position of clerk in Joseph

& Nelke's dry goods store, where he remained several months, after which he was employed in Ricker & Hoene's bank as teller, up to Aug. 1, 1869. On Aug. 16, 1869, he was engaged as teller in the Union Bank of Quincy, which position, in addition to being director of the bank part of the time, he held till March 1, 1876, when he went into a co-partnership with his father and brother in banking and brokerage, under the familiar name of the Savings Institution of H. A. Geise & Sons. Bernard Geise dying Nov. 21, 1876, the partnership was dissolved on Dec. 1, 1876, and the business was continued by the surviving partners till June 21, 1878, when Henry Geise sold his interest in the bank to his father, who, on July 1, 1878, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors, H. F. J. Ricker being appointed assignee to wind up his business. Oct. 14, 1878, Mr. Henry Geise opened at the old location, and continues the business to the present time. He was elected City Treasurer for the years 1866, 1867, and 1868. He married Miss Agatha Volm, at Quincy, Sept. 3, 1868. She was born in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3, 1855; came to Quincy in 1858. Five children, three living: Henry A., Athilda M., and Martin I. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Has since removed to 5th street, west side, between Hampshire and Vermont.

Geis Bernard, laborer, Vine e of 18th.

GEMMER CHRISTIAN, saloon, corner 7th and Maine; born in Germany in 1828; came to the United States in 1865 and located in Philadelphia, and in this city in 1877. He married Margaret Zaun in 1855. She was born in Germany in 1839. They have two children: Christian and Elenora. Has been in business since 1855. He has an orchestration, music twice a week on his premises, choice selections from the most popular composers.

Gentemann Henry, bricklayer, Washington w of 12th

Gentemann Wm. florist, 224 S. 11th.

Georgens Jacob, shoemaker, 804 State.

Gerdting Herman, laborer, Oak w of 20th.

Gerig Casimer, clerk, 915 Jersey.

GERKE HENRY, blacksmith, 8th bet. Ohio and Payson ave; residence, 908 Kentucky street. He was born in Ampt Cloppenburg, Grosz-Herzogthum Oldenburg, Europe, June 22, 1840, and emigrated to

America, reaching New York City May 1st, 1869, and going from there to Fort Madison, Iowa, where he remained one year and six months; then came to Quincy, Ill. and worked for E. M. Miller & Co. for five years, after which he opened his present shop. He married Miss Rosa Blanke in Quincy, Ill., June 20th, 1875. She was born in Quincy, Adams Co., Ill., May 15th, 1856. One child, Lilly, born June 23d, 1877. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Real and personal property estimated at \$7,000.

Germann Hermann, drug store, 811 State.
 Germann Philip, salesman, 811 State.
 Gerretts Henry, painter, 1101 Payson ave.
 Gerry Oliver, queensware, cor. 6th and Hampshire.
 Gerry Wm. laborer, 1231 Vermont.
 Gers Henry, brick molder, Oak e of 11th.
 Geseling Henry, laborer, 712 Washington.
 Geseling Herman, sawyer, 10th and Monroe.
 Geseling Philip, stone quarrier, 820 Jefferson.
 Getsche Henry, laborer, cor. 12th and Jefferson.
 Giddings Arthur F. lime burner, 118 S. 12th.
 Giddings F. S. 118 S. 12th.
 Giesing Frank, barber, 1022 Hampshire.
 Giesing G. brick mason, cor. 11th and Hampshire.
 Giesing Henry, blacksmith, 1030 Vine.
 Giesing Wm. groceries, etc. cor. 11th and Hampshire.
 Gilbert Henry, laborer, 939 Vine.

GILBERT W. G., Car Inspector of the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. Co.; residence, 410 Vine; was born in Banham, England, June 24th, 1832; came to the United States in 1836, and to Quincy in 1837; married Eliza McNulty in Quincy in 1855. She was born in Houston township, Adams county, Ill., in 1839. Three children: George H., William A. B., and Louella. Members of the M. E. Church. Democrat. Is a member of the Adams Grove No. 2 Druids. Been employed for the C., B. & Q. R. R. eighteen years.

Gilker August, laborer, 256 N. 5th.
 Gil John B. carpenter, Oak e of 18th.
 Gille Chas. F. 723 Payson ave.
 Gille John C. 723 Payson ave.
 Gille Wm. mail carrier, cor. 11th and Jefferson.
 Gilmer Chas. M. attorney-at-law, 1111 Vine
 Gilmore Miss Maria, rear 123 Vermont.
 Gilpin Miss Anna, 835 Broadway.

GILPIN JOSEPH B. (deceased); born in Leesburg, Va., in 1825; moved to Annapolis, Md., and Washington, where he spent some time, and located permanently in Quincy with his father in 1842. He soon engaged in the real estate business, which he followed up to the time of his demise.

He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He married Miss Mary A. Cleaves in 1852. She was born in Vermont; moved to Iowa with her parents when ten years old. She was living with an uncle, Mr. Sherman, in Quincy at the time of her marriage. They have three children. Charles F., Anna E., and Franklin C. They are Episcopalians. He entered the army with the rank of Major, in the war of the rebellion, and was appointed Chief of the Commissary Department of the Missouri. He was one of the Public Library Association, and prominent in all public enterprises. He died July 4, 1878, in this city.

Gilpin Mrs. J. B. widow, cor. 9th and Spring.
 Givings Peter, laborer, 9th n of Chestnut.
 Glahn Ignatz, tailor, 17 N. 7th.
 Glaser Henry C. 25 N. 3d

GLASS JOHN B. (of Glass & Farrell, grocers), corner of 12th and Maine. He was born in Quincy, 1849, on the same corner where he is now doing business, his father having purchased the land from Gov. Wood, who secured it direct from the Indians. He married Miss Annie M. Ohnemus in 1874. She was born in Quincy. They have two children, John C. and Annie Theresa. They are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat; has been in business since 1863, and for himself since 1869. They keep dry goods and groceries, provisions and feed.

GLASS SIMON, wine producer; residence, corner of Oak and 20th streets; born in Bavaria-Land-Comisant-Landon, October 5, 1812; landed in the United States, September 25, 1834; stopped at St. Louis, and located in Quincy in 1835. He married Caroline Bustard in 1838. They have four children: Ellen, Eliza, Caroline and Julia. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and a Democrat. He is one of the few early residents of Quincy left, being forty-four years identified with the city. He is engaged in raising and cultivating a vineyard and producing wine from the pure juice of the grape. He has some of several years vintage in his cellar of a most excellent flavor and delicious taste. He is a man well preserved, healthy, and possessing a large share of that genuine hospitality peculiar to his country people.

Glatfield H. O. builder, cor. 14th and Monroe.
 Glay Chas. molder, 1012 Washington

GLAZE W. B., saloon, 54 North 4th street; born in Licking county, Ohio, in 1849, moved to Cedar county, Iowa, 1854, to Montezuma in 1856, and to Macon City, Mo., in 1857; returned to Iowa, locating at Oskaloosa in 1861, and again moved to Macon City, Mo., 1865, where he remained until 1878, when he located in Quincy. He married Mary Holmes in 1875. She was born in this state. He enlisted in the 47th Iowa Inf., Co. I, June, 1864, and was mustered out October, same year, one hundred day men. He is a Republican in politics.

Glenn John G. Ins. agt, cor. 6th and Main.
Glenn O. H. clerk, 18th near York.

GNUSE FREDERICK, trunk manufacturer (of the firm of C. Obrock & Co.), 22 North 6th street; was born at sea while his parents were on their way from Europe to the United States, in 1854, and arrived in Quincy the same year. He learned the trunk business and has been in the business as a member of the above firm since 1876. He is an unmarried man, steady and industrious.

Gnuse Gottlieb, laborer, 1031 Vine.
Gnuse John, upholsterer, 614 Payson ave.
Godfrey Mrs. E. W. widow, 713 Broadway.

GOEKEN CLEMENS, agent for Lathrop, McKillup & Co., Commercial Agency, corner of 4th and Hampshire streets; residence, 613 York street; born in St. Louis, Mo., 1851, and located in this city October, 10, 1877, as agent of the above named company. He married Miss Mary J. Morris in June, 1877. She was born in St. Louis, 1855. They have one child, Ewald B., born August 20, 1878. They are members of the Catholic Church. He is Republican. He started in St. Louis as errand boy in the office of the Commercial Agency, and by a display of industry, energy, and strict integrity, he has attracted the attention of his employers, who have wisely promoted him to his present position.

Goodapple Geo. blacksmith, 129 and 131 S. 5th.
Goodapple Geo. blacksmith, cor. 7th and State.
Good Chas. marble polisher, 1124 Oak.
Golden Mrs. widow, 7th n of Oak.
Goll Christopher, dyer, 14 N. 3d.
Goltz John L. State opposite 19th.
Gom Louis, State opposite 19th.
Goring John, laborer, Lind e of 23d.
Gorman Henry, saloon keeper, 154 N. 3d.
Gorman Matthew, laborer, 1125 Main.

Goslin Mrs. Catherine, 307 Vermont.
Goslin Adam, grocer, 200 Vermont

GOULD & PEANSCHMIDT, manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds and packing boxes; factory corner of 5th and Ohio streets. Mr. Gould was born in Batavia, Genesee county, N. Y., 1813, and located in this city in 1854, and went into business here in 1856. They do a very extensive business in their line.

GOVE C. S., corn meal and hominy mill, 24 North 7th street, residence corner of 12th and Vermont streets; born in Troy, N. Y., 1827; moved to Morgan county, Ill., 1840, and to this city, 1847; married Fannie Monroe, 1855. She was born in this city, 1832. They have two children, Frank J. and Charles H. He is a Republican. He was Captain of the supply boat, "Colonna," chartered by the Government on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, up to 1862, when he sold her and went out as sutler of 101st Illinois Inf., and was mustered in as Quartermaster of same Regt., June, 1863. He acted as brigade and assistant division Quartermaster with General Sherman; mustered out at the close of the war, at Springfield, Ill.

GOVE MRS. RENEWAL, residence, 608 Broadway; born in Berkshire county, Mass., 1802; married Mr. Chesbrook in 1823. He died in 1826. She married Mr. E. Gove in 1826 and moved to the state of New York, where they resided ten years, thence to Sciota county, Ohio. Mr. Gove carried on distillery business for about seven years after he moved to Illinois and located on the Illinois river. Mrs. Gove remained in Ohio until she got a promise from her husband that he would discontinue the manufacture of spirits, she being opposed to it. He promised, and she joined him. They located in this city in 1847, when he went into produce and pork-packing. He died in 1873, leaving his widow a competency. She is a member of the Baptist Church, a liberal and kind hearted lady.

GOVERT WM. H., Attorney, No. 25 North 5th street, was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1844; graduated in the Illinois College in 1867, and in the law department of the Michigan University, in 1870; located

in Quincy, and was admitted to the bar the same year, forming a law partnership with Joseph N. Carter, under the firm name of Carter & Govert, which remains the same; from 1872 to 1874 was City Attorney of Quincy, and in 1876 was elected States Attorney of this county, which office he now holds. He was married to Miss Rosa F. Wood, September 25, 1873. They have two children, Geo. W. and Anna Louise. Democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Grabbe Henry, laborer, Jefferson near 15th.

Grady Timothy, laborer, Elm e of 6th.

GRAFFTEY JAMES, shirt manufactory and laundry, 22 South 5th street; born in City of London, England, in 1815; came to the United States, 1849; stopped in New York City, and in 1860 located in Quincy. He married E. L. McLean in 1852. She was born in London, 1828. Have six children: James F., Alfred H., Elmer E., Minnie, Ella and Lawrence G.; are Baptists. He has been in the shirt manufacturing business since he came to this country, and introduced the London styles in New York in 1849, when he first came to that city. He bought the City Laundry some three years ago, and runs it in connection with his shirt business.

GRAHAM J. M., Bath Parlors, 22 South 5th street; residence 6th and Oak; born in Connecticut in 1837; located in Pittsfield, Pike county, Ill., 1857; enlisted in Co. A., 99th Ill. Inf., August 2, 1862; was wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, at the siege of that city; on recovering from his wounds was transferred to Veteran Corps and served out his full time; mustered out in July, 1865; married Helen Lee, 1861. She was born in Middletown, Conn., 1833; have one child, Nellie May; belong to the M. E. Church. He is a Republican. He has been in business three and a-half years. His treatments are by the Medicated, Vapor, Turkish and Electric Baths, a cure for most chronic diseases when all other remedies fail.

Granacher Joseph, laborer, 1129 Maine.

Granacher Theo. porter, 1129 Maine.

Grandemann Theo. chair maker, 15th near Washington.

Grant John J. hardware, etc., 531 Hampshire.

Gravell J. O. master mechanic, C., B. & Q. R. R., 280 N. 6th.

Gravel Louis, fireman, 613 Vine.

Graves John H. saloon keeper, 1038 Maine.

GRAVE SOPHIA and daughter, millinery, corner of 11th and Maine streets; residence the same. Mrs. Grave was born in Germany, 1827; came to the United States, 1845. She married Henry Meyer, 1849. He died in 1868. Her oldest daughter, Josephine, now in business with her, married Charles Neel in 1872. They were both born in this country. They have one child, A. Sophia, born in 1875. They are Catholics. They commenced business in 1875 in the house where Mrs. Neel was born, it being the homestead. They have a full stock of goods of the latest fashions, and all work is warranted by these ladies to give satisfaction.

GRAVES W. C., milling; mill and office 31 and 33 Front street; residence 276 North 6th street; born in Todd county, Ky., 1824; moved to Green county, Ill. with his parents in 1826. He returned to Kentucky, locating in Christian county, 1858, where he remained until 1871, when he returned to Quincy and went into his present business. He married Miss Ellen Thompson, 1858. She was born in Christian county, Ky., 1830. Their children are: Florence E., Lizzie, Lula Lee, Jimmy S., Charles E. and Ellen; are members of the Presbyterian Church. Independent in politics.

Gray Barton W. 3d e of Elm.

Gray Harver, harness maker, 23d and Oak.

Gray Walter F. grain dealer, 3d s of Elm.

Gredel John, grocer, 30th and Vine.

Greeley John, laborer, 7th s of Vine.

Greeley Patrick, laborer, 7th s of Vine.

Greeman Casper, stone cutter, 109 S. 9th.

Greeman Henry, stone cutter, 830 Ohio.

GREEN AMOS, Vice President and General Manager of the Q., M. & P. R. R.; residence 158 North 8th street; born in York county, Pa., 1815; located in Quincy, 1836; married Elizabeth McDade, 1841. She died 1856, leaving three children: George (was Major 78th Ill. Inf.), Mary P. (now Mrs. D. A. Kelsey), and Emma. He married Miss Susan M. Riddle in 1860. They have one child, Ella B. Mrs. Green is a Unitarian. He is a stockholder in the Q., M. & P. R. R. Co.; has been Vice President since 1875, and General Manager since 1876. He has been identified with the lumber business for

twenty-five years; served as Alderman, and was candidate for Mayor and defeated. He is an active business man.

Green Mrs. Julia, widow, Maine e of 8th.
Green Mrs. M. M. 321 York.
Green M. V. carpenter, 521 Payson ave.
Greenbaum Mathias, 1110 Hampshire.
Greenleaf M. T. machine shop, 314 Elm.
Greenleaf Thos. S. book-keeper, 93 N. 3d.
Grelve Wm. teamster, cor. 10th and Payson ave.
Grlese Mrs. Anna, widow, 1020 Hampsh re.
Grieser Leonard, wood merchant, 418 State.

GRIM FREDERICK, engineer of No. 4 steamer in city Fire Department; residence 404 State street; born in this city 1843; married Miss Mary Goodbred in 1872. She was born in Germany, 1853. They have three children: Charles F., Laura and Margaret; are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat.

Grimm Geo. Sr. 406 State.
Grimm Geo. engineer, 819 Kentucky.
Grimm Henry, 314 Ohio.

GRIMM HENRY, millwright, boiler and sheet iron worker; shop on Front north of Delaware street; born in Quincy April 19, 1836 married Catherine Bethy; have six children living: Henry J., Ella Lucy, Oscar E., Frederick B., William Thomas and Louis. His father, Henry Grimm, was born in Weisenbourg, Alsace, France, in 1803; married Rosine Ruff in February, 1834, and came to New York City the same year, and to Quincy in 1835; is a carpenter by trade; has six living children: Henry, Jacob, Charles, Jasper, Rosine and Louise. Henry owns a residence on Ohio street, valued at \$1,500; is in partnership with his brother Jasper.

Grimm Jasper, cor. 12th and Jackson.
Grimm Joseph, fireman, 316 Ohio.
Grimm Martin, 183 S. 4th.
Grimm Theo. 406 State.

GRIMMER H. A., grocery and dry goods, corner of 8th and State streets; residence same; born in Prussia, 1831; came to this country, 1844, and located on a farm in Melrose township; married Dora Wheeler in 1859. She died in 1865, leaving three children: Henry, Joseph and Matilda. He married his second wife, Mary Huniker, in 1866. She was born in Baden. They have four children: Charles, Edward, Lena and Albert; are Lutherans. He is a Democrat; has been Alderman of 4th Ward and Collector in Bur-

ton township in 1863. He owns a farm in Melrose township.

GRIMES JOHN M., lawyer; born in Pike county, Ill., in 1849; graduated at Illinois College, at Jacksonville, in 1870; studied law in the office of Warren, Wheat & Hamilton, Quincy; was admitted to the bar in 1872.

Gronemann Lewis, teamster, 1130 Jersey.
Gronnemeler H. H. Adams, e of 9th.
Grosch Lorenz, tailor, cor. 22d and Hampshire.

GROSS GOTTFRIED, florist, corner of Maine and 20th streets; residence, same; born in Germany in 1844; came to the United States in 1863. He married Catherine Cook in 1875. She was born in Medina county, Ohio, in 1844. They have one child, Gottfried, born in 1877. He is a thoroughly-educated gardener and florist, and has the largest and most select stock of plants and flowers of any one in his line in Quincy, having three acres under improvement.

Gross Louis, carpenter, 137 S. 7th.
Gross Mrs. C. widow, 137 S. 7th.
Grover Mrs. M. widow, cor. 4th and Washington.

GROVER P. B., retired farmer; residence, 297 North 6th street; was born in Kennebec county, Maine, in 1814, and located in Adams county, Ill., in 1840. He married Miss Nancy Tiffany in 1843. She was born in the same county in 1811. They have three children: Louisa F. (now Mrs. Duncan), Margaret M., and John C. They are members of the Free-will Baptist Church. He is a Republican. He commenced farming in 1843, and continued it until 1867; was in the mercantile business also. He has accumulated a liberal competency, which he expends judiciously, surrounding himself and family with the luxuries it affords. He is fond of literature, and patronizes works of merit. Hospitable and sociable he enjoys life, surrounded by his children and grandchildren.

Gruber Mrs. Catherine, 713 Kentucky
Grnell Samuel, wood dealer, cor. 6th and Vine
Grussenmeyer Louisa, 28 S. 10th.
Grussenmeyer Michael, wagon manufacturer, 8 N. 3d
Gudelmann J. 727 Jackson.
Gunn Mrs. Eliza, widow, 1247 Maine.
Gunther Julius, physician, 1118 Maine.
Guth Christ, cigar maker, 1121 Oak.
Guth Chas., marble cut er, Oak, e of 11th.
Guthrie Mrs. S. M. widow, cor. 5th and York.

GUEGEL NICK, wagon manufacturer, 8th street, between Adams and Jackson. He was born in Bolch Regeirungsbezirk, Coblenz, Prussia, Sept. 26, 1826, and emigrated to America via New York City in 1853, thence to Springfield, Ill., remaining eight months, when he went to Alton, Ill., and from there to Quincy, Ill.; married Miss Lena Heismann in Quincy in 1856. She was born in Swabers, Europe, in 1828. They have six children: Liza, aged 22; Philip, 20; John, 19; Mathilda, 17; Lena, 15; and Theresa, 12. Religion, Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Mr. Guegel served in the 8th Pioneer Regiment at Coblenz, under the King of Prussia, from 1845 to 1849.

GUENTHER DR. JULIUS, Physician and Surgeon and Accoucher; office and residence, 1118 Maine street; born in Germany in 1827; arrived in New Orleans, La., in 1852, and in Quincy in 1857; moved to Coatsburg, Ill., in 1859, and to New Orleans in 1860, and returned to Quincy in 1866. He moved on his farm at Coatsburg in 1872, and returned to Quincy in 1875. He sent his family to Europe, and visited many of the Southern cities—Louisville and others. When his family returned from Europe, he visited New Orleans for the benefit of his wife's health, and returned to Quincy in 1877, where he has permanently located. He was a physician in active practice in New Orleans during the yellow fever seasons of 1852-53, having charge as physician of the Charity Hospital in that city from 1853 until he left for the North. He married his wife in Germany in 1854, having returned to Europe for that purpose. She was a Miss Jaessing; had six children, three living: Clara, Emma, and Alfred. He is a Druid, Mason, and First Speaker of the Quincy Turner Society and Leiderkranz. Mrs. Guenther died Aug. 27, 1877.

Gwinn Mrs. Addie, 835 Hampshire.

H

Haas Fred, carpenter, Broadway, bet. 14th and 20th.

Haas Fred, carpet weaver, 813 Madison.

Haas Henry, laborer, cor. 13th and Lind.

HAAS LAMBERT, saloon, northwest corner of Maine and 8th streets; was born in Grethausen, Prussia, Europe, July

2, 1828, and emigrated to America, landing at New York City in 1854, going from there to Detroit, Mich., where he remained one year, when he moved to Sheboygan, Wis., and remained two years, then came to Quincy, Ill. He married Miss Elizabeth Sondermann in Quincy in 1858. She was born in Hanover, Europe, in 1825, and emigrated to America in 1846. Seven children, two living: Mary, born in 1862, and George, born in 1866. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Was a member of the city police force for nine months in 1868-69. Is a member of the St. Aloysius Orphan Society, and the St. Boniface Benevolent Association, both of Quincy.

Hackenreiter Mrs. Carrie, widow, cor. 10th and Ohio.

Hackmann Dr. Fred W. 38 N. Front.

Hade John, brakeman, Maple, e of 3d.

Haerle Geo. tailor, 518 Jersey.

Haerle John C. merchant tailor, 518 Jersey.

Hagebaum Fritz, laborer, cor. 13th and Madison.

Hagebaum Henry, teamster, 904 Adams.

Hagebaum Peter, carpenter, 910 Jackson.

Hagemann A. brick maker, cor. Monroe and 15th.

Hagemann Fred, brickmaker, 830 Madison

HAGEN WM. T., brass foundry and machine shop, northeast corner of 6th and York streets; residence, 708 Kentucky; born in Germany in 1842; came to the United States and located in Quincy in 1867; married Christina Eckert in 1870. She was born in St. Louis. Three children: Willie, Walter and Laura. Are members of the German M. E. Church. He has been in business for himself since 1868. Is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a skillful and reliable mechanic, does all kinds of machinery repairs. He learned his business in Germany.

Hagenbrook, Mrs. Maria, widow, 1031 Oak.

Hagerbanmer Henry, cigar maker, 935 Ohio.

Hagerman Wm. laborer, 713 Madison.

HAGLER M. M., manager of the American Sewing Machine Co., 725 Maine street; born in Warren county, Ill., in 1848, and became connected with the sewing machine business in 1875, as book-keeper at Omaha, Neb.; has been manager at Quincy since Sept. 1878. He married Dora McNeal in June, 1876. She was born in Hancock county, Ill., in 1858. They have one child, Blanche. He is a member of the Masonic Order. The reputation of the American Sewing Machine has been well and favor-

ably established as the simplest and most easily managed machine in the market. Mr. Hagler, the manager, is a reliable gentleman, who will treat all well.

Hagne John L. gas-fitter, 1214 Hampshire.

Hagne Wm. carpenter, 152 S. 3d.

HALBACH FRED., dry goods, 508 Maine street; residence between 10th and 11th; born at Westphalia, Germany, in 1847; came to the United States in 1864; located in New York City; came to Quincy in 1867, where he commenced business. He married Miss Frederica Kespohl in 1871. She was born in same place, same year. They have three children: Charlie, Mary, and Sophia. He is a business man of good ability, having large experience in the trade.

Haley Pat. bachelor, 7th be., Spring and Oak.

Hall Capt. M. S., 6th s of Sycamore.

HALLE AUGUST. blacksmith, 211 South 6th street; residence 208 South 6th street. He was born in Lippe-Detmold, Europe, Jan. 9, 1846, and emigrated to America, landing at New York in 1864, coming direct to Quincy, Ill., where he followed his profession of blacksmith. He married Miss Frederica ReKate in Quincy, on April 1, 1869. She was born in Lippe-Detmold, Europe, in 1843. Three children: Paulina, born May 1, 1870; August, born Oct. 9, 1873; and Mina, born Dec. 1, 1874. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. Is a member of the General Benevolent Association of Quincy. Property, real and personal, estimated at \$1,500.

Halle Conrad, blacksmith, 6th s of Washington.

HALLERBERG REV. WM., Pastor St. Jacobi Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner 8th and Washington streets; residence same; born in Herford, Germany, in 1837; came to this country and located in St. Louis in 1867, and in this city in 1873; married Miss Betty Klinsing in 1868. She was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1844. They have three children: William, Charles, and Herman. Membership of church 225.

HAMLIN G. H., foreman with Mullener & Beebe, son of Henry G. Hamlin, and Mary E. Hadley; born in Auburn, N. Y., April 3, 1835; went to Sandusky City, Ohio, September, 1854, and to St. Louis, Mo., September, 1856. He married

Martha Tupper Crandell, Oct. 6, 1857, at Chester, Ill. Enlisted Aug. 18, 1861, in cavalry attached to the 18th Mo. Inf., under Capt. W. R. Love, consolidated with other cavalry companies into the 7th Mo. cavalry May, 1862; was actively engaged for two years as scouts, and out posts; was Sergeant Major during term of service; re-enlisted December, 1863, and re-appointed Sergeant Major; commissioned 2d Lieutenant, July 1864, for bravery in cavalry charge against cavalry at battle of Princeton, Ark.; promoted 1st Lieutenant on staff of Colonel commanding regiment, April, 1865; mustered out Sept. 3, 1865. After over four years active service, went into business in Chicago, Oct. 6, 1865; came to Quincy, Feb. 1, 1876; has been foreman for Mullener & Beebe since. Lost two children, Frank and Kate while in the army; one left, Glencora, born Dec. 12, 1868.

HAMILTON GEN. E. B., Attorney at Law; office 57 North 5th; residence, corner of 4th and Hampshire; born in Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., 1838; commenced reading law in 1860. He enlisted in Co. B, 118th Ill. Vol., August, 1862; was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, 1864; was with Sherman at the first attack on Vicksburg, by the Yazoo River, and also at the siege of that city. He was with Gen. McClelland, at Port Hudson, Arkansas Post, New Orleans, and Georgia; returned to Port Hudson; went to Baton Rouge, and was with Gen. Davidson when he made his diversion at Mobile and vicinity in favor of Sherman, when on his celebrated march to the sea; was mustered out at Springfield in 1865; came to Quincy in 1866, where he finished reading law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was prominent in re-organizing the Quincy National Guards in 1873, and was Captain two years, immediately prior to the riots at East St. Louis, where he went in command of the 8th Regt. I. N. G. He was appointed on the staff of Governor with the rank of Brigadier General in 1878. He was Surveyor of Customs eight years, resigning in 1876. He was Republican nominee for State Senator in 1878; married Miss Mary E. Fisk in 1878. She was born in Boston. Members of the Congregational Church. Republican.

Hamilton Mrs. Laura, 1095 Kentucky.
 Hammer Henry, insurance agent, 80 N. 14th

HAMMERSCHMIDT AUGUST, foreman for F. W. Jansen & Son, furniture manufacturers; residence, 424 Maiden Lane; born in Rhineland, Prussia in 1830; came to the United States and located in Quincy in 1852. He married Miss Julia Jansen in 1855. She was born in the same place in 1834. They have five children: George, John William, Matilda, Elbert and Amelia. Members of the German M. E. Church, also of the A. O. U. W., and of the Evangelical Lutheran Society. Republican. He has worked for the same firm since 1852, and as foreman since 1863. He is a man of pleasing address, gentlemanly, and well qualified to fill his position.

Hammer-schmidt Andrew, 424 Maiden Lane.
 Hammond Geo. H. switchman, Maple, e. of 3d
 Hand Philip, teamster, 4th, n. of Spruce.
 Hanke Mrs. Davis, widow, 396 Hampshire.
 Hanover Henry, brick maker, Elm e. of 10th
 Happekotte Mrs. Christina, 15th bet. Oak and Vine.
 Harbrock Casper, tailor, 1120 Payson ave.
 Hargis Mrs. Jennie, widow, 1216 Vermont.
 Hargis & Sommer, Star nurseries, 24th and State.
 Harnelling Bernard, laborer, 1020 Elm.
 Harr Bernard H. laborer, Lind e. of 14th.

HARRIS DANIEL, residence, 244 N. 12th

Harris Joel H. tobacconist, 1102 Jersey
 Harris Leonidas, book keeper, 1102 Jersey.
 Harris Wright, clerk, 1102 Jersey
 Harrop J. M. groceries, etc., cor. 5th and Cedar
 Harsant Thor, carpenter and builder, 609 Jefferson.

HARSCHER JOHN, teacher, residence south side, State, between 12th and 13th streets; was born in Germany, Oct. 29, 1840, and came to this country in 1843, settled in Cass county, Ill., and in this county in 1872; was married to Miss M. Liese in 1878. She was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 9, 1851. He is Principal of school at St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of 9th and York streets, which position he has occupied since his residence here. Republican in politics, and a member of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

HASELWOOD WILLIS, the subject of this sketch, was born in what is now Payson township, this county, Sept. 8, 1838; is the second son of James and Elizabeth Haselwood, who removed from Grant county Ky., settled in this county in the fall of 1836; married to Olive S. Bean, Oct. 14, 1878. Mrs.

Hazelwood was born in what is now Fall Creek township, this county, Nov. 28, 1838. They have three children: Lucy E. born July 25, 1859; Maggie Zoe, born February, 1867, and Alfred S., born Dec. 8, 1868. Mr. Haselwood received such education as was to be obtained in the common schools of this county during his boyhood, and subsequently took a one year's course at Berean College, Jacksonville, Ill.; taught school during the winter months for several years, but always considered his occupation that of farming, to which he was reared; has filled the various township offices of Justice of the Peace, Town Clerk, Assessor and Collector, was elected County Clerk of this county in 1873, and re-elected in 1877.

Hart Mrs. Elizabeth, 1038 Hampshire.

HARTE HENRY, blacksmith, 396 South 8th street, residence Washington between 11th and 12th streets. He was born in Horn, Lippe-Deinold, Europe, on July 2, 1838, and emigrated to America via Baltimore, in October, 1866; from there he went to Muscatine Iowa, where he remained one year, then going to St. Louis, Mo., staying two years; from there to Perry, Pike county, Ill., where he remained four years, following his trade; then came to Quincy. He married Miss Justina Carolina Hoecker, in St. Louis, Mo., April 11, 1868. She was born in Oldenhagen, near Herford, Prussia, Europe, in 1844, and emigrated to America with her brother Philip, in 1867. Three children: Wilhelmina Carolina Frederika, born March 16, 1873; Lydia Frederika, born March 5, 1875, and Philip August Heinrich, born Dec. 24, 1877. Religion Lutheran. Politics Democrat. Is a member of the Protestant Widows and Orphans' Society of Quincy. Property real and personal, estimated at \$3,000.

Hartley J. C. millwright, 604 Washington

HARTMAN BERNARD, of H. A. Vandenboom & Co., furniture manufacturers, corner 10th and Vermont streets, residence, 22 North 9th street; born in Westphalia, Prussia, in 1846; came to United States with his parents and located in Quincy; married to Mary Owen in 1867. She was born in Quincy. They have three children: George, Frank and Willie; are members of the Catholic Church. Democrat, has been

in business since 1868. They manufacture common chairs and bedsteads—principally; employ on an average, seventy men. They own and occupy a large four-story brick block, machinery run by steam power; have facility to fill all orders.

Hartung Mrs. Catherine, cor. 7th and Ohio,

HARTUNG GOTLEIB, blacksmith, 725 State street; residence, 8th and Ohio streets. He was born in Bischof, Rodesachen, April 19, 1843, and emigrated with his parents to America in 1852, landing in New Orleans, and came direct to Quincy. He learned his trade with Tim Rogers, and after he had served his time he worked sixteen years for Battell & Collins, corner of 12th and Hampshire streets, after which he commenced business for himself in 1877. He married Miss Mary Zisselmann in Quincy Aug. 21, 1866. She was born in Lippe-Detmold in 1845, and emigrated to America in 1860; one child, Lizzie, aged 12 years. Lutheran. Politics, Independent. Is a member of Adams Lodge 365, I. O. O. F. Real and personal property estimated at \$1,000.

HARTUNG J. W., wholesale and retail tobacco and cigars, 508 Hampshire street; residence, 934 Maine street; born in Prussia in 1828; came to the United States in 1847, and located in this city. He established his present business house in 1863, where he has built up a very large trade. Independent in politics; was elected Supervisor in the spring of 1878, for the term of one year; is a member of the U. A. O. D.

HARTWELL ANSEL, paper maker; residence, corner 4th street and Payson ave. He was born in Williamsfield, Ashabula county, Ohio, Feb. 29, 1840, and came to Quincy April 24, 1876; married Miss Laura Knight, at Beloit, Wis., Aug. 27, 1867. She was born in Bradford, Vt., Feb. 13, 1847; five children: Jennie, born July 8, 1872; Jessie, born Jan. 9, 1874; Mabel, born Jan. 10, 1875; Myrtle, born Aug. 28, 1876, and Nellie, born July 4, 1878. Politics, Republican. He enlisted in the 6th Missouri Infantry, May 17, 1861, and was honorably discharged at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25, 1865. He was wounded at Vicksburg, Miss., and at Fort McAllister; enlisted as a private, and was commissioned at Atlanta 2d Lieutenant, and as 1st Lieutenant of his company at Golds-

borough, N. C. He has worked for Mr. Newcomb nine years.

Harvey Thos. clerk, 16 S. 12th.

HARVEY WILLIAM, agent Empire Line, 29 Front street; residence, 628 Jersey street; born in Albany, N. Y., in 1833, and became connected with railroading in 1854, as agent of the Albany & Northern R. R., then as clerk in the C., B. & Q. in Quincy in 1860, and as agent of the Wabash in 1865 for three years, then as agent of the Empire Line in 1868, which position he now occupies. He married Miss Amanda M. Carman in 1854. She was born in New York and died in 1872; had six children—five living: William, Henry D., Leonora, George F. and Radcliff L. He married Julia Webber in 1878. She was born in Quincy in 1847; had one child, Frank C. Mr. Harvey is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, also of Masonic, I. O. O. F., K. of P., Druids and A. O. U. W. societies.

Haubach Charles, wall paper, etc., 429 Hampshire

Hanbrock Casper, tailor, 1130 Payson ave.

Haumann Geo. laborer, cor. 6th and Jackson.

Haumesser John, grocery, etc., cor. 8th and York.

Haupt Henry, shoemaker, 128 S. 5th.

Haworth Wm. B. carpenter, 48 S. 6th.

Haxell Hannah, widow, 637 Washington.

Hayes Mrs. Lydia, Front, foot of Lind.

HAYNER LEVI (of Smith, Hayner & Co.), foundry and machinists; residence, 511 York street; born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1824; came to Quincy in 1850, and worked at his trade as journeyman 16 years, and as partner of Smith, Hayner & Co. since 1866. He married Nancy Kinnaman in 1852. She was born in Ohio. They have one child, Henry F., born in 1855. They manufacture machinery castings of all kinds, mill machinery, etc., etc.

Haynes George W. clerk, 530 Elm.

Hays Mrs. Chestnut between 8th and 9th.

HEAD HENRY, Deputy County Clerk.

Head W. T. deputy county clerk, 86 N. 5th.

Headen S. S. travelling agent, 725 Ohio.

Heckenkamp Bernard, teamster, cor. 9th and Kentucky.

Heckenkamp F. W. school teacher, 700 Adams.

Heckenkamp Henry, porter, 1236 Hampshire.

HECKLE BEN., grocery, 7th and Kentucky streets; residence, same; born in Baden, Germany, in 1846; located in Detroit, Mich., in 1853; moved to Scott county, Ia.,

in 1854, thence to this city in 1864. He married Victoria Mast in 1871, who was born in Quincy in 1854. Their children are: Celia, Aloysius, and Joseph Boniface; are Catholics. He is a Democrat. He was elected Supervisor in 1876, and re-elected in 1877. His father laid out the town of Buffalo, Scott county, Ia., on the Mississippi, now a town of 700 inhabitants. Mr. Heckle is an active, enterprising young man, possessed of good business qualifications.

Heckle C. groceries, etc., cor. 5th and Maiden Lane.
 Heckle Frank, barber, 720 Jersey.
 Heckle Max, trav. salesman, 83 S. 9th.
 Heckle's Theodore, 6th near State.
 Heeh Mrs. Anna, widow, saloon, 1015 Maine.
 Heeb Henry, 1015 Maine.
 Hefferen Wm., laborer, Elm w of 7th.
 Heidbreder Henry, express driver, 802 State.
 Heidbreder Herman, dry goods, etc., 800 State.
 Heidbreder, Wm. brick layer, 724 Washington.
 Heidemann George, grocer, 151 N. 3d.
 Heidemann Henry, laborer, 172 N. 10th.
 Heidemann Mrs. Lizzie, 627 Walnut alley.
 Heidenreich Chas. tailor, 1491 Ohio.
 Heidenreich Ernst, laborer, 306 S. 8th.
 Heiderich Martin, 31 S. 12th.
 Heimlich Xavier, wood worker, Adams e of 6th.
 Heine Anton, cigars, etc., 504 Hampshire.
 Heine A. Henry, groceries, etc., 729 Maine.
 Heine John, 8th bet. Oak and Vine.
 Heinecamp Conrad, carpenter, 1016 State.
 Heinemeyer Wm. basket maker, 13th n of Vermont.

HEINTZ NICHOLAS (firm of Heintz & Markley), boots and shoes, 523 Maine street. He was born in Prussia on the Rhine, on the line of France, May 5, 1839; came to the United States in 1854, and went to Milwaukee, Wis.; then to St. Paul, Minn., in 1855, and located in Quincy in the fall of 1860, where he worked at shoemaking two years; then he clerked for Mr. Brown six years and was then taken in as partner, in which he remained eleven years, and formed the present co-partnership, July 1, 1878. He married Wilhelmina E. Einhaus in 1862, who was born in Quincy. They have six children: Wilhelmina, Harmon, Willie, Annie, John and George. They are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Heintz arrived in Quincy without capital or friends, and has in eleven years, by industry and integrity, raised himself to the head of the most profitable house in Quincy.

Heinze Mrs. Catherine, widow, 930 Hampshire.
 Helfrich Adam, laborer, Kentucky bet 18th and 20th.
 Helfrich Mrs. Gertrude, widow, Kentucky e of 18th.
 Heller Mrs. Elizabeth, 1109 Maine.

Heller John, cook, Pacific Hotel.
 Hellerman G. 624 Ohio.

HELLHAKE ANTON, boot and shoe maker, 8th between Washington and Jefferson streets; residence Monroe between 12th and 13th. He was born in Allendorf Kritzund Regcirungs-bezirk, Ahnsberg, Feb. 2, 1846, and emigrated to America, arriving in New York April 20, 1855, going direct to Quincy. He married Miss Augusta Uhrbannosky in Quincy, Oct. 5, 1873. She was born in the province of Posen, Europe, in 1848, and emigrated to America in 1872, going direct to Quincy. Two children: Elizabeth, born Nov. 5, 1874, and Maria, born Nov. 25, 1876. Real and personal property estimated at \$1,000. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat.

HELLHAKE A. B. (of Schell & Hellhake), boots and shoes, 716 Maine street; born in Quincy in 1858; married Miss Mary R. Duke, Nov. 7, 1878. She was born in Quincy in 1858. He clerked in his father's grocery store four years, then took a situation as book-keeper in H. A. Geise & Sons' Savings Bank; that was in the spring of 1876; this position he held until July, 1878; Sept. 9, 1878, he went into business with Mr. Schell in the boot and shoe business. He is a smart, intelligent business man, with bright prospects of rapid advancement.

Hellhake Casper, clerk, cor 7th and Oak

HELLHAKE HENRY, smoking tobacco manufacturer, corner of 7th and Spring streets; residence, same; born in Prussia, in 1822; came to the United States in 1845, and located in Quincy in 1853; married Miss Elizabeth Volkweis in 1858. She was born in Germany. They have seven children: Henry, Herman (deceased), Mary, William, Kate, John, and Frank. They are Catholics. He is a Democrat. Has been in the manufacture of smoking tobacco, by hand, since 1862, and produces a very choice article, selected from the best material.

HELLHAKE JOHN, bakery and confectionery, 721 Maine street; residence, same; born in Germany in 1842; came to the United States in 1865, and located in Quincy; married Miss Elizabeth Liethagener in 1867. They have five children: Katie, John, Casper, Fred, and Mary. He has

been in business since 1869, and does a good business in his line. Belongs to the Catholic church.

Hallbake William, manufacturer smoking tobacco, 158 N. 7th.

Hellman Jacob, watchman, 625 Washington.

Hellmer Adam, barber, 421 York.

Hellstern Fedalus, carpenter, 914 Maine.

Hellstine Alvis, cabinet maker, 720 Maine.

Helm Miss Corinne, cor. 16th and Jersey.

Heming B. R. jeweler, 514 Hampshire.

Heming Joseph, finisher, 7th n of Cherry.

Henraben P. laborer, Locust a of 6th.

Henstein Ed, molder, 615 Jefferson.

Hering Herman, tailor, 1258 Hampshire.

HERLEMANN MRS. M. KATHARINA, residence north side of State street, opposite 15th. Nicholas Herlemann was born near Hesse-Darmstadt, Europe, April 25, 1811, and came to America, reaching Baltimore, Md., in 1832, coming direct to Quincy, and engaged in farming pursuits. He married Miss Maria Katharina Sommermann in Quincy, Aug. 7, 1834, they being the first Germans married in the place. Both had but little means, and they worked hard. When a sufficient amount of money had been accumulated by them they went upon a farm near Quincy. Mrs. Herlemann was born in Rheinheim, near Hesse-Darmstadt, Europe, April 17, 1811, and emigrated to the United States in 1832 with her intended husband. Mr. Herlemann died of fever in Quincy, Aug. 15, 1872. Five children living: Elizabeth, aged 43 (now Mrs. Marsh), Maria Katharina, aged 39 (widow of Edward Sahland), Anna Philipina, aged 34 (now Mrs. Wessels), Emelia Katharina, aged 29 (now Mrs. Pfanschmidt), and Nicholas Wilhelm, aged 26, who married Miss Emma Dickhut in 1875. Religion, Lutheran. Real and personal property estimated at \$50,000.

Herlemann Miss M. 628 State.

HERLEMANN WM. (deceased). He was born near Darmstadt, Europe, June 4, 1826, and emigrated to America, arriving at New York City in 1848. He married Miss Magdalena Hofflein, at Quincy, Jan. 28, 1850. She was born in Ober-Schaffhausen, Baden, Europe, April 7, 1825, and emigrated to America in 1848. Mr. William Herlemann died at Quincy, Ill., Feb. 27, 1875. Nine children living. William J. was born at Quincy Feb. 26, 1854, and John,

born at Quincy July 9, 1857, continue the business under the old name, subject to the control of their mother. William was married to Miss Carolina Wagner, at Quincy, Ill., Feb. 26, 1878. She was born in Liberty, Adams county, Ill., March 6, 1854. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat.

Herman David, 67 S. 5th.

Hermann Bernard, laborer, 11th n of Lind.

Hermann Jacob, collar maker, 921 Payson ave.

Herndon Mrs. Mahala, 923 Maine.

Herner Gottlieb, cooper, 716 Washington.

Herritt Francis, stoves, etc., 1110 Broadway.

Hertsog August, cabinet maker, 617 Madison.

Hertsog P. laborer, 617 Madison.

HERZOG CARL, saloon, 7th and Jersey streets; was born in Baden, Germany, in 1838; arrived in New York in 1852, where he located; went to Chicago in 1858, and married Caroline Waggoner in 1864. She died in 1876, leaving two children, Charles and Emanuel. He married Miss Lillie Drude, daughter of Dr. Drude of this city, May 15, 1878. He moved to Quincy and went into business in 1878, having purchased Mr. Tansmann's saloon; he is an Odd Fellow and Mason.

Hess A. E. printer, Lind e of 5th.

Hesselman Mrs. Kate, Chestnut e of 10th,

Hessing John, laborer, Lind e of 13th.

HEUER BERNARD, delivery clerk C. B. & Q. R. R. depot; residence, Spring, between 5th and 6th streets; born in Prussia, in 1834; came to the United States in 1846, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and moved to Quincy in 1852. He has been connected with railroading since 1861. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and a Democrat in politics. He is a sober, steady, industrious man, who keeps the interest of his employers constantly in view. He is civil and obliging, and well qualified for the position he fills.

HEUMANN WILLIAM, groceries and queensware, corner of 12th and Washington streets; residence, same. He was born in Solde, Ampt Steinbruck, Hanover, May 15, 1830, and came to America, landing at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 15, 1857, going from thence to Greenup county, Ky., remaining six months, following his trade of stone-mason. He came to Quincy, May 16, 1858, and worked at his trade till 1877, when he opened the present store. He married Miss Doretha

Schanhorst in Quincy, April 3, 1861. She was born in Bossel, Hanover, Nov. 25, 1838, and emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans in 1856, and went direct to Quincy. Six children: William, born Oct. 1, 1862; Emelia, born April 15, 1864; Emma, born Aug. 9, 1866; Eda, born Dec. 20, 1867; Emma, born May 1, 1872; and Edward, born May 3, 1875. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat. Went to California in 1865, remaining one year, and then returned to Quincy. Real and personal property estimated at \$4,000.

Higgins Bart. laborer, 630 Spring.
Higgins David, teamster, Vine w of 7th.
Higgins Dennis, 1009 Spring.
Higgins John, milkman, Elm e of 3d.
Higgins Wm. laborer, 197 N. 7th.
Higgin Wm. policeman, 6th n of Cherry.
Hilborn C. W. 521 Maine.
Hilborn W. H. bill poster, 632 Maine.
Hild Adam, barber, 91 N. 4th.
Hildebrand Herman, teamster, cor. 10th and Lind.
Hildebrand Jacob, 1238 Vermont.
Hilgenbrinck Mrs. Matilda, 1235 Jersey.
Hill Thos. 7th bet. Ohio and Payson ave.
Hillbreuner Wm. packer, 809 Jackson.
Hillsbrink Mrs. Margaret, 1113 Broadway.
Hipp Wm. carpenter, Ohio w of 12th.

HIRSCH HERMAN, hides, furs and wool, corner of 7th and Hampshire streets; residence, North 5th, between Broadway and Vermont streets; born in Germany in 1841; came to the United States in 1858; located in New Orleans; came to Quincy in 1859; married Miss Rosalia Jonas in 1863. She was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1846. Six children: Leo, Alice, Freddie, Theresa, Minnie and Lillie. Members of the Hebrew Congregation. Democrat in politics. He is a Mason, also a member of the A. O. U. W. and the I. O. M. A. Mr. Hirsch has been in business a long time, and is a liberal, public-spirited citizen, willing to live and let live.

Hoar Bernard F. book keeper, cor. 6th and Spruce.
Hobrecker John, engraver, 415 York.
Hobold Herman, brick maker, Lind w of 12th.
Hocker August, carpenter, 12th s of Payson ave.
Hocker Henry, carpenter, Jackson e of 10th.
Hocker Philip, laborer, 1117 Washington.

HODGDON CHAS. F. (of Hawthorth, Orr & Hodgdon), planing mill and contractors, 56, 58, 60, cor. of North 4th street; residence, 1026 Vermont street; born in Greenland, N. H., in 1844; located in Quincy in 1867; married Miss Alice Trowbridge in

1871. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1851. Two children: Frank and Edith. Democrat; was in the carpenter business since 1870; in the planing mill business since 1875. The firm do general contracting, and manufacture sash, doors and blinds. They employ from fifteen to twenty hands steadily. Mr. H. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W.

Hodge Mrs. Louisa, widow, cor. 9th and Chestnut.
Hoedinghaus Henry, shoemaker, 715 Ohio.
Hoeflitz George, carpenter, cor. 16th and Madison.
Hoehn Mrs. Josephine, widow, 921 Jersey.
Hoehne Philip, porter, 14th n of Vermont.
Hoeng Henry, laborer, cor. 13th and Vine.
Hoelscher H. B. 802 Adams.
Hoelscher Henry, laborer, cor. 12th and Washington.

HOELTER REV. LOUIS, pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 7th between York and Kentucky streets; residence, 111 S. 7th street; born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1848; located in this city in June, 1873, and took charge of his present congregation. He studied theology in Fort Wayne, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo.; was ordained in this city in 1873; married Miss Emily Seidel in 1874. She was born in Ohio in 1853. They have two children, Edward and Paul.

Hoene Mrs. Victoria, widow, 197 N. 11th.
Hoener Henry, laborer, cor. 12th and Madison.
Hoener John, laborer, 701 Monroe.
Hoener John, laborer, 801 Adams.
Hoener John F. laborer, 523 Payson ave.
Hoener Philip, brickmaker, 914 Monroe.
Hoener William, carpenter, 625 Washington.
Hoerner John, cooper, 403 Vine.
Hoffe J. E. music teacher, cor. 6th and Locust.
Hoffman Charles, brakeman, 414 Oak.
Hoffman Fred W. cigarmaker, 717 Jefferson.

HOFFMAN G. C., Editor of the *Germania*, was born in Bavaria in 1839; was educated there at the University of Munich; came to the United States in 1870; was editor of a German paper in Rochester, N.Y.; came to Quincy in October, 1870, to take charge of the *Germania*.

Hoffman James M. 414 Oak.
Hoffman Lambert, wine dealer, cor. 20th and Broadway.

HOFFMANS REV. CORNELIUS, assistant pastor at St. Boniface Church; residence No. 20 North 7th street.

Hoffman Nicholas, farmer, cor. 17th and Jefferson.
Hoffman G. Chas. shoemaker, cor. 13th and Ohio.

Hoffman Henry, carpenter, Ohio bet. 13th and 14th.
Hofmeister John D. hotel, 310 Hampshire.

HOGAN JOHN, hotel and saloon, 44 Front street; was born in Canada in 1829; came to Quincy to work on the Quincy bridge as a mason in 1866. He worked until 1867, when he opened the hotel he is now running. He married Miss Mary J. Murphy (then Mrs. Daily) in 1866. She was born in Ireland in 1831. They have two children: one, Charles Daily, by a former husband, and one, Ellen M. Hogan. They are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. Mr. Hogan keeps a good transient house, and is well patronized by the traveling public. He is a good liver, social, liberal and kind.

Hogan John, hotel, 44 N. Front.
Hohn Jacob, saloon, 30th and Broadway.
Hohnadel George, stone cutter, 99 S. 4th.
Hokamp Casper, cooper, 925 State.
Holgrav Herman, tailor, 718 Washington.
Holgrav M. stonecutter, 627 Monroe.
Hollender Herman, bla smith, 804 Jersey.
Hollender Herman, blacksmith, 512 Kentucky.
Hollender Theodore, 533 Washington.
Hollenstein Henry, tailor, 226 S. 9th.

HOLLENSTEIN WILLIAM, dry goods, groceries and saloon, corner 5th and Washington streets; residence, same. He was born in Westphalia, Europe, Dec. 27, 1833, and came to America, via New Orleans, Dec. 25, 1848, and from there direct to Quincy, Ill.; married Miss Anna Sondermann at Quincy, April 17, 1854. She was born in Westphalia, Europe, Dec. 24, 1831, and emigrated to America in 1850, going direct to Quincy, Ill. Four children: Louisa, aged 21 years; William, 15; Edward, 11, and Christina, 9 years of age. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat. Real and personal property valued at \$10,000.

Hollenstein Wm. teamster, 638 Ohio.
Holmes Mrs. widow, 159 N. 7th.
Holthaus Herman, carpenter, 643 Payson ave.
Holtkamp Henry, clerk, 10th n of Cherry.

HOLTKAMP JOSEPH H., grocery, corner 5th and Chestnut; residence, same; born in Prussia in 1816; located in Cincinnati, O., in 1846; went to Guttenberg, Iowa, and located in Quincy in 1865. He married Elizabeth Ticke in 1849. She was born in Oldenburg, Germany, in 1819. They have two children, John H. and Mary A. now wife of B. H. Menke). John H. mar-

ried Miss Caroline Hallermann in 1875. She was born in Hanover. They are members of the Catholic Church. He has been in business since 1865; owns his residence and store.

Holtman Henry, 11th n of Hampshire.
Holtman Henry, brickmaker, cor. 11th and Adams.
Holtman Herman, brick yard, cor. 11th and Jackson.

HOLTMAN JOHN Q., contractor and brickmason, 11th street, between Cedar and Spruce streets. He was born in Quincy, Ill., Sept. 29, 1838; married Miss Maria Schnecking, of Quincy, Ill., Oct. 18, 1862. She was born in St. Louis, Mo., in October, 1843, and came to Quincy with her parents in 1846. Six children: Josephine, aged 17; Emma, aged 15 (both by his first wife); Anna, aged 10; John, aged 7; Bernard, aged 5 years, and Ida, 1 year. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Is a member of St. Aloysius Benevolent Association of Quincy; has been in business for himself for fifteen years. Real and personal property estimated at \$1,500.

HOLTON JOHN H., retired; residence, 431 York street; born in Palmer, Hampden county, Mass., in 1804; moved with his father to Tolland county, Conn., in 1811; thence to Quincy in 1835. He married Vilena Stevens in 1845. She was born in Maine in 1814. He was elected Recorder of Adams county in 1839; re-elected and held the office ten years; was elected Magistrate in 1849, and held that office until 1861. He was Alderman four years; was appointed Mail Agent from St. Louis to Keokuk, under Pierce's administration, four years, and Gauger and Inspector, under President Grant, in the Quincy district, which he held three years. He was Deputy Grand Master of Illinois Masons, and Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Illinois. He raised Co. D, of the 118th Ill. Inf., and took command as Captain during the late war of the Rebellion; mustered out in Mississippi, in 1863, through disability.

Hope Mrs. Sarah, 803 Broadway.
Hops Martin, carpenter, Payson ave. e of 11th.
Horing Joseph, laborer, Vine e of 20th.
Horrig Mrs. Vine e of 20th.
Horner John, taxidermist, cor. Vine and 4th.
Horet Casper, laborer, 717 Jefferson.
Horet Peter, lime burner, 711 Washington.
Houck W. H. wood worker, 507 Jersey.
Houghteling Mrs. C. cor. 6th and Locust.

Houghteling Mrs. E. S. widow, 180 N. 6th.
 Howard Mrs. Louisa, widow, cor. 9th and Chestnut.
 Hubbard Mrs. A. Front s. of Delaware.
 Hufendick F. W. salesman, 709 Monroe.
 Hufendick Peter, laborer, 811 Washington.
 Hufendick Fred, cooper, 923 Washington.

HUFFMAN JOHN, blacksmith, 52 N. 6th street; was born in Somerset, Ohio, in 1834; came to Quincy in 1852; married Ann Cochran in 1857, who was born in Ireland. They have six children: Lizzie, John, Annie, Albert, Mary, and Belle. He is a member of the Masonic and A. O. U. W. orders, of the Fireman's Benevolent Society, and Masonic Benevolent Association. He has been in business four years. He has the reputation of being a first-class workman, prompt and reliable.

HUFFMAN M., watches and jewelry, corner of 5th and Maine streets; residence, southeast corner of 6th and Oak streets; born in Hamilton, Canada West, in 1839; attended school in Toronto; went to Chicago in 1857, thence to New York in 1864, where he carried on a jewelry manufactory until 1870, when he located in Quincy. He married Miss Ada R. King in 1866. She was born in Peoria, Ill. He is a Republican. He has the largest and by far the most elegant and valuable jewelry establishment in Quincy, and few excel it west of Chicago. He is a polite and gentlemanly business man, with a stock to suit the most fastidious taste.

Hug John F. barber, 927 Jersey.
 Hughes Arthur, 21 N. 8th.
 Hull James N. laborer, 302 Maine.
 Humkey Louis, traveling salesman, 174 S. 6th.
 Hummel Mrs. F. Lind, e. of 12th.

HUMMERT JOHN A., grocer and pork packer, corner of 4th and Lind streets; residence, corner of 5th and Lind; born in Germany in 1827; came to the United States in 1848; went to St. Louis, and located in Quincy in 1854; married Elizabeth Luebbecke in 1851. She was born in Germany. They have ten children: John, Harry, Joseph, William, Aloysius, Frank, Lizzie, Kate, Ann, and Mary. They are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. He was in the brick manufacturing business for twenty years; also pork packing and grocery several years.

Hummert Theo. chair maker, cor. 10th and Lind.
 Humphrey A. B. watchman, 229 Jersey.

Hunnernadel Wm. miller, 812 State.
 Huntley H. H. pattern maker, 623 Jefferson
 Huntley Mrs. Isabel, cor. 3d and Oak.
 Harlbut Mrs. R. H. widow, 408 Jersey.
 Huseman F. laborer, 620 Adams.
 Husemann Jasper, cooper, 646 Payson ave.
 Husemann Wm. teamster, 700 Ohio.

HUTMACHER AUGUST, groceries and provisions, corner of York and 7th streets; residence, same; born in Prussia in 1847; came to the United States and located in Quincy in 1863; married Christina Kreitz in 1877. She was born in Central America. They have one child, August. They are Catholics. He is a Democrat. Has been in business since 1866, and carries a full stock necessary for his trade.

HUTMACHER RUDOLPH (of Hutmacher & Kreitz), ice merchants, 15 Front street; residence, Oak, between 11th and 12th; born in Germany in 1836; came to the United States in 1858, and located in Quincy; married Josephine Stuckenburg in 1859. She was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1838. They have nine children: Edward, Julius, Josephine, Cecelia, Rudolph, Ida, Albert, Mathias, and Sarah. They are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. Has been in the ice business since 1866; was in the pork business up to that time. The firm have three houses: No. 1, capacity, 16,000 tons; No. 2, 6,000 tons; No. 3, 7,000 tons. They ship to New Orleans, La., and all points South—Texas and Red River. They own seven river barges, of 700 tons capacity each. He was the first to ship ice from Quincy to New Orleans in 1871. They also ship by railroad.

HUTMACHER, W. GUSTAV, grocery and saloon, northwest corner of 7th and Kentucky; residence, same; born in Prussia, Germany, in 1846; came to the United States and to Quincy in January, 1864; worked at his trade, painting for a while, then at sausage manufacturing, and soon again opened a paint shop with a Mr. Martin in 1871. He went into the bakery and saloon business in 1874; went into present business, groceries, and kept saloon. He still manufactures sausage for the use of his store. He visited St. Louis in 1867, and worked at his trade nine months; married Stephanía Boger in 1870 (maiden name, Lachmann). She was born in Baden in

1841. They have three children: Frank, Anton, and Emma. She had one son by a former marriage, Rudolph Boger. They are Catholics.

HUTTON JOHN, Justice of the Peace, 47 North 5th street; born in Ross county, Ohio, 1817; moved to Alton, Ill., 1836, and to this city 1838; married Martha J. McDaniels, 1843. They have three children: Sarah Ann, Susan J. and Henrietta F. Are members of Vermont Street Baptist Church. He is a Democrat; has been Justice of the Peace sixteen consecutive years; member of the City Council two years; carried on the marble business until 1868; is a member of the I. O. O. F., held office of treasurer fifteen years.

Hynes Miss Mary, dressmaker, 912 Washington.

HYNES PATRICK B., carriage manufacturer, 5th and Jersey streets; residence 1019 Vine street; born in Clare county, Ireland, 1841; located in this county, 1846, and in this city 1869. He was in the same business in Clark county, Ohio, before locating in Quincy. He married Miss Mary C. Riordon, 1868. She was born in Clark county, Ohio. They have four children: Alice, Herbert R., Maud M. and Walter E. Mr. Hynes' firm manufacture all kinds of carriages, buggies, etc., and keep constantly on hand a large stock and variety. They employ about twenty-five hands constantly the year round.

I

Iggessen Mrs. Anna Maria, 811 Jackson.

Iggessen P. wagon maker, 911 Jackson.

ILTNER AUGUST H., boots and shoes, 528 Washington street; residence the same; born in Herford, Regierungs-bezirk Preus-Minden, Europe, Oct. 4, 1818; came to America, landing at New Orleans, La., June, 13, 1853, going direct to Quincy, following his trade; married Miss Johanna Strate in Herford, Europe, Oct. 6, 1850. She was born in Lippe-Deimold, Europe, Dec. 7, 1818, and emigrated to America with her husband who had ten children, two dead; living are: Christian Henry, aged thirty-seven; Eliza Dorothea, aged thirty-four; Sophia Henrietta, aged thirty-two, children by a former wife; Caroline Henrietta, aged twenty-eight; Au-

gust Gottlieb, aged twenty-four; Bertha Amelia, aged twenty-two; Emma Amelia, aged nineteen and Wilhelmina Henrietta, aged sixteen years, children by the present wife. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. He is a member of the Protestant Benevolent Association of Quincy. Real and personal property estimated at \$5,000.

Inghram James S. grocer, 64 N. 8th.

Inghram Mrs. Mary, widow, 62 n 8th.

Ippensen Mrs. Caroline, 1009 Jefferson.

Ippensen Henry, stone mason, 11th n of Jefferson.

Irvine Mrs. Sarah B. widow, 34 N. 1th

Irvine John, 18th s of York.

IRVINE J. C., engraver, 508 Hampshire street; born in Huntingdon county, Pa., in 1859; located in Quincy in 1874. He is a designer on wood and general engraver. Stencils, brands, seals, door-plates, checks and badges of every variety, monograms, autographs, views of buildings, etc., letter heads, fancy lettering, etc., neatly engraved on wood. Does gold and silver plating. He has a contract to furnish the State of Illinois seals for the I. O. M. A.

Inche Mrs. Mary, widow, 1021 Hampshire.

Ives A. carriage maker, 313 Maiden Lane.

J

Jackson Frank P. salesman, 1234 Broadway.

Jackson Mrs. Julia, widow, 915 Maine.

Jackson L. plasterer, 9th n of Vine.

Jackson Marheim, millinery, etc., 623 Broadway.

Jackson Morris, millinery, etc., 5th bet. Spring and Oak.

JACOBS A., wholesale and retail boots and shoes, 427 Hampshire street; residence 143 North 4th street; born in Prussia in 1837; came to the United States, 1856, and located in this city, 1860; established his present house in 1868. He married Miss Flora Levi, 1860. She was born same place in 1841. Have six children: David, Marky, Bella, Rosa, Gussie and Georgie. They are members of the Hebrew congregation. He is a Democrat and belongs to the Masons, Druids, Knights of Honor and A. O. U. W. He is a liberal, public-spirited business man.

Jacobs Fred, 1225 Hampshire.

Jacobs Moses, clothing, 417 N. 5th.

Jacobsmeyer Herman, laborer, 830 Adams.

Jacobsmeyer Henry, line burner, 813 Adams.

Jacoby Joseph, cigars, etc., 810 Hampshire.

James Mrs. Matilda, 109 N. 4th

JANES GEORGE M., Attorney, 53½ North 5th street; residence 4th and Oak streets; born in San Augustine county, Texas, in 1845; located in this county, 1868, and commenced the practice of law. He married Miss Carolina S. Benneson. They have two children: Cora B. and Guido D. He is a Republican. He enlisted in the 32d Mo., Inf., Co. A., August, 1862; mustered out, Nov. 15, 1864; was at the capture of Vicksburg and Atlanta. His father is Rev. L. Janes, M. E. Church, with whom he moved from Texas to Massachusetts when he was only six months old, thence to Pennsylvania and New York State, and to Illinois in 1857.

James Pliny S. news depot, post-office.
 James Robert L. 68 N. 8th.
 Janner M. stone mason, 808 Kentucky.
 Janning Herman, laborer, 717 Adams.
 Janning Joseph, laborer, 816 Kentucky.
 Jansen Mrs. F. W. widow, 517 Jersey.
 Jansen Fred G. cor. 12th and Jersey.
 Jansen H. E. clerk, 272 S. 7th.
 Jansen Henry H. attorney at law, cor. 6th and Elm.
 Jansen Henry, cooper, 314 Ohio.
 Jansen Herman, laborer, 1244 Vermont.
 Jansen Matthew, tobacco, 241 S. 9th.
 Jansen Richard, secy. German Ins. Co. cor. 3d and Kentucky.
 Jansen & Simon, blacksmiths, 27 N. 10th.

JANSSEN REV. JOHN, pastor of St. Boniface (German) Catholic Church in Quincy, and Vicar General of the Diocese of Alton.

JARAND FRITZ CHRISTIAN, saloon, northwest corner 6th and Hampshire; residence, State bet. 12th and 14th. He was born in Gandersheim, Herzogthum Braunschweig, Europe, March 19th, 1825; came to the United States, landing at New Orleans Jan. 1st, 1848, from thence to St. Louis, Mo., and came to Madison, Ill., in 1853, and to Quincy Aug. 9th, 1856; married Anna Amalia Louisa Bergfeld in St. Louis, Mo. March 17th, 1850. She was born in Burgsteinfurt, Westphalia, Europe, Dec. 26th, 1831, and died at Quincy, Ill., Jan. 23d, 1870. Seven children: Charlotte Virginia Henriette, born Oct. 6th, 1852; Amalia Christina Friederika, born March 25th, 1854; Alexander Jacob, born Nov. 17th, 1856; Elisabeth, born March 27th, 1858; Elisabeth Maria, born Oct. 9th, 1861; Klara Emilie, born April 23d, 1863; and Katharina Doris, born Dec. 10th, 1864. Religion, Lutheran.

Is a member of the A. F. & A. M., U. A. O. D., Haragari, and Widows and Orphans' Aid Society. Has been in business since he came to Quincy.

JARRETT JAMES, ice and wood merchant; office, 7 Front; residence, 219 Jersey; is the son of James and Mary T. (Towert) Jarrett; was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, Nov. 14th, 1837; was baptised in the Old School Presbyterian Church; came to the United States and settled in St. Louis in 1843, where he learned the machinist's trade; came to Quincy in April, 1857, and engaged in his present business with a very limited capital. Persevering industry and business integrity have yielded their legitimate fruits in a steady, substantial growth, until he sold, in 1878, 13,000 tons of ice and 1,200 cords of wood. His ice-houses are furnished with the most approved machinery, and have a capacity of 24,000 tons. He married Anna M. Bywater, youngest daughter of W. B. Bywater, of Ellington township, June 30, 1863. She was born in Wales in 1839. They have had eight children, six living: Jessie L. (deceased), James, Anna S., Mary T., Henry W. (deceased) Agnes and Susan (twins), and Tillie Jarrett. Mr. and Mrs. J. are connected with the Episcopal Church. He filled the position of Harbor Master six years; is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 12, and of Allen Encampment, Quincy. His estate is estimated at \$75,000.

Jasper George, teller 1st Nat. Bank. 325 Vermont.

JASPER THOMAS, retired; residence, corner 6th and Broadway; was born in Pulaski county, Ky., in 1812; located in this city in 1837; went clerking in a grocery store; was soon appointed constable, served five years; was elected sheriff and served two years. He then embarked in the mercantile business in 1845; married Mary A. Frazer in 1843. She was born in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1821. Four children: George F., Mary L., Henry, and John. Mrs. Jasper died Dec. 15, 1869. He is a Democrat. He has been Alderman several terms, and Mayor of Quincy one year. He holds a large amount of stock in the Q. M. & P. R. R. Co., and is a director. He also held stock in the 1st National Bank of Quincy.

Jochem Nicholas, harness maker, 1127 Broadway.
 Jochem Peter, cor. 23d and Broadway.

Johannes Anton, farmer, 214 N. 12th.
 Johannes Clements, laborer, 1124 Maine.
 John Mrs. Susanna, widow, 414 N. 5th.

JOHNSON C. H., billiard parlor, northwest corner 6th and Maine; residence, 92 S. 8th; born in Sweden in 1843; came to the United States with his mother and brothers in 1852, and located on a farm in Payson; went to Galesburg in 1866; was in the grocery business, and located in Quincy in 1876. He has the largest and most thoroughly-equipped billiard hall in the West, not excepting Chicago. He has thirteen elegant tables, floor carpeted, walls decorated with fine engravings and paintings, with all the other requisite accompaniments. It is really the "Gem of the West."

Johnson Mrs. Ellen, 160 N. 10th.
 Johnson Mrs. Francis, Elm e of 8th.
 Johnson Fred, blacksmith, 11th s of Jersey.
 Johnson John, laborer, 1023 Jersey.
 Johnson Mrs. Victoria, 1004 Maine.
 Jones Frank, carpenter, 9th bet. Vine and Elm.
 Jones Frank W., Vermont, bet. 15th and 16th.
 Jones Mrs. Ophelia, widow, cor. 9th and Chestnut.
 Jones Wm. C., stoves, etc., 1000 Maine.
 Joseph A. C., miller, 426 Spring.
 Joseph Caspar, 222 Spring.
 Joseph Martin, 628 Spring.

JOSEPH THOMAS J., foreman in W. T. & E. A. Rogers' wagon factory; residence, 213 North 6th street; born in Muskingum county, Ohio, May 1, 1831; located in Van Buren county, Ia., in 1852, and in Quincy, June, 1854, and worked at his trade of wagon maker; married Miss Mary A. McAllister in 1866. She was born in Tennessee in 1830; attends the M. E. Church. Republican. He is a member of the Mason and Odd Fellows' Orders. He enlisted in the 151st Regt. Ill. Inf., Co. II, Feb. 16, 1865, as Orderly Sergeant; was mustered out Jan. 24, 1866, at Columbus, Ga. He has had mechanical control of the Rogers Manufactory since 1872.

JOSEPH & NELKE, wholesale and retail dry goods, etc., northwest corner of 4th and Hampshire streets.

Judd Henry B. bakery, 1103 Broadway.
 Julfs John H. salesman, Ohio bet. 10th and 11th.

K

Kaempfen E. C. carpenter, Payson ave. e of 11th.
 Kaeser Gustav, jeweler, 928 Jersey.
 Kaiser Adams, tobaccoist, Van Buren, e of 5th.
 Kaiser Florian, watchman, 512 Jackson.

KAISER HEINRICH, butcher, Ohio street, between 9th and 10th; residence, same; born in Eisennach, Grosz-Herzagtum, Saxon Wimar, Europe, Jan. 10, 1834, and emigrated to America, reaching New York City in 1864, going from there to Morris, Grundy county, Ill.; from thence to Quincy, in 1865. He married Miss Emelia Ehler at Quincy, in 1866. She was born in New York City in 1847. Three children: Lizzie, born Oct. 25, 1867; Francisca, born Oct. 22, 1869, and Heinrich, born May 4, 1876. Religion, Lutheran. Was in the 8th Co., 2d Regt. of Inf., stationed at Eisennach, Europe, from 1855 till 1857. Real and personal property estimated at \$2,000.

Kaiser Jacob, farmer, 133 Vermont.
 Kaiser Joseph, teamster, cor 8th and Harrison.

KAISER LAMBERT, wine berg und landwirth, corner of 8th and Harrison streets. He was born in Mingolsheim, Baden, Europe, Sept. 15, 1824, and emigrated to America via New Orleans, March 19, 1851, coming to Quincy, Ill., June 1851; married Miss Elizabeth Greulich, in Mingolsheim, Europe, Feb. 22, 1851; adopted three orphan children: Anton Settemeyer, now aged thirty-one years; Theresa Settemeyer, aged twenty-eight years, and Joseph Frey, aged nineteen years. Religion Catholic. Is a member of Herman Lodge No. 39, A. F. & A. M., of Quincy, Ill., Quincy Lodge No. 12, I. O. O. F., the Leidenrantz Society, and is a member of the Brewers' and Distillers' Association. Real and personal property valued at \$18,000.

KAISER PHILIP, flour and feed store, 730 South 8th street, cor! Ohio; residence, same. He was born in Maekebaeh, Bairen, Europe, June 15, 1832, and came to America, arriving at New York with his parents in 1849; then went to Marion City, Mo., where his mother died in Sept. 1849, and came to Quincy in 1850, working for Mr. Rogers seven years, at the blacksmith trade. He married Miss Maria Hartung, at Quincy, June 2, 1856. She was born in Saxony, Europe, Sept. 22, 1830, and came to the United States with her parents in 1849. Five children: Freddie, born June 16, 1862; Leonard, born March 12, 1866; Albert, born Aug. 7, 1869; Walter, born Jan. 29, 1872, and Emma, born Sept. 23, 1874. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. Was elected

Alderman of the 14th ward in 1879. Is a member of the Protestant Widows and Orphans' Society of Quincy. Property, real and personal estimated at \$3,000.

Kaiser Wendelin, groceriea, etc., 723 State.

Kalb Dr. A. J. patent medicines, 1214 Broadway.

Kalmer Henry, chair maker, 22, N. 10th.

KALMER HERMAN, groceries and liquors; Broadway between 12th and 14th streets; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1836; came to the United States in 1864, and located in Quincy; married Mary Lucering in 1866. They have two children: Mary and Francis. They are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. He has been in business since 1876, and has erected a substantial store and dwelling, in which he lives and carries on business. He is one of our most enterprising German-American citizens, possessed of energy, perseverance, good business ability, and generous liberality.

Kaltonbach Martin, cooper, 717 State.

KALTZ ADOLPH, grocery, corner of 5th and Kentucky; residence, same; born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1809; came to the United States in 1832, and located in Baltimore, Md.; went to York county, Pa., same year, and came to Quincy in 1834. He married Julien Delabar in 1840. She was born in Baden in 1816. Their children are: Amelia, Louisa, Andrew and Julian. Are Catholics. He is a Democrat; was in business in 1850; sold out in 1861; commenced again in 1865; sold out again in 1868, and built his present house (store and residence), where he commenced business again in 1873, which he has continued successfully since. He is an old resident and an honest dealer—the only first-class store in that neighborhood.

Kamp Thomas, laborer, 1006 Elm.

Kampling Herman, laborer, 1124½ Adams.

Karfine Mrs. Catharina, 30 S. 7th.

Kastner Mrs. Katrina, widow, 937 Hampshire.

KASTNER LOUIS, grocer, 934 Maine street; residence, same; born in Baden in 1817, and came to the United States in 1858; married Frances Bachler in 1845. She was born in same place in 1823. They had four children, one of whom died in Europe and three died in this country. They are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat in politics.

Kathe Henry, tailor, 68 N. 12th.

Kathe Wm, cabinet maker, 62 N. 12th.

Kathmann Clement, pork packer, cor. 20th and Spring.

Kathmann George, general store, cor. 12th and Vermont.

Kauder Conrad, butcher, 609 Washington.

Kauder Valentine, butcher, 708 Maine.

KEATH URIAH H., Attorney at Law, corner 5th and Maine streets, was born in Morgan county, Ill., in 1831; located in Columbus, this county, in 1832, with his parents, and in Bear Creek settlement (now Marcelline) in 1834, and then to Keokuk county, Iowa, in 1855, where he practiced law; enlisted in the 5th Iowa Inf., Co. F, of which he was 1st Lieutenant; was mustered out, Nov. 1, 1864, as Captain of his company. He returned to this county in 1865, and resumed the practice of law. He married Miss Carrie Turner in 1855. She was born in this county in 1836. Their children are Clarence R. and Katie. Are members of the Unitarian Church. He is a Republican. He studied law with the Hoas. Archibald Williams and C. B. Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court, February, 1855.

Keck Adam, stone cutter, 1106 Monroe.

Keck Gerhard, stone cutter, Ohio bet. 3d and 4th.

Keck John, express driver, Adams e of 6th.

Kegel Wm. mustard peddler, 1003 Maine.

Kehlenbrink Joseph, laborer, 605 Jackson.

KEHLENBRINK FRANK H. wine-grower, corner 15th and Adams streets; was born in Germany Dec. 3, 1811, and received his early education in the schools of his native country. In 1829 he was married to Miss Mary Wittbrot. She was born in Germany Nov. 17, 1806. They have four children, all daughters. In 1846 he emigrated to this country, and landed in St. Louis Jan. 1, 1847, where he lived up to 1849 and came to this city. In 1866 he purchased and began improving the beautiful suburban place on which he now resides. He has fifteen acres of grapes, the culture and manufacture of which occupies his entire time. The average production of his vineyard is about 200 barrels of wine, yearly. Democratic in politics. Member of Salem Evangelical Church.

KEIL JOHN B. Superintendent of the Aetna Iron Works; residence, 438 North 5th street; born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1833; came to the United States in

1852. He married Lena M. Gosser in 1856. She was born in Baden in 1832. They have five children: Caroline C., John G., Edward, Leona A. and John H. B. Are members of the Lutheran Church. Independent in politics. Member of the I. O. O. F. He located in Quincy in 1855; learned his trade in Europe; worked eleven years in the shop of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., and seven years for Brown & Dimick, at steam and gas fitting business. He has been in his present employment since 1866. He is a man of good sense and large experience in the business.

Keim Geo. stone cutter, 4th n of Washington.

Keirnan Pat. M. teamster, 176 N. 10th.

Keis Jacob, carriage painter, 625 Vermont.

Keis Mrs. Mary A. widow, 625 Vermont.

KELLER ANDREW, dry goods, groceries, queensware, liquors, notions, etc., northeast corner 8th and State streets. He was born in Adams county Nov. 13, 1846. In 1865 he enlisted in Co. D, 148th Regt. Ill. Inf., serving nine months in the Western Department, when he was honorably discharged by reason of the war being ended. He married Miss Dora Schnellbacher May 13, 1877, at Quincy, Ill. She was born in Adams county in December 1846. One child, Lida Sophia Elizabeth Mary, born May 21, 1878. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat. Property, real and personal, not estimated.

Keller Mrs. Anna, 824 Kentucky.

Keller George, saloon-keeper, 822 State.

Keller Mrs. Julia, widow, 822 State.

Keller Levi W. ins. agt. 12th n of Locust.

Keller Silas S. Farmers' Home, 900 Hampshire.

KELLER F. W., bakery and confectionery, 701 Washington street; residence same; was born in Oberbergen, am Kaiser's Stuhl, Baden, Europe, May 13, 1848; emigrated to America, landing at New York July 16, 1871; remained there one year, then went to Central City, Col.; from there to Caribou, Boulder county, Col.; opened a boarding house, remaining one year; then went to Boulder, same county, and opened a saloon, remaining two years and three months. On Nov. 3, 1876, himself and family came to Quincy, and shortly afterward opened a grocery store on 5th between Oak and Vine streets. He started his present store July 16, 1877; married Miss Katherina Frederica Lachenmeyer in New York City,

Feb. 8, 1872. She was born in Marbach, am Necker, Wurtemberg, Oct. 24, 1842; emigrated to the United States, landing at New York City, November, 1871. Three children: Frederick William, born Dec. 30, 1872; Louisa Carolina, born Dec. 11, 1874, and Ursula Paulina, born June 19, 1876. Himself and children are Roman Catholics. His wife is Lutheran.

KELLER WILLIAM, grocery, corner 5th and State; residence, same; born in this county in 1846; married Mary Ruff in 1872. She was born in Quincy. They have one child, named William. He has been in business twelve years. His father was one of the oldest residents of Quincy.

Kellermeyer Mrs. Amanda, 716 Jackson.

Kellogg F. H. dairy, 6th e of Ohio.

Kelly Thomas, candy maker, 97 N. 4th

Kemmann Frank, carpenter, cor. 5th and Jackson.

Kemner Theodore, Spring e of 14th.

Kemper Henry, laborer, 818 Hampshire.

KEMPf MICHAEL, saloon and restaurant, 133 Hampshire; born in Germany in 1832; came to the United States and located in Morris county, N. J., in 1853, and in Quincy in 1867. He married Mary A. Eberly (Garbel) in 1866. She was born in Germany in 1832. She was married before to Isaac Eberly, who enlisted in the 93d Regt. Ill. Inf. Served his time out, but died in hospital of chronic disease contracted in the service. She has one son living by that marriage, David L. Eberly. Mr. Kempf was also married before to a Mrs. Egidi, who died and left two children, Mary M. and Annie E. The children of the present wife by him are William and Lula A. Mrs. Kempf lived in Princeton 14 years. They are doing a good business in their present location.

Kendall H. W. physician, 1270 Maine.

Kennedy C. H. Vermont e of 14th.

Kenner Mrs. A. widow, cor. 3d and Kentucky.

Kent J. F. depot policeman, 622 Oak.

Keogh Thos. F. boots and shoes, 134 S. 5th.

Kepley Thos. L. blacksmith, 210 Spring.

KERKERING JOSEPH, cooper, 172 N. 5th; residence, 184 N. 5th; born in Prussia in 1829; came to the United States in 1845 and located in Cincinnati, Ohio; moved to Milwaukee, thence to Quincy in 1851; married Elizabeth Klumper in 1855. She was born in Prussia. They have four children: Joseph W., Elizabeth, John B.,

and Caroline. They are members of the Catholic Church. He went into business with his father-in-law, Bernard H. Klumper, in 1859, and has continued in business since. He manufactures all kinds of slack and tight barrels. His son, Joseph William, learned the tinner's trade in Hon. L. D. White's store, and is now employed at his trade.

Kerkhoff Anton, tailor, Chestnut bet. 23d and 24th.

Kerkseick Mrs. Justine, 11th s of Ohio.

Kerns Daniel, laborer, cor. 2d and Chestnut.

Kersting Bernard, cooper, cor. 6th and Cherry.

Kespohl Henry A. 331 Vine.

Kespohl Julius, 419 Jersey.

Kessels Bernard, brick mason, Spring e of 18th.

Kessels Mrs. Mary, widow, Elm e of 6th.

Kettler Wm. boots and shoes, 1036 Broadway.

KEYES CHARLES W. President of the Whitney & Holmes Organ Co.; office, southeast corner 5th and Maine; residence, 145 N. 8th; born in this city in 1841. He is the only son of Willard Keyes (deceased), who located in this city in 1823. He married Mary Louisa Collins in 1866. She was born in this county in 1842. They have five children: Mary, Edward C., Charles F., Willard C., and Allen C. Members 1st Union Congregational Church. He is a Republican. He graduated in 1864, then spent a year traveling in Europe; returned and went into the wholesale drug business in 1866. He is a stockholder in the Whitney & Holmes Organ Co., and was elected president in 1875, having disconnected himself from the drug business in 1874.

KEYES WILLARD. one of the earliest settlers and one of the three original County Commissioners of Adams county; first came to the county in 1819, though not as a permanent resident until 1824; born Oct. 28th 1792, at Newfane, Windham county, Vermont. The years of his life until manhood were passed in the hard labor of farm life, interspersed as opportunity favored, with a few months of attendance at school, during each winter. These opportunities, because rare and difficult of attainment, were all the more highly appreciated, and resulted in the formation of tastes and habits of study that had an important influence on his whole after life. In the spring of 1817, his attention was attracted to the advantages offered to such as were disposed to enter with energy and determination upon the development of the

resources of the Western country, and in June of that year, without means, and unaccompanied save by a brave heart and a resolute determination to work out a future for himself, he turned his back upon his mountain home in Vermont, and began his journey toward the great West. The hardships and self-denials encountered during this journey were so great, that many another would have abandoned the project and returned disheartened to pass an aimless life in toil upon the rugged Vermont hills. But his purpose once formed, his determination never wavered, and he pressed courageously forward. His course lay through the then sparsely settled regions of New York and Canada, until after many weary weeks, he reached the government frontier post at Mackinac; thence across the desolate country which now forms the great state of Wisconsin, until in the fall of the year he reached the Mississippi river at the Indian trading post called Prairie du Chien.

Here he passed something more than a year engaged in various pursuits, and in the fall of 1818 he joined a party formed for the purpose of passing the winter in the pinneries. The early spring found him the owner of a raft of considerable proportions—the result of a hard winter's toil—and in the month of March, with one hired hand to assist in navigating his craft, he started for St. Louis. On the 10th of May, 1819, he had arrived as far south as the spot where now is situated the city of Quincy, and the natural attractions of the situation were by no means unheeded, as is proved by after events. This, the only point for many miles either above or below where the bluffs skirted the river, seemed by nature intended for a settlement of more or less importance, and when, in the following year, circumstances brought him again to this place, his first impressions were most thoroughly established.

Some two years were passed in explorations throughout the "military tract" in the interest of various owners of bounty lands, in which occupation a good knowledge of the government system of surveys, and the principles of land surveying, made his services of peculiar value.

At this time Mr. Keyes met and formed a friendship for John Wood (since then a Governor of the state) which lasted through

the remainder of his life. The two men had much in common—youth, energy, and ambition—common aims and sympathies, that rendered their friendship congenial, and for half a century they watched with jealous interest the growth and gradual development of the settlement their hands had planted. In the spring of 1824 Mr. Keyes erected a house near the place where now stands the railroad passenger depot, and in the only room of this unpretentious structure, sixteen by twenty-four feet in dimensions, was held the first term of court and the first election held in Adams county. Here he lived and labored for almost fifty years, honored and respected as one of the founders and fathers of a large and prosperous city. With what anxious solicitude he watched the gradual growth and development of this infant settlement from a desolate wilderness to a populous city, there are now but few left to testify.

His life was marked throughout its entire course by a rare spirit of enterprise and progress, coupled with an unyielding integrity that won for him respect and friends from all classes with whom he came in contact. He possessed a quiet, unobtrusive disposition which prompted him to shun, rather than seek for, public life and position, for which otherwise he would have been well fitted. Self-assertion was not a part of his nature. His sphere of usefulness (and it was not a restricted one) was in the walks of private life. He loved a generous and philanthropic act for its own sake and for the sake of the inward consciousness it brought of a duty fulfilled.

He was always ready to extend a helping hand to suffering and needy humanity, and the hearty "God bless you," received in return for a kindly act or word, was for him a more than ample reward. This quality of heart and mind led him to feel and express a large measure of sympathy for the negro in slavery, and he was an active and outspoken abolitionist at a time when to be such was unpopular with a large proportion of the community. A deeply religious tone pervaded his whole life, and he was for many years, and up to the close of his life, a deacon in the Congregational Church, in the establishment of which he was instrumental at an early day. Feeling keenly his own lack of early educational advantages, it

was always his earnest wish to give to his children every facility for acquiring a liberal education, and he was ever found ready to give of his means and influence for the establishment and encouragement of educational institutions, both at home and abroad. He lived to see his children, one son and three daughters, all attain manhood and womanhood, and died Feb. 7, 1872, leaving behind a memory cherished and revered by all who knew him.

Kiefer Mrs. Anne M. widow, 171 N. 5th.
Kiefer Mrs. Johanna, groceries and saloon, 232 N. 5th.
Kiefer John, groceries, etc. 147 S. 7th.
Kiely John C. steward, 913 Jersey.
Kiely Mrs. Margaret, widow, 61 S. 7th.
Kientzle Anton, grocer, 907 and 909 Maine.
Killger Edward, laborer, 630 Spring.
Killger John, carpenter, 639 Walnut alley.
Klimes Wm. laborer, cor. 3d and Lind.
Kimmel P. B. harness maker, cor. 3d and Kentucky.
Kinaman Adam, engineer, 414 Spring.
King Fred, molder, 5th, n. of Jefferson.
King Michael, teamster, 917 Payson ave.
King Nelson, teamster, 257 N. 11th.
King Mrs. Susan, widow, 419 Vermont.
King Thos. laborer at gas works, 106 S. 8th.

KINGMAN LUCIUS, real estate dealer, 4th and Maine; residence, 1801 Maine; born in Plymouth county, Mass., in 1803; moved to Montgomery county, Ill., in 1835, and to Quincy in 1836, when he went into the real estate office of Robert Tillson as manager. He married Miss Letitia Holmes in 1835. She was born in Kingston, Mass., in 1806. Their children were: Lucius, Jr., born in 1841, Eugene, born in 1844, and Lucia Maria, born in 1847, the latter marrying John W. Rowland in 1877. Mrs. Kingman died in 1845. He married Mrs. Lucy M. Starr in 1847. She was born in Connecticut. One child, Letitia M., was the fruit of this marriage. Mrs. Kingman is a member of the Union Congregational Church. He is a Republican. He has been in the real estate business on his own account since 1860. His family is of the sixth generation from the Mayflower, and the cradle that came over in that celebrated ship is an heirloom in his family now, and was exhibited at Philadelphia, at the World's Fair, in 1876.

Kingsbaker Louis, travelling salesman, 148 N. 7th.
Kingsbaker Moses, cigars, etc. 148 N. 6th.
Kingsbury Albert B. 1456 Hampshire.
Kingsbury Mrs. W. 50 S. 6th.
Kinkel John, grocer, 401 Broadway.
Kinkenber Anton, laborer, 15 N. 9th.
Kipp Adolph, laborer, 650 Washington.

Kipp Wm. merchant tailor, 4th, s of Washington.
 Kirby Patrick, laborer, 712 Jersey.
 Kircher Louis J. farmer, cor. 21th and Lind.
 Kirchoff Anton, tailor, Chestnut, w of 24th.
 Kirk Mrs. widow, 174 N. 7th.

KIRK JOHN J., clerk for James Jarrett, Front street, between Maine and Hampshire; residence, 208 York street; was born in Quincy, April 29, 1852. In 1863 he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at Chicago, where he received a first-class commercial education. In 1867 he engaged as clerk for James Jarrett, where he still continues. He married Miss Maggie McGirr in Quincy, Nov. 7, 1876. She was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Aug. 14, 1857; came to Quincy in 1863. One child, Anna, born Sept. 17, 1877. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Is a member of St. Vincent De Paul Orphans' Society and the Irish Benevolent Association. Real and personal property estimated at \$6,000.

KLARNER ADOLPH (deceased); born Feb. 6, 1820, at Schoeneck, Saxony, Germany; came to the United States and arrived in Quincy in 1849; married Mary C. Kleinschmidt in 1851. She was born in Germany. Had six children: Adolph, Gustav, Mary, Julia, Annie, and Christine. Are members of the German Lutheran Church. He commenced butchering in 1849, and followed it up to the time of his death, March 2, 1872. The business has been conducted since by his two sons.

Klarner Adolph, butcher, 145 S. 5th.
 Klarner Gustav, butcher, 145 S. 5th.
 Klarner Julius, butcher, 1130 Maine.
 Klarner Mrs. Mary, 145 S. 5th.
 Klein John, boiler maker, 826 Adams.
 Klemme Henry, 11th and Ohio.
 Klemme John, bricklayer, 920 Payson ave.

KLENE FERD., cigar manufacturer, 27 South 4th street; residence, same; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1839; came to the United States in 1857, and located in Quincy. He went to San Francisco, overland, in 1860; returned to Quincy in 1869, then went to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities; again visited San Francisco, and returned one year after to Quincy. He married Mary Lennert, in 1871. She was born in Quincy. One child, Ferdinand. They are Catholics.

He occupies his own building, and commenced the cigar business in 1872.

Kline F. L. harness maker, cor. 8th and Ohio.
 Kling Mrs. Christina, widow, 817 Kentucky.
 Klugemeyer J. 6th and State.
 Klipstein H. G. boots and shoes, 5th, s of Washington.
 Klipstein J. carriage trimmer, 5th, s of Washington.
 Klocke Henry, tailor, 929 Payson ave.
 Klocke Mrs. Mary, 6th, s of Payson ave.
 Kloster Anton, laborer, Cherry, e of 9th.
 Klucking John H. carpenter, 409 Ohio.
 Klumper Bernard, laborer, 11th, s of Chestnut.
 Kluseman Fred, laborer, Adams, s of 10th.
 Klusmeyer August, boots and shoes, 813 Payson ave.

KLUSMEYER CHARLES H., boots and shoes, 813 Payson avenue. He was, born in Westphalia, Europe, Nov. 9, 1845 and emigrated to America with his parents, landing at New Orleans, Nov. 8, 1856, and from there coming direct to Quincy, Ill. He married Miss Mary Sanner, at Quincy, Ill., Feb. 15, 1871. She was born in Quincy in February, 1850. Four children: Anna, aged seven, Eddie, aged six, Mandy, aged four, and Charles, aged one year and six months. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. Is a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Quincy, and is pipeman of steam fire company No. 3, of Quincy. Is also a member of the Protestant Orphan Benevolent Association. Stock in store valued at \$200.

Klusmeyer Henry, shoemaker, 821 Ohio.
 Knaphelde Henry, wagon manf., 705 and 707 State.
 Knapp, Mrs. Elizabeth, 19 S. 9th.
 Knap Adams, soda water manf., 717 Washington.
 Knight Arthur, Oak e of 5th.
 Knight Evan B. carpenter, 139 N. 11th.
 Knight Sam. engineer, 320 Locust.
 Knoll John, baker, 637 York.
 Knollenberg F. W., miller, 1036 Maine.
 Knox Alex. pattern maker, 1257 Vermont.
 Knox Florenz, student, 1257 Vermont.
 Knox Bernard, street car driver, cor. 20th and Maine.
 Knuf Bernard, carpenter, Oak w of 14th.
 Knuffman Frank, saloon, 1107 Broadway.
 Knuse Henry, laborer, Payson ave. e of 6th.
 Knuse Henry, Jr., cabinet maker, 614 Payson ave.

KOCH ADAM, stone-cutter; residence 718 Monroe street. He was born in Lautenbacham Main, Regierungs-bezirk An-schaffenburg, Bairen, Europe, Dec. 13, 1822; came to the United States, landing in New York City in 1853; from thence going to St. Louis, Mo., remaining sixteen months; then came to Quincy, working at his trade. He married Miss Agnes Schneider, at St. Louis,

Mo., in Oct. 1853. She was born in Lohr, am Main, May 1, 1819, and came to America Sept. 18, 1853. No children. He was in the 14th Regt. of Inf. under the King of Bairen, from 1822 till 1828; then enlisted in the 5th Regt. of Inf. for one year; took part in the revolution of 1848, and was ordered to Schleswig Holstein, but the revolution had terminated before his regiment arrived. Also served in the Leib Regiment from 1829 to 1830. Religion, Roman Catholic. Is a member of the General Benevolent Association of Quincy, the St. Aloysius Orphan Association, and St. Josephs' Building Association.

Koch Chas. clerk, 1123 Jersey.

Koch Chas. Jr. clerk, 1123 Jersey.

KOCH CHARLES L. Physician and Surgeon, 17 South 5th; residence 300 State; born in Red Wing, Minn., in 1856; read medicine in Quincy; graduated in Rush Medical College, Chicago, Feb. 21, 1877, and in the Homeopathic College in Chicago, April 3, 1878; married Miss Hattie C. Dodd in 1878. She was born in Quincy, in 1859. He is a member of the Red Cross Lodge No. 44 K. of P., also Prize of the West Lodge No. 94 A. O. U. W., Union Lodge I. O. M. A., and Oriental Lodge No. 777, K. of H. He practices both schools of Medicine.

Koch Fred. A. 1137 Jersey.

Koch Henry, laborer, 1013 Washington.

Koch Herman, laborer, Washington e of 11th.

KOCH JOHN L. saddles and harness, 612 Maine street; residence, same; born in Germany in 1832; came to the United States in 1839, and located in Quincy in 1840; married Annie Albright in 1862. She was born in Germany in 1840. Seven children are the fruits of this marriage: Philip, Maximilian, Frances, Theresa, Bernard, John A., and Adolph. They are Catholics. He is a Democrat. He served two terms as Supervisor; was a fireman twenty-two years, and has been in business twenty-three years. His father was one of the oldest saddlers in Quincy, having started in 1840. He has the oldest sign in Quincy, one which was purchased by his father thirty-eight years ago from Levi B. Allen, made by Mr. Lyman.

Koch John L. physician, 6th and Jersey.

KOCH WILLIAM. teamster; residence, Payson avenue, between 8th and 9th streets. He was born in Elverdisten,

near Hertford, Europe, August 3, 1847, and emigrated to America with his parents, landing at New Orleans in 1849, coming direct to Quincy. He married Miss Katie Ruff in Quincy, May 21, 1873. She was born in Quincy, Oct. 5, 1850. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. Is a member of Hara-gari Lodge No. 144, Oak Grove, No. 21 U. A. O. D., Fireman's Benevolent Association, Humboldt Lodge No. 61 A. O. U. W. Real and personal property estimated at \$4,000.

Koehler John, saloon, Broadway e of 18th.

Koemmann Frank, carpenter, 727 Jackson.

Koenig Chas. H. clerk, 724 Payson ave.

Koenig John G. T. clerk, 965 Jersey.

KOENIG JOSEPH. of Koenig & Weiler, carriage manufactures, corner of 6th and Kentucky streets; residence, 108 South 6th street; born near Strasburg, then France, now Germany, in 1839; located in Cincinnati in 1847, and in this city in 1855; married Frances Zeigler in 1853. She was born in same place. Have eight children: Lena, Louisa, John, Joseph, Rosa, Francis, Clara and Otto. They are members of the Catholic Church. In politics, Independent. Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of carriages, buggies and wagons.

Koenig Wm. cigar manufacturer, 827 Ohio.

Koenig Wm. laborer, 818 Washington.

Koettlers Adolph, carpenter, Washington w of 12th

Koettlers Bernard, laborer, Vine w of 10th.

Koettlers Joseph, cabinet maker, 1016 Vine.

Kohl Mrs. Catherine, widow, 437 Maiden Lane.

Kohl Nicholas, 11th bet Jersey and York.

Kohle Mrs. Margaret, 146 s 9th.

Kolker Adam, groceries, etc. 214 Kentucky.

KOLKER WILLIAM. general grocery, No. 300 Hampshire street; residence same; born in Germany in 1832; came to this county in 1853, and located in this city in 1854; married Miss Catherine Metzger in 1868. She was born in Germany, 1842. They have three children: Henry, Maria, and Ernest E. Are Catholics. He is a Democrat. He was City Collector in 1862; was elected Supervisor of the county in April, 1878; re-elected April, 1879. He has associated with him in business his brother, under the firm name of W. & A. Kolker.

Kollmann H. laborer, 706 Kentucky.

Kollmeyer John, cooper, 1113 Oak

KOMERSCHIED REV. NAZARIUS. guardian at St. Francis Church and St. Francis Convent, corner 18th and Vine streets.

KONANTZ ANTHONY (deceased); was born in Wittenburg, Germany, in 1808; came to United States and landed in New York; visited Louisville, New Orleans, Louisiana and St. Louis, and located in Quincy, spring of 1832. He married Harriet Schepperley in 1834. She was born in Baden, Germany, near the River Rhine, in 1815. They had thirteen children; ten living when he died in 1860, four of whom died since. William, Harriet, Amelia, Lizzie, Fanny, (now widow Zimmerman) and Henry, are living; are members of the Unitarian Church. Mrs. Harriett Konantz, his widow is a hale, hearty, active business woman; attends to her own collecting, banking, and the general management of her valuable property.

Konantz Edward A. harness maker, 1037 Jersey.

Konantz Mrs. Harriet, widow, 31 N. 5th.

Konantz Mrs. Paul, widow, 1037 Jersey.

KONANTZ PAUL, (deceased); residence of family corner 11th and Jersey Sts.; born in Hohenzollern, Germany, Aug. 16, 1811; came to United States in 1838, and located in Quincy; married Wilhelmina Schultheis, May 9, 1843. She was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1821. They have nine children: William H., Charles F. (dentist in St. Paul, Minn.), Wilhelmina, Hattie, John, Paul (in Rochester, N. Y.), Lizzie, Edward A., Adolph and Annie (and three deceased). They are members of the Presbyterian Church. He was in the grocery business two years, and in the wood business the balance of the time up to his death in January, 1877; was one of the organizers of the German Widows and Orphans' Aid Society.

KONATNZ WM. H., fine harness, 326 Maine street; residence 1037 Jersey street; born in Quincy in 1846; married Miss Louisa F. Harris (daughter of Joel Harris, of Quincy) in 1878. He has been in business five years. He has been master of Lambert Lodge No. 659, A. F. & A. M.; is member of Quincy Chapter, No. 5, Beasant Commander, No. 11, K. T.

Konefes Mrs. Christina, 935 Kentucky.

Konert Mrs. A. widow, 629 Walnut Alley.

Konig Mrs. —, widow, 11th n of Payson ave.

Koppert Henry, plasterer, cor. Hampshire and 24th.

Kordleman Charles, molder, 1134 Payson ave.

Kordsieman Fred, teamster, 825 Washington.

Koring August, laborer, 640 Washington.

Kortes Henry, laborer, 7th s of Jefferson.

Korte Mrs. Mena, widow, 1015 Kentucky.

Kortner Henry, cooper, 7th bet. Spring and Oak.

Kost John H. paper hanger, 101 e 5th.

Kosyan George, plasterer, 404 n 5th.

Kramer Mrs. Lizzie, widow, 824 Maine.

Krauman D. teamster, 11th n of Jefferson.

Krebbel Bernard, carpenter, Adams e of 10th.

Kreienberg Henry, laborer, Cherry, w of 10th.

Kreismann Fred, saloon keeper, 324 n 5th.

KREITZ JOHN B., saddles and harness, 504 Maine street; born in Prussia, 1842; came to Central America in 1843, and to Quincy in 1850, where his father, two sisters and two workmen died of cholera. He worked the farm which they owned, in 1854, and in 1855 went into the drug business, and in 1856 went as apprentice to the saddle and harness business, and worked one year for Bernard & Lockwood; in 1861 he arrived in San Francisco, and went mining at Shasta Mountain for a short time, then went to Jacksonville, Oregon; worked at his trade; then went teaming with six mules over the mountains to Creston City, Cal., at \$75 per month; returned to San Francisco, and worked at his trade until 1863, when he took a partner in business, whom he soon bought out; sold off his stock and started collar-making; for the best collar he took the first prize. In 1866 returned to Quincy and went into business with F. S. Scheiner, whom he bought out July 10, 1875. He has taken first prizes at all fairs since for light harness saddles and collar work. He married Miss Rose Merzmann in 1874. She was born in this city in 1852. Have one child, Cornelia. Are Roman Catholics. He is a Democrat.

KREITZ JOHN M., banker; residence, Oak, between 5th and 6th streets; son of Winend and Elizabeth Kreitz; was born in Germany, Sept. 25, 1835. They went to Central America in 1842; came to the United States in 1850, and settled in Quincy; was educated in St. Joseph University in Central America. He spent two years in farming; clerked in general merchandising four years; entered into partnership with Anton Binkert in same business seven years; was in the cigar business two years; was City Collector one year. In the fall of 1864, was elected Deputy Sheriff; filled the office for six years; was elected Sheriff and served two years, 1871 and 1872. He then went into the ice

business, in which he still has an interest; has been cashier of the Union Bank since 1876, in which he is a heavy stockholder. He married Mary P. Ohnemus, May 15, 1860. She was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1865. Have seven children: Elizabeth, Theresa, Josephine, Martha, Herman, William and Anna. Both members of the Catholic Church. Owns a fine residence and the Sherman House, corner of Vermont and Front streets; \$45,000 worth of real estate in connection with the ice business.

Kremer Andrew, carriage-smith, 611 Monroe.
Krethmeyer Robert, carpenter, 11th, n. of Jackson.
Kriegshauser Mrs., widow, 625 Madison.

KRIEGSHAUSER JACOB, stoves and tinware, 838 State residence same. He was born in Didesfeld Bairen, Europe, April 12, 1846, and emigrated to America with his mother and brothers and sisters, landing at New Orleans, La., 1859, coming direct to Quincy, meeting his father here; married Miss Theresa Werneth, at Quincy, Ill., Oct. 6, 1870. She was born in Forgenheim Baden, Europe, 1846, and emigrated to America with her parents, in 1855. Four children: Josephina, born Aug. 6, 1871; Frank Joseph, born May 19, 1873; Anna, born May 9, 1875, and Bertha, born Aug. 22, 1877. Religion, Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Is a member of the General Benevolent Association of Quincy. Real and personal property valued at \$500.

Kriner Mrs., groceries, etc., 635 Hampshire.

KRINS HERMAN H., groceries and saloon, 715 Oak; residence same. He was born in Nottuln, Regierungs-bezirk, Munster, Westphalia, Europe, May 3, 1832; emigrated to America, landing in Baltimore, in May, 1860; went to Cincinnati, Ohio; remained two months, and from there to Quincy, Ill., where he followed his trade of baker; stayed two months and went to Louisiana, Mo., where he worked nine months and returned to Quincy. He married Miss Maria Francisca Spoeler, at Quincy, May 21, 1863. She was born in Ramsdorf, Westphalia, Europe, Jan. 16, 1844, and came to the United States with her parents in July, 1844, landing at New Orleans and going direct to Quincy. Two children: Anton, born Feb. 9, 1864, and Dina Johanna, born Feb. 5, 1866. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat. He

was a soldier in the Kaiser Alexander Grenadier Regiment, at Berlin, Europe, from 1853 to 1858; was foreman in Brown's baker shop, in Quincy, Ill., for three years, and at Buehrer's bakery for three years; in 1867, opened a grocery store on 10th and Hampshire streets, continuing there for one year, then built his present store. Real and personal property valued at \$12,000.

KROLL JOHN R., merchant, 32 N. 9th; born in Germany, in 1833; came to this country in 1863; located in Cook Co., Ill.; married Charlotte Luetkemeyer in 1865. She was born in Prussia. Have one child: Walter. They attend the Baptist Church. He is Democrat in politics.

Kroner John, policeman, 1307 Vermont.
Krouer Joseph, laborer, 721 Adams.
Krueger Casper H., machinist, Washington, w. of 12th.
Krueger Henry, laborer, Jefferson, e. of 10th.
Kruiger Henry, laborer, 716 Adams.
Krull Wm. quarryman, 802 Jackson.
Krum John, laborer, cor. 10th and Chestnut.
Kromery Mrs. Margaret, widow, 426 State.
Krause Herman, laborer, 825 Jackson.
Krusemann Fred, laborer, 14th, s. of Ohio.

KUEHN LOUIS, Professor of music; residence, 832 Hampshire; born in Saxony, Germany, 1835; came to the United States in 1856; located in Chicago, then went to Dubuque, Ia., in 1857, to Indianapolis, Ind., 1859, remained one year, to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1860, remaining 9 years, and to Quincy in 1869. He married Miss Virginia Richmond in 1858. She was born in Philadelphia, July 25, 1810. She died Dec. 7, 1866, leaving three children: Louis, Carrie and Alvin. He married Miss Christian Braun, Feb. 6, 1868. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 6, 1846. They have two children: Edwin and Otto. He studied music in Europe and has been teaching since he came to the United States. He is professor of music in St. Francis' College, also in Chad-dock College. He is leader of Kuehn's brass, reed and string band, which he organized when he first came to this city.

KUHNENHOELTER SIMON, Pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Salem Church; residence corner 9th and State streets; was born in Lippe-Deimold, Germany, April 9, 1820; came to America in 1852; married Laura Meyers. She was born in same place Sept. 7, 1842. Mother of three children: Laura, Clara and Ada. For his

first wife he married Minnie Miller. The fruit of that marriage was one living child, Minnie (now Mrs. John Nolan). Has been pastor of this church since Aug. 11, 1860.

Kuhlmann John, molder, 1264 Vermont.
 Kuhn Mrs. Mary, O. & W. of 22d.
 Kull Gustav A. saddler, 1198 Broadway.
 Kunkel Mrs. Barbara, widow, 1022 Vermont.
 Kunkel Mrs. Elizabeth, 145 N. 9th.
 Kunkel Philip, 144 N. 9th.
 Kunkel Philip, cor. 15th and Spring.
 Kuntymeyer John, laborer, 824 Jackson.
 Kuppelmeyer John, carpenter, 25 S. 10th.

KURZ JOSEPH, saloon corner of 4th and Delaware streets; was born in Baden, Europe, Dec. 21, 1826; emigrated to America in June, 1853, landing at New York City; from there went to Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pa., remaining three years; then returned to Germany, remaining three months, after which he returned to America via New Orleans, La.; from there to Quincy, Ill., where he married Miss Walburga Weisenhorn on June 4, 1857. She was born in Baden, Europe, Oct. 29, 1834. Shortly after their marriage they returned to Mauch Chunk, Pa., and remained there ten years; then returned to Quincy, Ill., where he followed his profession of butcher for one year. Three children: Joseph, aged 20 years; Alfred, 17 years, and Wilhelm, 13 years. Mr. Kurz served under Leopold, Grosz-Herzog of Baden, in artillery brigade, during 1847-48, taking part in two battles; has held the office of Tax Collector for several years; was elected Justice of the Peace in Mauch Chunk, Pa.; served as President of the Brewers and Distillers' Association of Quincy, Ill., from 1874 till '76. Roman Catholic. Democrat. Real and personal property valued at \$11,000.

Kuter John, 533 York.

L

Laacke Joseph, 65 S. 7th.
 Lange Geo. J. hats, caps, etc., 415 Hampshire.
 Laake Henry, laborer, 619 Jersey.
 Laake Wm. carpenter, 808 Jackson.
 Lacey S. laborer, Lind e of 9th
 Lacy Mrs. Catherine, 10th n of Lind.
 Ladd Channcey, salesman, 207 Jersey.

LAGEMAN & BRO., dry goods and groceries, 837 and 839 State street; residence same. Henry was born in 1842, in Germany, and Louis was born in 1846, in St. Louis. They located in Quincy in 1849.

They are the only sons of Herman and Elizabeth Lageman. Henry married Maggie Steine in 1875. She was born in St. Louis. Louis married Caroline Naderhoff in 1876. She was born in this county in 1854. They have three children: Henry, Louis and Arthur. Henry was City Clerk in 1872-73; was elected Supervisor in 1876, and re-elected in 1877; was Chief Engineer of Fire Department in 1870-72. They are active, energetic young business men.

Lageman Mrs. Mary E. 154 S. 9th.
 Lahrman Wm. te mater, 1624 Vermont.

LAIRD BROS., proprietors of the Adelphia Theater, 316 Hampshire street. This is conducted as a first-class Variety Theater.

Lake Henry, teamster, 1013 Maine.
 Lake Herman, 1102 Hampshire.
 Lake Mrs. Jane, widow, 58 S. 7th.
 Lakey L. F. pattern maker, 521 Ohio.
 Lambert Rodney, 205 York.
 Lammering Beruard, plasterer, 630 Ohio.
 Lammers Henry, groceries, cor. 8th and Kentucky.
 Lammers John, molder, Kentucky e of 18th.
 Lampe Henry, laborer, 202 S. 8th.

LAMPE JOHN A., saloon and ten-pin alley, corner of 9th and Maine; was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1842; came to Quincy with his parents in 1843. He married Elizabeth Hartman in 1867. She was born in Germany. They have two children: Johnnie and Emma. They are members of St. Boniface Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. He has been in business since 1867.

Landrum Jesse, constable, 722 York.
 Landwehr Mrs. Annie, 269 S. 9th.
 Landwehr G. cooper, Washington bet. 8th and 9th.
 Landwehr Geo. painter, 172 S. 6th.
 Landwehr J. cigar manf. 645 Madison.
 Landwehr Louisa, painter, 57 S. 6th.
 Lane Mrs. Julia, widow, 150 N. 5th.
 Langdon Mrs. James, cor. 16th and Hampshire.

LANGDON ADDISON L. was born in New Haven, Conn., in the year 1842. He came to Chicago with his parents about the year 1846, in which city he spent the earlier years of his life. Upon the opening of the Douglas University he entered one of the first classes, but remained only a short time; afterward he entered the Kimball Seminary, in Rockford, Ill., and left that educational institution, at the age of 15 years, to pursue a course at the Bryant & Stratton College, in Chicago; soon after this he associated himself with his father in the business

of manufacturing wood type and other printers' machinery and material; soon after the death of his father, which occurred in 1857, he came to Quincy and became associated with his brother in the publication of the *Whig* newspaper, and he continued his connection with that establishment until 1867, when he withdrew his interest and entered the service of the United States, in the Internal Revenue department, receiving his appointment under Abraham Lincoln; in 1871 he established the *Quincy Commercial Review*, of which paper he is still proprietor. During the past fifteen or twenty years Mr. Langdon has compiled and published four directories of the city of Quincy, six different histories of the city, and one of the towns of Adams county. He was for twelve years Secretary of the Adams county central Republican committee; served for nine years as Oil Inspector of the city; is now Secretary of the Gem City Telegraph Institute, United States Internal Revenue Gauger, and publisher of the *Review*. Mr. Langdon, during the past ten years, has received many offers of positions on the metropolitan press; but he seems wedded to the Gem City, of which he has written many columns of praise.

Lange August, laborer, 1008 State.

Lange Mrs. Louisa, Monroe w of 15th.

Laoge William, 809 Ohio.

Lanefng Henry, bachelor, 20 N. 9th.

Larken Michael, molder, 710 Jersey.

LARKWORTHY W. B. (Larkworthy & Burge) contractors, carpenters, and builders, Vermont, between 4th and 5th streets; residence, 505 Lind; born in Devonshire, England, 1827; located in Canada in 1845, and in Quincy, 1861. He married Ann Penhale, 1847. She was born in England. They have two children, Mary A. and Francis G. Are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a Republican, Mason and K. T.; was Alderman of the 1st Ward 1873-4. He is stockholder in the Q., M. & P. R. R. Co.; also a charter member of the Quincy Building Association, and one of the Directors of it. His firm built the new Court House in Quincy, and of Davis county, Iowa, the Tremont House, and many other large blocks in Quincy.

Larrup Mrs. widow, 720 Kentucky.

Laughlin Thos. B. agent P. O. D. 1108 Hampshire.

Lauter Philip D. cashier, 104 N. 12th

Lawrence Geo. W. carpenter, 703 Broadway.

Lebrick George, 23 S. 3d.

LEE ISAAC S., (of Lee & Lehnerts) Land and Emigration Company; office corner 6th and Hampshire; residence, 918 Hampshire; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1836; located in Quincy in 1844. He married Miss Anna La Rue 1873. She was born in Barry, Ill. They have two children, Edward and Frederick. Members of the Baptist Church. Democrat, in politics. He is a son of the Rev. Andrew Lee, of Westmoreland county, Va., who was a member of the old Lee family of that State. He was elected Police Magistrate in Quincy, 1873, and served out his term. He traveled for some time; returned, and established the Land and Emigration office in 1878, for sale of railroad lands, west and south, and general transportation office. They guarantee all titles of land they handle.

Lehbrink Charles, teamster, 1021 Kentucky.

Lehbrink Fred, salesman, 920 Spring.

LEHNERTS JOHN P., (of Lee & Lehnerts) Land and Emigration; office, corner 6th and Hampshire; residence, 317 N. 5th street; born in Loraine, France, Oct. 27, 1827; came to the United States in 1852; went to Wisconsin, and located in St. Louis, then in Alton, Ill., and in Quincy, 1858; married May Uhrbach, in 1861. She was born in Germany. They have five children: Louisa F., George F., John J., Fred. P., and Frank. He is a member of the Druids, and a Democrat. He is a linguist—speaking several languages—which especially qualifies him for his present position. He and his partner, Mr. Lee, control large tracts of railroad lands, which they can sell at shaded figures, and guarantee all their titles.

Lebrluk Henry, molder, 518 Maiden Lane.

LEIFHELM MRS. HENRY. liquors, 21 S. 7th street; residence, same; born in Prussia, Germany, in 1828; came to the United States in 1855. She married Mr. Henry Leifhelm, 1855. She has four children: Henry, Charles, Herman, and Dora. They are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Leifhelm died July 13, 1878. She has continued the business since.

LEININGER JOHN, dry goods and groceries, corner of Lind and 10th street; residence same; born in Germany, 1824; came to the United States in 1853, and located in Quincy; married Katherina Theuse in 1860. She was born in Germany

Their children are: George, Mary, Rose, Christine, Louisa, Nick, and Caroline. Are members of the Lutheran Church. He has been in business in Quincy twelve years, having traveled over many of the Western States before he located in Quincy.

Leipold Henry, groceries, cor. 5th and Maiden Lane.

Leipold Isadore, saloon, 507 Hampshire.

Leipold Sebastian, 421 Maiden Lane.

Lemley Chas. F. grocer, 22 S. 3d.

Lemley Geo. W. hardware, 1216 Hampshire.

Lemley Joseph F. 1480 Hampshire.

Lemley Robert D. 1476 Hampshire.

Lennert John, stoves, etc., 918 Maine.

Lenz Mrs. Mary C. widow, 12 S. 10th.

Leonard Mrs. Margaret, 82½ Maine.

Lepper Lawrence, teamster, cor. 10th and Washington.

Leppert Chas. cooper, 818 Washington.

LESEM ISAAC, (of Isaac Lesem & Bros.) wholesale dry goods and notions, southwest corner of 3d and Hampshire streets; residence, 400 Jersey.

Lesem Max A. (Lesem Bro. & Co.) 712 Broadway.

Lesem Mrs. Rebecca, 94 N. 5th.

LESEM SAMUEL. Few young men in the country illustrate more fully than Mr. Samuel Lesem that real honor lies in acting well one's part. He was born in Glasgow, Howard county, Mo., and received his education in the public schools of Quincy, Ill. He is now twenty-eight years old. His success in life is clearly attributable to the double advantage of excellent natural gifts, and an early employment in business affairs. In his fifteenth year he was received into the banking house of Henry T. J. Ricker, of Quincy, where his capacity and skill soon developed themselves, and he advanced so rapidly that he achieved the highest position in the establishment, and maintained it with signal credit to himself and satisfaction to his employer until, in 1868, he was obliged to resign on account of failing health. He then went on a tour through the Rocky Mountains, in company with Gen. Sickles and Col. Fred Grant, for the purpose of locating a line of narrow gauge railroad, and returning home invigorated in health he was made Deputy City Collector, in which capacity he collected nearly \$200,000 for the city. When only eighteen years old he embarked in the insurance business on his own account, and found little difficulty in demonstrating that there are few quarters where one can pick up 145 pounds of humanity that can

accomplish as much in the way of soliciting. His marked success in this field brought him promotion, and in 1872 he found himself a special agent for the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, of California, being then actually the youngest special agent in the country. The next year the Republicans of Quincy made him their candidate for City Treasurer, and though his party was in a hopeless minority in the city, he had the satisfaction of polling a heavy balance over the average of his ticket. In 1874 he was appointed special agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of New York, for the Western States, which position he filled with great acceptance till some time in 1875, when he engaged in banking business, acting in the capacity of cashier. Mr. Lesem is a young man of more than ordinarily fine address, and with a decided leaning to all public enterprises that tend to the elevation of the public taste. This was illustrated some two or three years ago when, largely through his instrumentality, a series of open air concerts was inaugurated in the beautiful park in the business center of Quincy, and which have ever since been continued through the summer season. He was a prime mover also in peopling the park with squirrels, rabbits, and feathered songsters, an innovation in which the citizens have ever since taken a special pride. At the annual session of the United States Supreme Lodge of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid, held in July, 1878, he was made Supreme Conductor, which position he still holds. He has, in fact, achieved a creditable, indeed, an enviable, business and social success in life, though yet under 30, and has before him the entire period of activity in which men ordinarily make their mark in the world.

Letton R. E. pianos, etc. 215 Hampshire.

Letton T. P. painter, 911 Spring.

Levi E. 619 Spring.

LEVI GUSTAV, retired; residence 708 Broadway; born in Baden near Lake Constance, in 1834; came to United States, 1852, and located in Buffalo, N. Y.; came to Quincy in 1856; married Henrietta Lesem in 1859. She was born in Bavaria in 1838. Have eight children: Alexander, Jennie, Moses, Samuel, Fannie, Isaac, Joseph and Harry. They are members of the Hebrew Congregation. Democrat in politics. Was

elected Supervisor at large in 1875; was member of the Board of Education from 1874 to 1876; was President of the German-American Bank which was opened in 1877. He retired from the banking business, closing up his accounts and paying all claims in full. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Druids, Knights of Honor, A. O. U. W., I. O. M. A., I. O. B. B., K. S. B. and Free Sons of Israel.

Levi Mrs. Helen, widow, 151 N. 4th.
 Levy J. D. wholesale clothing, 104 N. 8th.
 Lewis Chas A. clerk, Maine e of 25th.
 Lewton Allen, cor. 6th and Maple.
 Leyhe Capt. Wm. cor. 2d and Ohio.
 Libby Capt. Byron, 5th n of Sycamore.
 Lichtendahl Mrs. Catherine, 828 Maine.
 Lickel John C. H. laborer, 627 Monroe.
 Liebel Michael, porter, 10th n of Vine.
 Liehmann Mrs. Mary, groceries, 13 S. 6th.

LIESE REV. SIMON. Pastor of St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of York and 9th streets; residence, same. He was born in Germany, 1822; came to this country and located in St. Louis, 1849. He studied in Missouri, and was ordained in this city, 1852; married Miss Minnie Waldecker, same year. She was born in Germany in 1826. Their children are: Meta, Simon, Minnie, John, Amanda, Augustus and Paul. He administers to about four hundred communicants.

Liesen Bernard, clerk, Payson ave, e of 7th.
 Liesen Wm. laborer, 712 Payson ave.
 Lilleman Henry, molder, 1141 Washington.
 Lindeman Theo. salesman, 1007 State.
 Linneman August, laborer, 1109 Washington.
 Linneman Leopold, brick layer, 1115 Washington.
 Lippocott Mrs. Hannah, 309 N 5th.
 Little Chas. clerk C. B. & Q. R. R. 1028 Hampshire.
 Littlefield E. 412 York.
 Lock John, blacksmith, 1221 Hampshire.

LOCK WILLIAM, butcher; residence 1246 Hampshire street; born in Germany, July 5, 1841; came to the United States and located in Quincy, 1848; married Miss Anna Otto, Jan. 7, 1863. She was born in Germany, 1839. They have two children living, George and Eddy. Are Lutherans. He is a Democrat. He was foreman of No. 3 engine in the Fire Department, and has been a member for twenty years.

Lock Ernst, cistern cleaver, 5th near Ohio.
 Locke Mrs. Eva M. 8th a of Washington.
 Locke Wm. F. blacksmith, 8th bet. Washington and Jefferson.
 Lockwood Robt. book keeper, 702 Vermont.

Lockwood, Wm. R. justice of the peace 702 Vermont.

Loehr Anton, St. Louta, Mo.
 Loesch Mrs. Agnes, widow, 923 Jersey.
 Logan Samuel, laborer, 1217 Maine.

LOHAUS & HEIDEMANN, wood yard, corner of 8th and Oak. Mr. Heidemann was born in Germany in 1826; came to the United States in 1846; lived two years east; moved to St. Louis and lived there seven years; then located in Quincy, where he has been since. He was married twice; had four children by his first wife and one by his second. Mr. Lohaus married his daughter. They are Catholics. The childrens names are: Annie, William, Lizzie, John and Mary. They keep all kinds of fuel on hand for their customers.

Lohaus Joseph, harness maker, cor. 12 h and Spring.
 Lohman Fred, laborer, Jefferson e of 9th.
 Lohmann J. G. Payson ave. e of 6th.
 Lohmeyer Ernst D. cooper, 833 State.
 Lomelino Mrs. Catherine, 815 Maine.
 Long David, contractor, 179 N. 7th.
 Long Enoch, 179 N. 9th.
 Long Mrs. Harriet, 136 N. 7th.
 Long Mrs. Jane, cor. 5th and Oak.
 Long Mrs. Kate, widow, 638 York.
 Long Primus, laborer, 521 Madison.

LONG ROBERT (deceased); born in Ireland; came to the United States when young and located in Quincy, 1837; married Harriet Bittleston, Dec. 24, 1849. She was born in the neighborhood of London, England. He died April 8, 1870, leaving two children, Robert and Harriet. The latter is married. Robert is cultivating his farm near this city. Mrs. Long is like most of her country people, pleasant, sociable, charitable and kind hearted, a devoted parent and a good neighbor. She is comfortably provided for.

Long Mrs. Sarah, widow, 131 Vermont.
 Long Mrs. Susan, 27th, near Broadway.
 Long Wm., 152 N. 7th.

LONGRESS JOHN, blacksmith, 230 Main street, residence 209 S. 3d street; was born in Culpeper county Va. in 1838; moved to Hannibal Mo. same year with his parents. He learned his trade there and married Matilda Spencer in 1852; moved to Quincy in 1860 where he has worked steadily at his trade. Mrs. Longress was born in Missouri. They have seven children: Jesse, Emily, Eliza, Erianna, Virginia, William and the baby. They are Baptists.

He is Republican in politics. He is a reliable and competent blacksmith and horse-shoer. Jobbing of all kinds in his line.

Lonnemann Henry, laborer, 639 Jackson.

Lonnemann Henry, laborer, 822 Kentucky.

LORCH CHARLES, groceries and notions, southwest corner State and 11th; residence 12th and Jefferson; born in Waldbrod, Regierungs bezirk, Kaln, Europe, Jan. 8, 1844, and emigrated to America in 1859, landing in New York City. From there he went to Bellevue, Jackson county, Iowa, and there enlisted in May 1861 in the 5th Iowa Inf., Co. I, serving until 1864 when he was honorably discharged. He took part in twelve battles, and was wounded in the right leg at the siege of Vicksburg, and now draws a pension. He married Miss Lena Eckstein at St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1867. She was born in Heghin-gen, Prussia, June 18, 1848, and came to America in 1865, landing at New York City, from there going to St. Louis, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Lorch came to Quincy, Ills., in 1874. Two children: Carrie, aged eleven years, and Ida, two years. Religion, Protestant. Politics, Republican. Property valued at \$400.00.

LORD JOSEPH E., spring bed manufacturer, 528 Maine; born in Hancock county, Ills., in 1842; moved to this city in 1861. Enlisted in 47th Regt. Ills. Inf. Co. C, 1864; served to close of the war. Established his present business in 1868, his father assisting him until his death, in 1875; married Miss Anna August Mead in 1874. She was born in Augusta, Hancock county, Ills., in 1845. They have one child, Mary E., born in 1875. Members of Presbyterian church. Republican. He has a diploma and medal from the World's fair at Philadelphia, for the best metallic bug proof spring bed.—If you want a good one send in your order.

LOSEN BARNEY, saloon 11 North 6th street; born in Germany in 1851; came to United States in 1866 and located in Quincy; clerked in grocery for a while; went to Denver, Col., in 1870 and over the Rocky mountains; returned to Quincy in fall of 1872; visited Europe and remained there one year, returned 1873; went into business again in Quincy in 1874; sold out and went to California, overland, visiting

Los Angeles; remained there one year; returned to Quincy, thence to Philadelphia and Camden N. J. In the fall of 1876 again visited Europe and returned in 1878 to Quincy, where he went into business and has been since, as proprietor of a first class saloon, at the above number.

LOVEJOY GEORGE C., assistant yard master, C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., residence, Southern Hotel; was born in Adams county in 1844, (is son of John Lovejoy, one of Adams county's oldest settlers. He located here in 1835). He went to N. Y. in 1852 and located in Dutchess county, enlisted in Co. H. 7th Regt. N. J. Inf., Aug. 27, 1861; served in the Army of the Potomac until discharged, Oct. 10, 1864, when he returned to Adams county, locating at Coatsburg in 1865. He moved to Quincy, 1876. He married Miss Elenora C. White, Oct. 12, 1871. She was born in Honey Creek, Adams county, in 1854, and died Aug. 20, 1874, leaving one child, William F. Mr. Lovejoy is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Lovely Wm, teamster, 10th s of York.

LUBBE A. J., drygoods, 729 Hampshire street; residence same; born in Vechta Oldenburg, Germany, in 1822; came to United States and located in Quincy in 1845; married Elizabeth Sanders in 1849. She was born in Hildesheim, Hanover. They have five children deceased and seven living: Joseph, Frank, Aloysius, Martin, August, Anna and Godehard. They are members of the Catholic church. Democrat in politics. He has been in the same business since 1847 in Quincy, and is one of the oldest and most substantial business men in Quincy.

Lubbe Bernard, groceries etc. 48 N. Front.

Lubbers Wm., 648 Washington.

Lubbing Bernard, laborer, Lind w of 12th.

Lubbing L., laborer, 152 S. 7th.

Lubker Henry, laborer, 11th s of Washington.

Lubker Herman, lime burner, Ohio, w of 14th.

Lubker Mrs. Mary, widow, Ohio, w of 14th.

Lucering Mrs. Helen, 11th, n of Hampshire.

Lucie D. J., lamps, oils, etc., 725 Maine.

Luck Mrs. Louisa, widow, 146 S. 9th.

Ludwig John M., book keeper 927 Ohio.

Ludwig Lawrence, laborer, 917 State.

Locken Henry, laborer, 639 Jackson.

Luering John A., laborer, Vine, e of 13th.

Lugering Bernard, cooper, 197 N 10th.

Luther A. L., saloon, cor. 4th and Oak.

Lutkenholder Philip, laborer, 271 S. 9th.

Luttenberger Mrs. Margaret, cor. 8th and Hampshire.
Luttrell C. J., music teacher, Hampshire s. of 20th.

LUTZ FREDERICK, meat market, north west corner 10th and Oak streets; residence Spring between 18th and 20th; born in Germany in 1842; came to United States in 1765; located in Philadelphia; traveled through the country, visiting many points, until 1868, when he located in Quincy, and started the business he is now engaged in. He married Miss Caroline Riehn in Oct., 1869. She was born in Germany. They have children: Frederick, Lena, Charles, Louisa, and Henry. He is a Democrat. He has been in business in present location since 1870, and has a well established trade.

Laxton F. G. groceries, etc. cor. 3d and Vermont.
Lyford F. W. farmer, 308 N. 6th.
Lyman Joseph, carpenter, 712 Vermont.
Lyman Mrs. Margaret, widow, 205 Spring.
Lynda D. E. druggist, 401 Elm.
Lyon W. F. M. driver Am. Ex. Co.
Lyons Wm. baggageman, 227 Maple.

Mc

McAffee Dickerson, book-keeper, 18th, s. of Vermont.
McAffee John, stock dealer, Broadway, w. of 22d.
McAltee Mrs. Lizzie, 113 Vermont.
McBain Hugh, Chestnut, w. of 22d.
McCabe Mrs. Nora, widow, 930 Vine.
McCamey Geo. laborer, Madison, e. of 5th.
McCann Barney, 814 Washington.
McCann Franklin M. 1668 Maine.
McCann W. D. (Bernard & McCann), 1668 Maine.
McCarty Mrs. Augusta, cor. 2d and Elm.
McClanahan John, painter, 207 Spring.
McClellan Wm. A. laborer, 702 Kentucky.
McClintick Daniel, nurseryman, cor. 25th and Hampshire.
McClintick Mr. — huckster, 64 York.

McCLINTICK W. L., grain buyer; office, Hampshire street, between 7th and 8th; residence, 25th, between Hampshire and Maine; born in Montgomery county, Ky., in 1817; located in Putnam county, Ind., in 1890, and in Quincy in 1835; married Margaret Thomas in 1845. She was born in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1824. They have five children: Shelby, Robert, Lucy, Daniel, and Ann. He is a Republican. He has been in the grain business since 1868; was in the plumbing and gas-fitting business up to that time. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

McCloskey Mrs. Julia, widow, 912 Vine.
McClure Chas. P. book-keeper, 211 N. 4th.
McComb Frank, clerk, cor. 11th and Jefferson.

McCONR ROBERT, lumber dealer, 181 South 6th street; residence, corner of Jefferson and 14th; born in Mercer county, Pa., in 1813; located in Quincy in 1839; married Ann Eliza Crane in 1846. She was born in Connecticut in 1825. Four children: Alice, Charles, Frank and Henry. They are members of the Union Congregational Church. Republican. He has been in the lumber business sixteen years, and has on hand at all times a general assortment of lumber, shingles, etc.

McConnell John, 5th, n. of Cedar.
McConnell Joseph, Sr. contractor, 5th, n. of Cedar.

McCONNELL WILLIAM A., contractor; residence, 5th street, north of Cedar; born in Mount Olives, N. J., Sept. 1, 1850, and came to Quincy in 1862. He has been connected with contracting on his own account since 1873. He secured the contract for the improvement of Washington Square in 1874; also the pavements around the new court house in 1878, and thirteen and a half blocks of sewerage in Quincy the same year. He was awarded the contract by the United States Government to construct dams on Gilbert's Island, Mo., thirteen miles below Hannibal, January, 1879, thirteen bidders being against him. He is now actively engaged in the execution of the work. He is an active, energetic young man of integrity and ability in his field of labor.

McCormick Mrs. Susan, 2d, n. of Vermont.

McCORMICK W. R., photographer, 423 Hampshire street; was born in St. Louis county, Mo., in 1832; moved to Marion county, Mo., in 1834, then to Lewis county in 1849; moved to this county in 1861. He has been in his present business since 1863. He married Miss Agnes F. Colley in 1854. She was born in Lewis county, Mo., in 1836. Their children are Harry M., Charley C., and Gertie May. He is Outer Guard of the Knights of Pythias; also a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the U. A. O. D. He is an accomplished artist in his business.

McCoy Robt. lumber merchant, cor. 30th and Broadway.
McCullough Robt. F. postal clerk, 304 Spring.
McDade James, carpenter, 327 York.

McDADE CAPT JOHN A., ice merchant; houses, two miles north to the

city, on Quincy Bay; residence, 823 Maine street; born in Paris, Ky., and came to Quincy in 1834; married Jane Leonard in 1856. She was born in Ireland. He was Chief of Police two terms; last term ended in 1876. He served in the Mexican War in 1846-48; served one year first, then re-enlisted for the war; was Lieutenant of Co. A, Santa Fe battalion; was mustered out at Independence, Mo. He is a Democrat. Has been in the ice business since 1864, and is increasing his capacity this year one-half; to 8,000 tons. He deals wholesale exclusively.

McDade John G. painter, 74 N. 3d.

McDevitt George, brick maker, cor. 12th and York.

McDoel W. H. agt. H. & St Joe R. R. cor. 16th and Hampshire.

McDonald Chas. molder, 314 S. 6th.

McDonald Edward, laborer, 233 N. 11th.

McDonald Michael, policeman, 200 N. 7th.

McDonald Patrick, laborer, 9th, s of Vine.

McDonald Thos. clerk, 31 N. 12th.

McDowell Mrs. Harriet, 1016 Spring.

McElroy Silas, teamster, Vine, s of 9th.

McFadon Mrs. A. Maine, e of 14th.

McFADON WILLIAM, Attorney at Law; office, southeast corner of 5th and Maine streets; residence, 1637 Hampshire.

McFarland Bernard, molder, 3d. n of Washington.

McGarr Robt. carpenter, Chestnut, w of 14th.

McGIRR REV. PETER, pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church, corner of 8th and Maine; residence, same. He was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, 1833, and located in this county in 1848. His preparatory studies were pursued in the College of the Holy Cross, near Worcester, Mass., and his theological studies in Grand Seminary, of St. Sulpice, near Montreal, Canada. He was ordained at the cathedral in Alton, Ill., in 1861, and took charge of the congregation at Pittsfield, Pike county, Ill., immediately, and assumed charge of St. Peter's in this city in 1862, which he has ministered to since. He is loved by his congregation, to whose care he has devoted the best days of his life. He is respected by all.

McGrath James, Payson ave. bet. 6th and 7th.

McGraw John C. chief of police, 524 York.

McGuire Mrs. J. M. boarding, 65 N. 6th.

McGuire John, stone mason, 5th, s of Ohio.

McIntosh Mrs. Sallie, 717 York.

McIntyre George, boarding, e of 30th.

McKen John S. architect, 395 N. 5th.

McKeon John, farmer, Lind, w of 4th.

McKinney Mrs. Sarah, 642 Ohio.

McLauhan John, cabinet maker, 510 Spring.

McLEAN E. H., grocery saloon, corner 5th and Oak; residence, same. He is a native of Quincy; born in 1849; married Miss Annie J. Bunsa, November, 1872. She was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1852. They have one child, Alice, born Feb. 24, 1874. He has been in business since April, 1875. He is a member of the Board of Fire Engineers, and one of the trustees of the Firemen's Benevolent Association. He is second assistant engineer in the Fire Department, and has been a fireman ten years. He carries a good stock of groceries and liquors.

McMahan M s. M. J. widow, 34 S. 3d.

McMahan Mrs. Maggie, 229 Vermont.

McMahan, Mrs. E. F. 24th, s of Maine.

McMurray Aaron, attorney at law, 601 Lind.

McNeill Edw. rd, teamster, 1249 Hampshire.

McNeill John, carpenter, 508 Jackson.

McNulty Mrs. Annie, 638 Spruce.

McVay Michie, fruit dealer, 4th, s of State.

McVay Wm. 4th, bet. State and Ohio.

Macfall Thomas W. attorney at law, 1213 Maine.

Mack Mrs. Anna, 7th, n of Lind.

Macker George, 923 Spruce.

MACKOY, T. J., tobacco manufacturer, corner 5th and Ohio; born in Quincy, in 1846; married Miss Susan Harris in 1878. She was born in Hannibal, Mo., in 1854. He was in the lumber and stock business—shipping stock. He has been Superintendent of the Empire Tobacco Works for Harris, Beebe & Co., for several years. He is now running the concern on his own account; the capacity of the factory is 2,750,000 pounds per year, that was the product 1877; money value of which was \$1,750,000, upon which they paid the government revenue of \$750,000; employed about 800 hands, at an average weekly wages of \$2,500, not including foreman or clerks. The brand of this vast concern is known all over the western country, from the pineries to the gulf; used 4,000,000 pounds of leaf last year, and manufactured for government contract this season (1878), 200,000 pounds for army use.

MACKOY T. L., insurance agent, 411 Hampshire; was born in Mason county, Ky., 1809; moved to Cairo, Ill., 1838; went to St. Louis, 1841, and located in this city, 1844; went into mercantile business—pork packing and stock-dealing. He married

Miss Pauline Donovan, 1829. She was born in Mason county, Ky., in 1812. Their children are: America A., Louratta R., H. Elizabeth, William H., James M., and Thomas J. Mrs. Mackoy died 1850. In 1854 he married Eliza E. See. She was born in Tennessee. He has been captain of a steamboat on the Mississippi river, Deputy Sheriff in Cairo, Ill., and Justice of the Peace. He lay for dead six hours in 1866, in Atchison, Kan., after having been thrown from a buggy, and he carries a deep dent in his head from it now.

He wrote the article which appeared in the Quincy *Whig*, advocating the propriety of building the branch of the Northern Cross Railroad, which is now the main line of the C., B. & Q. to Galesburg from Quincy.

The publication of the article resulted in the call of a meeting and the awakening of an interest that culminated in the construction of the road. He assisted Engineer Smith in locating much of the line, and labored zealously to secure stock and advance it, not only talking but working for planting the nucleus of that great enterprise.

Maertz Chas. cor. 4th and Elm.
Magabey James R. 1100 Vermont.
Magnus Louis, butcher, 145 S. 6th.
Magnusson Alof, organ manufacturer, 132 S. 5th.
Magruder Mrs. Caroline, 208 N. 5th.
Magruder Kate, widow, 9th, s of Elm.
Mahoney Miss Kate, dressmaker, 357 Vermont.
Mahoney Wm. carriage smith, 10 N. 8th.
Mair Landalln, wagon maker, Broadway, e of 18th.
Maloney Thomas, blacksmith, 68 S. 8th.
Maloney Thomas, laborer, 250 N. 6th.
Mangel Christ, laborer, 1245 Hampshire.
Mangel Henry, laborer, 1245 Hampshire.
Manger Emil, gardner, cor. 8th and Sycamore.
Manley Lorenz, engineer, 102 1/2 Broadway.
Mann Geo. C. bookbinder, 10th, n of Cherry.
Manning John, brick mason, 38 S. 12th.
Mausfeld Charles, laborer, 11th, s of Jefferson.
Manson Edward E. groceries, etc., Maine, e of 16th.
Marck Herman, carpenter, 12th, n of 9th.
Marcy Frederick V. attorney at law, 218 York.
Marfeld Bernard, laborer, 7th, n of Cherry.
Markham Mrs. Sarah, Elm, e of 10th.
Mark Mrs. L. E. widow, 403 Broadway.
Markus John A. 1230 Hampshire.
Markus John W. laborer, 1226 Hampshire.
Markword Mrs. H. cor. 7th and Chestnut.
Marsh Wm. attorney at law, 277 N. 5th.
Marshall Geo. tobacconist, Oak, e of 18th.
Maraton Mrs. Ann, 100 N. 3d.
Martin Hiram G. carpenter, 1031 Hampshire.
Martin Wm. H. foreman, 130 S. 3d.
Martin Wm. J. teamster, 1013 Spring.
Mas Henry, laborer, 9th s of Maple

Mason Miss Amanda, 1004 Maine
Mason Z. P. 508 Vermont.
Massman Henry, bricklayer, 162 N. 11th

MAST CASPER, retired; residence, corner 7th and Kentucky streets; born in Baden, Germany, July 6, 1816; located in Quincy, 1835. At that time there were only about 500 inhabitants, and but one brick house in it. He married Rosana Dold, Feb. 22, 1841. She was born in Baden, Germany, in 1818. Had five children, three living: Maria A. (now Mrs. Joseph Heckle), Christian F., and Victoria R. (now Mrs. Ben Heckle.) They are members of the Catholic Church, and Democrats. He followed farming in Melrose township twenty-five years, and retired in 1860. He has acquired, by honest labor, a comfortable competency, and lives a quiet life, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, loved and respected by all; a devoted servant of the Lord.

Mast Frank T. carpenter, Vine, w of 22d.
Mast Henry, molder, 1014 Ohio.
Mast J. & J. groceries etc. 800 Maine.
Matbes Joseph, groceries, cor. 8th and Kentucky.
Max Benjamin, laborer, Lind, w of 24th
Mayback Michael, plasterer, 12th, n of Washington.
Mayo E. C. teamster, 10th, w of Maple.
Meeker Daniel, 908 Ohio.
Meeker Conrad, teamster, Spring, w of 12th
Meehan John, teamster, 10th, s of Chestnut.
Mebaffy John, gardner, Maine, e of 34th.
Mehrmann C. butcher, 727 Washington.
Meierand Mrs. Anna, Monroe, w of 11th.
Meinere Henry, 1124 Vermont.
Mel Barney, carpenter, cor. 24th and Chestnut.

MEISE AUGUST P., barber, north-west corner of 8th and State streets; residence, same. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., April 3, 1853, and remained in that city till he was 14 years of age; then came to Quincy, following his profession of barber. He married Miss Mary Yockum, in Quincy, Oct. 19, 1873. She was born in Quincy, Ill., in February, 1853. Had three children: Isabella, born July 25, 1854; John, born June 21, 1856, and Wilhelmina, born Aug. 25, 1857. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democratic. Is a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Quincy. Property, real and personal, valued at \$800.

Meisser Henry, 312 N. 5th.

MELLEN WILDER J., manufacturer of school furniture, 34 N. 6th street,

opposite the post-office; residence, 530 York street; born in Prescott, Mass., 1811; came to Quincy in 1838, and went into the chair-making and painting business, which he continued until 1849, when he went into the planing mill business; made sashes, doors, blinds, etc.; was burnt out in 1865. He rebuilt, sold out in 1868, and commenced his present business. He married A. K. Van-Doorn, in 1838. She died in 1844, leaving two children, Jane and Abbie E. The latter married B. H. Crane, now of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. He married Lucy Brown, 1854. They have two children: John K. and Lucius W. Are members of the Union Congregational Church, and Republican.

Menke Alvis, clerk, 100 Oak.

Menke August, grocer, 11th, bet. Elm and Lind.

MENKE B. H., grocery and provisions, corner of 5th and Locust; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1850; came to the United States with his parents, and located in Lee county, Iowa; and then in Quincy, in 1867; married Miss Mary A. Holtkamp, in 1874. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856. They have one child, Joseph H., born in 1875. They are members of the Catholic Church. He has been in business since the spring of 1878.

Menke E. H., stonecutter, 925 Payson ave.

MENKE FREDERICK W. (of F. W. M. & Co.), contractors for cut and machine sawed lime and sand stone; office and yard on Front, between State and Ohio; residence 925 Payson ave.; born in Westphalia, Prussia, 1832; came to United States and Quincy, in 1852; married Louise Wulmeyer in 1856. She was born same place, in 1837. Six children: Amelia G., William H., Edward, Anna, John W., and Fred C. Members of Lutheran Church. Republican. He has been a member of the City Council from the 4th Ward since 1868; also of Quincy Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., Bodley Lodge No. 1, Beasant Commandry, No. 11, K. T., also Quincy Consistory No. 4, S. R., Adams Lodge 365, I. O. O. F., also Gem City Lodge No. 10, A. O. U. W., Adams Lodge No. 2, Druids, also of the Evangelical Protestant Widows and Orphans' Aid Society.

MENKE H. B., dry goods, 711 Maine, residence same; born in Germany in 1834;

located in Quincy, 1860; married Louisa Brockschmidt, in 1863. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Five children: John Joseph, Ida, Mary, Anna and Emma. They are members of the Catholic Church. He has been in business since 1873. He carries a full line of imported and domestic goods. He is a practical, square-dealing business man, liberal and public-spirited as a citizen.

Menke, Grimm & Co., planing mill, cor. 9th and Hampshire.

Menke H. B. dry goods, etc., 711 Main.

Menke Henry, clerk, cor. 14th and Spring.

Menke John Henry, 524 Washington.

Menke John P. salesman, 708 Washington.

Menke Wm. laborer, 709 Payson ave.

Menke Wm. stone cutter, 925 Payson ave.

Menne Mrs. Annie, widow, cor 8th and Elm.

Mencke John, stone mason, 1011 Kentucky.

Merchant Mrs. Ann, 184 n 8th.

MERIAN A. S., lumber merchant, cor. 5th and Vermont; residence, northwest corner 5th and Sycamore; born in Brandon, Vermont, 1847; came to Quincy in 1858; married Miss Eliza J. Smith, 1871. She was born in Fort Covington, N. Y. Minnie and Mabel are their only children. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.; has been in the lumber business in Quincy since 1875; has a wholesale yard at cattle yards, on river; carries about one and one-half million feet; lived five years in Kansas and six years in Berlin, Wis., from 1852 to 1858.

Meriam C. M. lumber merchant, 447 N. 5th.

MERIAM D. D., lumber dealer, 62 North 3d; residence, 100 North 8th; was born in Brandon, Vt., 1821; moved to this county in 1857; was in Berlin, Green Lake County, Wis.; was in the manufacture of lumber there three years; was in the general mercantile business from 1852 to 1854. He has his son C. M., associated with him in the lumber business now, the firm being D. D. Meriam & Son. They keep a full supply of everything in their line on hand; average about three million feet of lumber. He has been manager of the Mississippi Ice Co., at St. Louis, for the last two years.

Merkel Henry, laborer, 1255 Hampshire.

MERRICK DR. MARCUS (deceased); born in Massachusetts, 1800; married Miss Minerva Shipman, 1831. She was born in Canada, 1811. They located in this city in 1851, where they purchased a tract of twenty-eight acres of land, on Chestnut and 3d streets,

and erected their comfortable and substantial residence, now occupied by the Dr.'s widow. He put in cultivation about five acres, principally in fruit. The doctor sold about twenty-five acres of land for \$23,000, during or about the close of the war, leaving three acres for their homestead. He passed into the spirit land, July, 1876, where he is now enjoying the rewards of a well-spent lifetime upon earth. His widow, Mrs. Minerva Merrick, is devoting the closing days of her time upon earth to the laudable and truly christian duty of relieving and assisting the poor and needy, from the surplus of the fortune left her by her late husband.

Merrick Mrs. Minerva, cor. 3d and Chestnut.

Messman Frank B., 501 Maine.

Messman Mrs. F. M., widow, 615 Jerecy.

Merten Mrs. Christina, 811 Kentucky.

Mescher John B., teamster, 1038 Maine.

Mester Mrs. Henrietta, 12th and Jackson.

Metz Fred., painter, cor. 8th and Ohio.

METZ JACOB, constable, residence 644 Maine; born in King's county, N. Y., in 1839; located in Quincy in 1841; married Annie Kline in 1859. She was born in Jefferson county, Ky., in 1841. They have four children: May Louisa, Appolonia, Annie and Frank H. Are Catholics. Was appointed Chief of Police in 1872, and held the office to end of his term, 1875. He is an active, reliable business man. Democrat.

Metzger Geo. J. boots and shoes, 62 S. 6th.

Metzger J. J. groceries, etc., cor. 6th and York.

Mewes Chas., 29 S. 12th.

Meyer Mrs. Antonia, widow, 712 State.

Meyer Bernard, laborer, cor. 8th and Madison.

Meyer C. H. clerk, 643 Jefferson.

Meyer Caspar, stone mason, 617 Washington.

Meyer Christ. baker, 8th, s of Washington.

Meyer Conrad, bricklayer, Washington, w of 10th.

Meyer Edward, express, 1103 Maine.

Meyer Ernst, Kentucky, bet. 5th and 6th.

Meyer Fred. teamster, 807 Madison.

Meyer Fred. teamster, cor. 11th and Jefferson.

Meyer F. W. pres. First National Bank, 279 N. 5th.

Meyer Geo. T. wholesale grocer, 323 Vine.

Meyer Gerhard, carpenter, 1231 Hampshire.

Meyer Gottlieb, cooper, 527 Jefferson.

Meyer Gustav, farmer, 5th, s of Jefferson.

Meyer Henry, cooper, 831 Ohio.

MEYER HENRY, groceries dry goods, etc., 832 State street. He was born in the province of Hanover, Prussia, Europe, April 9, 1825; landed at New Orleans, La., in 1846; from there he went to St. Louis, Mo., and remained twelve years; married Miss

Charlotte Sponeman in 1849. She was born in Europe, in 1825; came to Quincy, Ill., in 1858. Mrs. Meyer died in 1859, leaving one child: Eliza. Married for second wife, Miss Hannah Pape, in 1861, who was born in the province of Hanover, Europe, in 1827. Two children, named respectively: Lidia, aged seventeen years, and Amelia, aged sixteen. Religion, Luthern. Has been in the present business and same location for eleven years.

Meyer Henry, carpenter, 1224 Hampshire.

Meyer John G. shoemaker, 630 Adame.

MEYER JOHN (of J. M. & Co.), wholesale liquors, 52 N. 4th street; residence 300 N. 5th street; born in Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 24, 1830; came to the United States in 1845, and located in New York; went thence to North Carolina in 1848; thence to eastern Pennsylvania in 1851; and finally to Quincy in 1858. He married Miss Bertha Hoffheimer in 1852. She was born in same place Feb. 6, 1829. Have two children: Lee J. and Samuel J. Are members of the Hebrew Reform Temple. Democrat in politics. He has been in business since 1858, and is a straight-forward, square-dealing, liberal, public-spirited citizen.

Meyer John, farmer, cor. 12th and Jefferson.

MEYER JOHN H., wholesale and retail liquors, 28 Front street; residence 1038 Maine street; born Sept. 21, 1855, in this city, in the house in which he now resides, and which was built by his father. His father, H. G. Meyer, was one of the earliest settlers of Quincy. He died in 1869, leaving a widow and three children, of whom John H. is the oldest. He is an energetic, enterprising young man, who, by industry, perseverance and integrity, has built up a substantial and lucrative business. He is also General District Agent for the K. P. R. R. lands and for locating soldiers' homesteads. He is a young man of good appearance and address, and well qualified for business.

Meyer Mrs. Julia, Lind w of 30th.

Meyer & Kespohl, whol. grocers, 46 and 48 N. 3d.

Meyer Landolen, wagonmaker, Broadway bet. 18th and 20th.

MEYER PETER H., contractor and builder, 207 and 209 S. 8th street; son of Henry and Annie Meyer; was born in Westphalia, Europe, Dec. 25, 1849; came to this

country in 1856; married Annie Menke in 1844. She was born in same place. They have three children: Eddie, Annie and Laura. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the German Lutheran Church (St. Peter's). In the year 1875 the Presbyterian Church was commenced, which Mr. Meyer finished, and was destroyed on Jan. 2, 1879, which he is now re-building; also built several blocks, one for Warfield & Lesem; also built the M. E. Church at Camp Point; does a business of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year, and runs from forty to forty-five hands; after coming to this country for five years he worked a farm; was poor and had no trade at that time; being a natural mechanic he took up the trade, and to-day is the leading builder in the city; has a fine residence, and is one of the sound men of the city.

Meyer Peter H. contractor, 205 S. 8th.

Meyer Rudolph, teamster, 7th s of Jefferson.

Meyer Miss Rosa 816 Hampshire.

MEYER WILLIAM DANIEL. lime burner, Delaware near Front; residence, Payson ave. between 8th and 9th; born in Prussia in 1832; came to the United States in 1856, and located in Quincy; married Mary Benhoff in 1867. She was born in Westphalia, Prussia. They have four children: Sophia, Caroline, Charlie and Herman. Members of Lutheran Church. He has been in the lime business since 1860.

Meyerand William, painter, 630 Payson ave.

Michael Miss Annie, 1114 Adams.

Michael Mrs. Catherine, 826 Broadway.

Michael Herman, cooper, 1114 Adams.

Michaels Wm. carriage trimmer, 1023 Spring.

MICHELMANN JOHN H., boiler and sheet-iron works, corner Spring and 2d streets; residence 639 Ohio; born in Prussia, Germany, in 1830; came to the United States in 1853; located in Evansville, Ind.; and in Quincy in 1855. He married Maggie Stucker in 1857. She was born in New Orleans. They have six children: Minnie, Lizzie, Henry, Amelia, Clara and Albert. Are members of the Evangelical Church. Independent in politics. He has been in business since 1865. He manufactures new boilers and repairs old, and does a general business in his line.

Michelmann John H. boiler maker, 639 Ohio.

Michels Andrew, saloon, cor. 5th and York.

Mick Mrs. Cordelia, 8th s of Kentucky.

Middendorf B. H. general store, cor. 11th and Oak.

Middendorf Mrs. E. widow, cor. 11th and Chesnut.

Middendorf Fred, blacksmith, 712 Payson ave.

Middendorf Herman, brick maker, Elm e of 10th.

Middendorf Wm. teamster, cor. 11th and Oak.

Mikesell Mrs. Elizabeth, widow, 79 N. 8th.

MIKESELL JOHN P., Superintendent Board of Public Works; residence 92 N. 9th street; son of John and Elizabeth Mikesell; was born in Morgan, West Va. July 19, 1834; came to this county in 1841; married Eliza Payne. She was born in Adams county, Ill., Oct. 18, 1844. Two children: Ella and Edith. He left Virginia when he was six years old; went to Warren county, Ohio; lived there two years; thence to Adams county, Ill.; in 1849 went to California; was in the mines two years; thence to Australia and South America; traveled extensively in foreign countries; in 1861 enlisted in the 18th Mo. Inf., Co. I; was commissioned Captain of the company; was in several skirmishes up to the battle of Shiloh; was taken prisoner at Shiloh, in the first day's fight; was confined in Libby Prison and other places; after being held eight months was paroled and returned to his regiment; was in the service three years; has served as Alderman six years; in 1878 was appointed Superintendent of Public Works.

Millard Albert B. painter, 1257 Hampshire.

MILLARD ROBERT. "One Horse" Livery Stable, 1257 Hampshire street; residence same; born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1825; located in Quincy, 1859; married Miss Kate Follett in 1855. She was born in Troy, N. Y. They have two children, Albert B. and Frank. They attend the Unitarian Church. He is a Democrat. He first commenced business with Mr. Byington.

Miller A. T. druggist, Kentucky, bet. 12th and 14th.

Miller B. carpenter, 7th s of State.

Miller Benj. blacksmith, Broadway e of 18th.

MILLER BERNARD H., druggist, 502 Maine street. He was born in Norden, Germany, Jan. 4, 1848; came to the United States with his parents, landing at New Orleans in 1849; went to St. Louis in 1850; from there to Quincy, arriving April 15, 1850. He returned to St. Louis in 1864 and attended the St. Louis College of Pharmacy in 1865; then again went to Quincy, in the fall of 1866, and engaged in the employ of Sommer & Metz, druggists. In 1868 asso-

ciated himself with George Terdence and opened a drug store on the corner of 9th and Broadway, the firm being Miller and Terdence. They continued there till 1874, when they formed a copartnership with Aldo Sommer, and removed to 502 Maine street, firm then became Sommer, Miller & Terdence. They purchased Mr. Sommer's interest and took as partner Albert Sellner; the firm name was changed to Miller, Terdence & Co. Mr. Miller married Hattie Henshall, June 6, 1872. She was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1854; Have had three children: Willie G., born April 19, 1873, died July 27, 1878; Hattie, born Sept. 27, 1874, died Feb. 5, 1878, and Lora, born Oct. 16, 1876, died Aug. 12, 1877.

Miller Mrs Bertha, widow, 628 Maine.

Miller Bernard, 7th bet. Ohio and State.

Miller Chas. baker, Lind bet. 12th and 13th.

Miller Christ, laborer, 913 Payson ave.

Miller D. W. prop. Revere House, No. 3 S. 5th.

Miller Mrs. E. B. widow, 5th n of Maple.

MILLER D. S., proprietor of the Etna House, Nos. 625 & 627 Maine street. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., 1841; located in this county, 1856, and in city in 1873. He married Miss Ellen Cox, 1865. She was born in this county in 1849. They have one child, Dora; are members of the M. E. Church. He has been engaged in teaching since 1863, in this county. In May, 1878, he purchased the property where he now keeps his hotel, which is conducted as a first-class house. He has forty-five rooms for the accomodation of guests.

MILLER D. W., of Miller & Lee, Quincy House, south-west corner Public Park; born in Elizabeth, N. J., July 4, 1813, at 3 P. M.; located in this city, 1839, and opened the City Hotel, 1-40, and the Quincy House in 1847, which he run until 1851, when he went into the grocery business one year. He re-leased the Quincy House, which he run four years, to 1856. He then leased the Tremont House, which he run one year and again re-leased the Quincy House, which he successfully managed for nine years. He was absent three years, then returned and took it again, running it five and a-half years, when he moved into the Revere House and run it two years, and again took the Quincy House for five years, from Oct. 12, 1878. He married Ann Maxwell in 1839. She was born in Bath, Va., 1823. Their children are: Georgiana A., Laura, Bell, Henrietta, D. W.

and John M. Mrs. Miller is a Presbyterian. He is a Democrat and I. O. O. F.

MILLER E. M., of E. M. Miller & Co., carriage manufactures, 6th between Maine and Jersey streets; residence corner 5th and Elm; born in Springfield, Mass., in 1835; located in Quincy in 1856; married Miss Maria Wheat in 1867. She is a daughter of Almeron Wheat, Sr., of Quincy; was born in 1850. They have one child, Laura May. He is a Republican. He has been in the carriage manufacturing as E. M. Miller & Co., in Quincy, since 1856, and in the wholesale flour business as S. D. Miller & Co., since 1859—house in New Haven, Conn. Members of both firms are E. M. Miller, S. D. Miller, and E. H. Todd.

Miller Geo. A. druggest, Kentucky c of 12th.

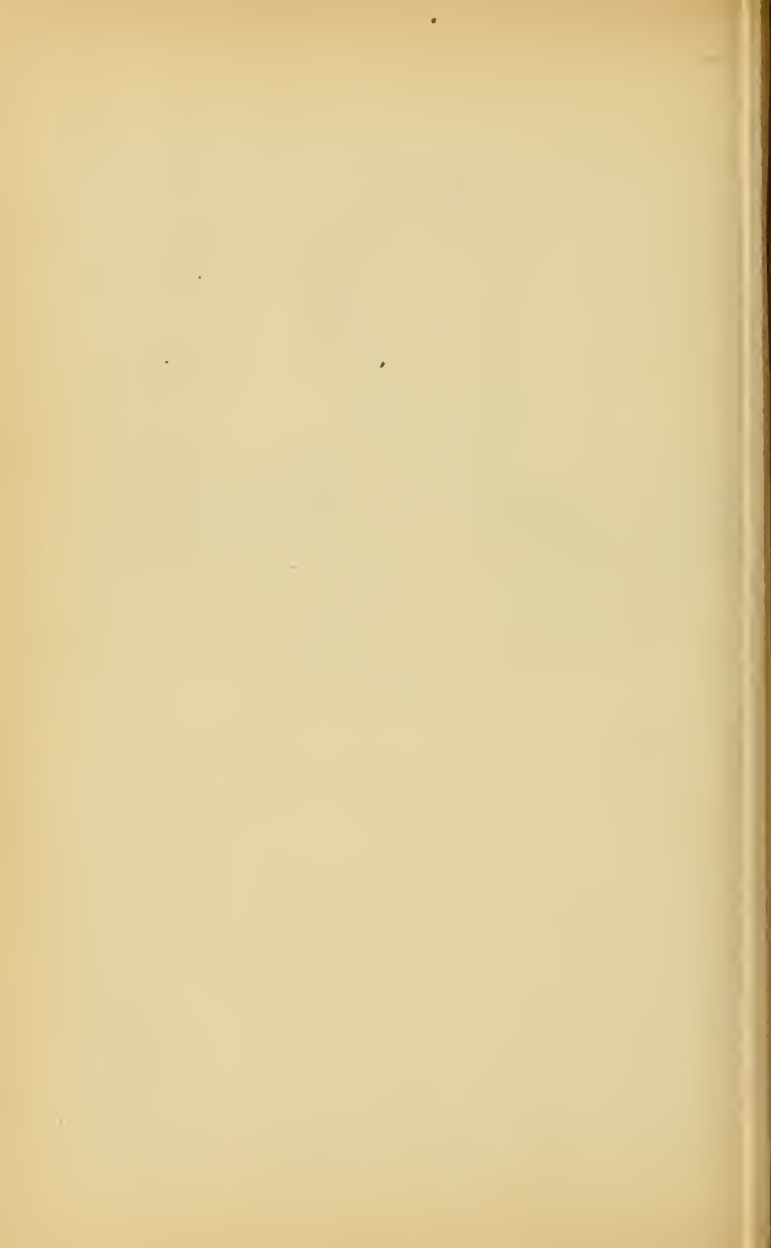
MILLER HARVEY, fruits, produce and commission; residence 313 York street; born in Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1817; moved to Courtland county, New York, in 1829, and to this county, Aug. 28, 1838; married Miss Mary A. Lowry in 1841. She was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1809. They have two children: Mary S. (now Mrs. Rosenthal.) Alice L. (now Mrs. Chatten.) They are members of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican. He enlisted in the 2d Ill. Cav., Co. L, Aug. 15, 1862, and served as Quartermaster Sergeant until Dec. 16, 1864, when he was mustered out. He followed farming until 1861, when the war broke out. After leaving the service he went into the manufacture of jewelry, which he continued until 1874, when he went into his present business.

Miller Henry C. confectioneries, etc., 643 Hampshire.
Miller Louis, proprietor of the Tremont House

MOECKER HERMAN. It is always a pleasant duty, as we journey through life, to make pencilings by the way, and take note of those who in any relation, social or otherwise, *have made their mark*, and left enduring footprints in the walks of life; but it is more gratifying when we feel justified in chronicling the deeds of those who seem actuated alone by philanthropic aims, and an earnest desire, during their day and generation, to bestow some benefit upon their fellows and associates. Of such characteristics and disposition is the subject of this sketch. Though born on foreign soil,



H. Maeker
QUINCY



Prussia, Germany, in 1836, he found himself at a tender age in this land by accident more than intent, and began the battle of life, actuated by native honesty of purpose and integrity which found its friction in later years. Landed in New Orleans without money or influence; with nothing but a strong will, speaking no other language but his native tongue. Remaining in New Orleans until the years of the great epidemics of 1853 and 1855, and having the yellow fever twice, also finding that the North held out more inducements to one of his ambitious temperment, he ascended the Mississippi river to St. Louis, remaining there but a short time, until coming as far north as Quincy, where he sought and won Miss Lizzie Sunderman, who is now his devoted, loving and cherished wife. By strict attention to business, he has been able to build and own the Pacific Hotel and other city property. In connection with his hotel, in the last year he has opened a railroad ticket office, where tickets are sold to all points of the United States and Europe. May we hope that it will be left to time and not sorrow to whiten his locks with an honored old age, and when he shall come to "shuffle off this mortal coil," that he may be

"Like one who draws the drapery of his couch about him!"

And lies down to pleasant dreams."

MILLER NAT, grocery, corner of 4th and Kentucky streets; born in this city in 1846, and married Miss Isabella J. E. Miller, daughter of D. W. Miller, "Quincy House," in 1897. She was born in Quincy, October, 1845. He is a mason, also a member of A. O. U. W. He has been in business since 1858, part of the time clerking, and in business for himself since January, 1876. He is an active, energetic, square-dealing business man. Politics, Independent.

Miller Mrs R. L. 513 Chestnut.

MILLER RUFUS L., Attorney at Law; office southeast corner of 5th and Hampshire streets; residence 513 Chestnut street; born near Baltimore, Md., in 1827; located in Quincy in 1837. He is the only son of Edwin G. Miller, of Quincy. Married Fannie Pitney in 1854. She was born near Erie, Pa. Four children: Georgiana, Helen, Frank and Annie. Are Episcopalians. He is a Republican. He enlisted in the

army in 1861 as Adjutant of the 3d Iowa Cav. Vol., served three years and resigned; was appointed United States Assessor for legal legacies and distributions, and successions, which position he held four years, until the office was abolished; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and commenced to practice immediately, which he has continued up to the present time. He was clerk of the Circuit Court of Van Buren county, Iowa, in 1856 and 1857.

Miller Stephen, laborer, 12th n of Payson ave.

Miller Mrs. T. milliner, Maine bet. 6th and 7th.

Miller Wm. F. G. ocer, 935 Maine.

MIRBACH REV. GERHARD, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, northeast corner of 7th and Adams streets; was born in Gerdenhahn, Germany, in 1832, where he studied theology, and was ordained in 1860, by Bishop Baudry in Koeln, Germany. He came to the United States in 1869, and located in Fairfield, St. Clair county, Ill.; and in 1874 came to Quincy, and took charge of St. Mary's congregation of 1200 members. He has erected a steeple upon their new and beautiful church, erected by his predecessor. The church is 120 feet long, 62 feet wide; height of steeple 186 feet.

Mitchell Mrs. A. 609 Jersey.

Mitchell Alfred, porter, 620 York.

Mitchell Mrs. Elizabeth, 330 Vermont.

Mitchell Wash, laborer, 1023 Jersey.

Moenius Adolph, book-keeper, 705 Ohio.

Moening August, miller, cor. 14th and Spring.

Moening Anton, miller, cor. 13th and Spring.

Moening Henry, miller, cor. 14th and Spring.

MOFFETT MRS. S. M., widow; residence southeast cor. 8th and Broadway.

Moford Thos. teamster, 114 N. 3d.

Mohr Joseph, fancy goods, etc. 618 Maine.

Mollenkauer John C. driver, 626 Monroe.

MOLLER HENRY (of Moller & VandenBoom), lumber dealer, Vermont, between 6th and 7th; residence Oak, between 8th and 9th; born in St. Louis, May 29, 1848; located in Quincy with his parents in 1856. He married Miss Louisa VandenBoom July 10, 1871. She was born in Quincy Aug. 4, 1852. They have two children, Henry and Frank. Members of the Catholic Church. Independent in politics.

Mr. Moller is an energetic young business man, full of that fire of ambition requisite to succeed in the great avenues of commerce.

Monahan James, oil inspector, cor. 13th and Elm.
 Montag Clements, shoemaker, Malden Lane, bet.
 5th and 6th.

Monroe Wm. plasterer, 1238 Vermont.

Montag Fred, molder, cor. 4th and Washington.

MONTAG G. ADOLPH, meat market, 422 N. 5th; residence between Chestnut and Cherry; born in Germany in 1840; came to the United States in 1851 and located in Quincy; married Amelia Heidenrich in 1866. She was born in this city in 1848. They have six children: Emma, Charles, Dora, William, Eddie and Ida. He is a Democrat; member of A. O. U. W. and K. P. He has been in business since 1874. He is a careful, straightforward, honest business man.

MOORE FRANCIS C., the youngest child of Col. John Moore, was born at Hempstead, Queen's county, Long Island, State of New York, on the 9th day of July, 1796. He attended school until about fourteen years of age, when he entered the service of Abraham H. Van Vleeck & Co. About the first of Sept. 1814, being then a little over eighteen years old, he was drafted into Captain Richard Carman's company of the 100th Regt. Queen's County Militia, David Bedell, Colonel commanding (the war of 1812 with England). The regiment was stationed at Fort Green, on Brooklyn Heights. He served with his company until Jan. 1, 1815, when peace was declared. The pay of a soldier at that time was six dollars per month. He was married on the 13th of April, 1819, to Julia Ann Munn, eldest daughter of Stephen B. Munn, of New York City. He was engaged in the retail grocery business until the 1st of April, 1823, when he sold out and entered the service of his father-in-law, conducting his extensive real estate business for over ten years. In October, 1833, he entered into partnership with John Tillson, Jun., in the real estate business, at Hillsboro, Montgomery county, Ill., under the firm name of Tillson, Moore & Co. On the 1st of March, 1834, the business was removed to Quincy. The firm—Moore, Morton & Co.—located their office at what is now the northwest corner of 24th and Chestnut streets, where they remained several years, when they moved into town. Mr. Moore continued in the same business until his death, which occurred on

the 8th day of Feb., 1814, at the age of 78 years.

In the spring of 1835 he built a residence, then two miles from Quincy, on what has ever since been known as "Moore's Mound" (now Highland), where he resided until the spring of 1872. His wife dying soon after her arrival at Quincy, he was again married, on Easter Sunday, March 26, 1837, to Miss Mary Grant, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Grant, of Chatteras, Cambridgeshire, England. His last wife survived him two years. Mr. Moore was well known to the early settlers in this part of the county. For many years before there were any railroads in this part of the State he traveled on horseback or in a sulky, examining lands in nearly every township in the "military tract." He left eight children, all of whom are at the present date (1879) living. They are: John L. Moore, Mrs. J. T. Baker, Mrs. S. G. Rowland and F. T. Moore, Quincy; Mrs. E. D. Jaggar, Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. Dr. Platt, China; Mrs. F. C. Sherman and Dr. R. C. Moore, Omaha, Nebraska.

He was one of the founders of St. John's Church (now cathedral), then a small frame building on 6th street between Hampshire and Vermont, and from the day of its organization, March 26, 1837, to the day of his death, he was senior warden and otherwise connected with the government of the church.

Montag G. A. butcher, 5th n of Chestnut.

Montag Wm. molder, 512 Maiden Lane.

Montgomery Geo. 194 N. 12th.

Montgomery Robert, druggist, 314 N. 5th.

Montieth James, teamster, 4th n of Broadway.

Moore Mrs. D. W. widow, cor. 11th and Vtne.

MOORE F. T., son of F. C. Moore, was born at Quincy, April 7, 1838; about the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Hayes, Woodruff & Co., carriage manufacturers, where he worked about four years. In 1858 he went to St. Joseph, Mo., as the agent of the above firm, and also to engage in business on his own account. The business not proving profitable, on account of the approaching war and unsettled condition of the country, he returned to Quincy, and in July, 1861, enlisted in Captain Delano's company of the 2d Ill. Cav. Vols. On the 15th of Nov., 1861, he was elected 2d Lieutenant, vice Jos. L. Sawyer resigned. On

the 6th of May, 1862, he was elected Captain, vice Delano, deceased. He remained in command of the company until the 15th day of June, 1865, when he was honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. He participated with his company in the battles of Belmont, Madrid Bend, Hatchee river, Amite river, Coldwater river, Okalona, Jackson, Grierson, Mississippi raid, and numerous skirmishes in Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Louisiana, from St. Louis, Mo., to Pensacola, Florida. Returning home, he went again to St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained about a year. He was here married to Miss Henrietta V. Gyles. In 1870 he removed with his family to Omaha, Neb., and from there to Beloit, Kansas, where he engaged in farming, returning again to Quincy in 1874. His wife dying soon after their return to Quincy, he was married, on the 22d of April, 1878, to Miss Mary E. Bywater. He is at this date (1878) manager of the Quincy Opera House. He has had four children: two only, Francis and Susan, are living.

MOORE HON. IRA M., Attorney-at-Law; office, 433 Hampshire; residence, 330 Hampshire. He was born in Fabius, Onondaga county, New York, March 25, 1834; studied law in the office of James W. Nye at Hamilton, N. Y., in 1853 and '54; was admitted to the bar in 1855, commencing practice at Hamilton, N. Y.; came to Quincy, Ill., in 1868; married Miss Helen Root in Hanover township, Chataqua county, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1862. She was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1837. Protestant. Politics, Liberal Republican. Was elected to the Legislature of the State of Illinois in 1872, and re-elected in 1874. Real and personal property valued at \$5,000.

MOORE JOHN, M. D. He was born in Parsonfield, York county, Maine, Sept. 5, 1814. His father, Harvey Moore: his grandfather, Harvey, a Captain in the Revolutionary War. His mother, Phoebe Chadburn, the daughter of an able and distinguished Baptist minister. Thus the subject of this sketch came of vigorous, stalwart stock; and evidences are not wanting that these sterling qualities were not lost in transmission.

In boyhood, he had the advantages of the old common school and the New England

Academy. However, the young John, like the older John, was not one to be "crammed" with the facts and figures of any prescribed curriculum. He made a poor mirror for the mere reflection of the thoughts and opinions of others. From a child, by an uncontrollable mental bias, he thought for himself. He marked out novel and independent educational paths. It would not be surprising if he was the astonishment and despair of his early teachers. His boyhood proclivities in this direction have become the settled habit of a life-time. His peculiar ideas of, and warm enthusiasm over, *self-culture*, find in himself a happy illustration.

If the old adage concerning poets, be as true of physicians, John Moore was born a doctor. The boy, riding on a walking-stick and administering the healing mullein leaf to the unprejudicial inhabitants of a New England pasture, naturally came to larger circuits, with improved methods of locomotion and a more extensive materia medica.

Early in life, when such a course required mental independence and no little moral heroism, he became a convert to, and an earnest student of, the homeopathic school of medicine. He accepted it fully; embraced it as a harmonious, satisfactory system, without suspicion or mental reservation; not according it a quasi devotion, as some are said to recognize religion as suitable and beneficial to women and children. Many years of devoted loyalty, no less than his marked and acknowledged success, are ample justification of his early choice.

He came from New England to La Salle county, Ill., in 1856. After practicing his profession here for some time, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago receiving his diploma in 1861. He practiced successfully in Kankakee, Ill., until Dec., 1870, when he removed to Quincy.

He came, not only followed by the good will of his former patrons, but introduced by the "Medical Investigator" of Chicago, an authority in his school of medicine, and warmly recommended to the citizens of Adams county, as one of the best prescribers in the State.

The distinguishing characteristics of his professional life may be summed up in few, but significant, words. He has rare powers of mental analysis; unshaken faith in his adopted practice; conscientious devotions to

the interests of his patients; indomitable energy, and unflagging determination. No thinking man ever dreamed that he could be guilty of making medical experiments. Unquestionably animated by the highest and purest motives of his profession, his constant aim and his fixed purpose have been to save life and relieve suffering. To accomplish this end, he has remorselessly sacrificed, not only the social enjoyments that break the monotony and sweeten the bitterness of life, but also the relaxation absolutely necessary to physical vigor. He has lived with his patients, and with his books for the sake of his patients. For service and sacrifice like this there must be,—there is,—a reward greater than can be furnished by any mere public acknowledgment or approval.

He married Elizabeth H. Emerson in Parsonfield, Maine, Dec. 14, 1852. She was born in that place March 9, 1825. Their union has resulted in four children, three living: William L., Hattie H., John (deceased), and Harvey Emerson Moore. Office 639, residence, 637 Maine street, Quincy.

MOORE MARY EMMA E., residence, 1103 Vine: was born on board the steamer Editor, between St. Louis and Hannibal, Sept. 12, 1855; was married to David W. Moore, May 7, 1873. He was born in Rahway, Union county, N. J., Jan. 13, 1835, and died Dec. 2, 1878. He was a citizen of Quincy for the past ten years, and during that time a member of the firm of Hynes & Moore, carriage manufacturers of very considerable notoriety, who have, by close attention to business and fair dealing, built up an enviable reputation and very lucrative business. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Moore Mrs. Elizabeth, 1134 Adams.
Morehead Miss Cordie, 827 Vermont.
Morehead Daniel, 827 Vermont.
Morehead Thomas, 90 S. 3d.

MOREHOUSE E. B., Gen. Agt. Keokuk and Northern Line Packet Company; office, wharf boat; residence, Vermont bet. 14th and 16th streets. He was born in Norwalk, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1841. In 1862 he enlisted, for one year, in the 88th Ohio Inf. After the time had expired, he re-enlisted, for one year, in the 39th Mo. Inf., and was honorably discharged

from both regiments. In 1865 was appointed 1st Clerk of the steamer Lucy Bertram, plying between St. Louis and Keokuk. He followed this profession for twelve years, and during all this time held first-class positions, as clerk, under the control of the same company. In 1877 he was appointed by the company to his present position; married Miss Louise A. Davis at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 16, 1867. She was born in St. Catharines, Canada, in 1848, and came to the United States with her parents in 1852, locating near Springfield, Ill. One child: Howard J., born Oct. 10, 1868. Religion, Protestant. Politics, Democrat. Is a member of the Mutual Aid Society and Pride of the West Lodge A. O. U. W., of Quincy, Ill.

Morgan Geo. laborer, Vine e of 20th.
Morgan James D. Pres. Gaslight Co. 421 Jersey.
Morgan Joseph L. 152 N. 8th.
Moline Antoine, laborer. 191 N. 10th.
Morman Mrs. Elizabeth. 209 State.
Morphy Mrs. Lizzie, widow. 922 Maine.
Morris Edgar R. cor. 27th and Broadway.
Morris I. N. attorney at law, cor. 27th and Broadway.
Morrison Theodore, 632 Spruce.

MORTON COL. C. H., real estate, insurance and collection agency, 508 Maine; residence 65 N. 6th: born in Plymouth county, Mass., Aug. 30, 1826, and came with his parents to Hillsboro, Montgomery county, Ill., in 1827, and to Quincy in 1835; married Almira J. Williams in 1861. She was born in Quincy. He studied medicine and practiced ten years in Quincy, until 1861. He went into the army as Major of the 84th Regt. Ill. Inf. and was promoted Lieutenant Colonel in 1863 and commanded the regiment till the close of the war; was mustered out at Franklin with Brevet rank of Colonel in 1865; was elected County Clerk that year; re-elected eight years; elected Police Magistrate in 1874 by a majority of 900, although a Republican in a Democratic city. In 1850 he went to California, overland; was four years away from Quincy, returned by ocean, stopping at the Sandwich Islands four weeks and the Society Islands two weeks.

Moseley Emanuel, teamster, E m w of 10th.
Moseley Rolley, Lind w of 20th.
Moseley T. H. minister, Madison e of 5th.

MOSES REV. ISAACS. Rabbi of the Hebrew Reform Temple K. K. B'nai Sholem; residence 1020 Oak. He was born

in Silesia, Germany, 1847; graduated in Breslow, Germany, in 1869; was elected Rabbi in 1873, for two years; re-elected for three years more, and again re-elected for a number of years. He married Miss Matilda A. Strauss, of St. Louis, in 1875. They have two pretty children: Regina and Solomon Geiger. Mr. Moses is well read, as his position requires, and his lady is a rare specimen of delicate refinement.

Moses James, cor. 29th and Vermont.

Moses Wm. R. gardner, cor. 29th and Vermont.

Moshag? August, wagon-maker, 408 Payson Ave.

Moshage Theo. painter, 408 Payson Ave

Moss Mrs. Catherine G. 912 Maine.

Moss John C. laborer, 1032 Hampshire.

HOWE JOHN FRED. merchant tailor, 4th and Hampshire; residence 825 Jefferson, also owner of 701 Washington street; born in Germany, April 17, 1824, and came to the United States in 1852, and located in Quincy. He married Louisa Althoff in 1849. She was born in Germany. They have three children. Hannah, Matilda, and Fredrica. Are members of the Lutheran Church. Is a Republican. Has been in business in this city since 1852. He is a stylish manufacturer, and at reasonable prices.

Mudd James, laborer, Broadway N of 28th.

Muder Andrew, shoemaker, 932 Maine.

Muffley Mrs. Julia M., Vermont bet 5th and 6th.

Mugge Frank, laborer, cor. 10th and Adams.

Mugge Henry, stone catter, 935 Monroe.

Mugge Peter, upholsterer, 1004 Monroe.

MUEHE JOSEPH. street sprinkler and local water works, 1018 Jersey street; born in Prussia, 1834; left an orphan at an early age; came to Quincy when a child; married Maria K. A. Klasing in 1866. She was born in Germany. Have five children: Joseph, Julia, John, Mary, and Kate. Are Catholics. Is a Democrat. He has been in the sprinkling business since 1865, and erected his local water works on his own premises; can fill one of his carts in a few minutes. He is energetic and ingenious.

Muhe Philp. laborer, 7th s of Cedar.

Mulendfeld Mrs. Mary, 914 Kentucky.

Mullenbauer John, driver for Dick & Bros.

Muller John H., tailor, 912 Adams.

Muller John B., painter, 915 Jackson.

Muller Mrs. P., widow, 152 S. 10th.

MULLER REV. P. ANSEL-
MUS. President St. Francis Solanus Col-
lege, cor. 18th and Vine streets.

Muller Peter H., laborer, 824 Monroe.

Muller S., carpenter, 1227 Jersey.

MULLIGAN H. C. groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, provisions, queens-ware, etc., etc., southwest corner of 4th and Payson avenue. He was born in Langford, Ireland, March 16, 1842; came with his parents to America when three months of age, landing at New York City; came to Quincy in 1861, stopping two years; then left the city and travelled six years, working at his trade (harness making), after which he returned to Quincy, in 1869; married Miss Lizzie Lakey, Feb. 14, 1862, who died in September 1873. On Oct. 11, 1876, he married Miss Anna Grant, who was born in Quincy, Ill., Sept. 11, 1842. Two children have been the issue of the last marriage: Henry James, aged eighteen months, and Emmett Leo., aged two days. Is a member of the Hibernian Benevolent and Orphan Society of Quincy. Religion, Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Real and personal property valued at \$8,000.

MULLINER ED. S. planing mill, sash, doors, and blinds, 59, 61, 63 and 65 South 4th; was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, in 1839; moved to Springfield, Ill., in 1859, and located in this city in 1868; married Miss Sylvia J. Conklin in 1866. She was born in Jackson County, Michigan, in 1846. They have two children: Maud S. and Walter E. Are members of the First Presbyterian Church. Republican. He has been in business since 1868 in this city, and is doing a large and lucrative business, which is the result of good business capacity.

Munger Geo. S. clerk American Ex. Co. 393 N. 5th.

Munson Mrs. B. P. widow, 81 S. 4th.

Munzell Henry, sprinkler, Kentucky bet. 6th and 7th.

Murphy Mrs. Anna, widow, 310 Jersey.

Murphy C. F. molder, 641 Washington.

MURPHY GEO. W. undertaker, 16 North 6th street. He was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, May 10, 1833; was married to Miss Cordelia A. Okey, Nov. 8, 1855. She was born in Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio. They have three children, two sons and one daughter. He is of the firm of Daugherty & Murphy, wholesale and retail furnishing undertakers; this firm is doing a very extensive business, amounting to some \$25,000 annually, and keep constantly on hand a full line of all goods usually kept in a first-

class wholesale and retail undertaking establishment. Mr. Murphy has had years of experience in this line, and is enabled by this experience and one of the most extensive stocks of goods in the west, to guarantee satisfaction to all patrons. Democratic in politics, and has held various offices of trust and importance with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents; was commissioned in November, 1861, 1st Lieutenant of the 78th Regt. O. Inf., and in August, 1863, enlisted in the 116th Regt. O. Inf.; served as Orderly Sergeant about two years and six months. He settled in this city in October, 1876; has been, during his short citizenship, a very energetic, enterprising and valued citizen. Methodist.

Murphy Patrick, flagman, 230 N. 7th.
 Murphy Simon, boiler maker, 6th s of Maple.
 Mushold Bernard, teamster, rear of 820 Hampshire.
 Mushold George, nurseryman, 12th n of Lind.
 Mushold Henry, plasterer, cor. 11th and Elm.
 Musselman De Lafayette, Maine and 23d.
 Myer Urban, carpenter, alley bet. 3d and 4th and Ohio and Kentucky.
 Myers A. O. carpenter, Cherry w of 10th.
 Myers C. A. carpenter, 9th s of Maple.
 Myers Mrs. Catherine, Oak e of 20th.
 Myers Edward, laborer, Cherry w of 10th.
 Myers Mrs. M. J. widow, 99 S. 7th.
 Myers Wm. H. carpenter, 821 Jefferson.
 Myers Wm. teamster, 1015 Broadway.

N

Naber Francis, 1820 Maine.
 Naber Henry, laborer, 1120 Maine.
 Nance Mrs. C. widow, 1800 Oak.
 Nance R. W. supt. Excelsior stone works, 1800 Oak.
 Napoleon House, Geo. Braxmeier, prop. 622 Hampshire.
 Nast Miss Barbara, 930 Adams.
 Neakamp F. W. 13th s of Payson ave.
 Nebe Mrs. Christina, 710 Payson ave.
 Neederpanning Henry, laborer, 14th n of Vermont.
 Neal Mrs. Josephine, 1038 Maine.
 Nelke David, salesman, 1408 Maine.
 Nelsch Albert, baker, cor. 7th and Kentucky.
 Nelsch John, teamster, 2d s of Jersey.
 Nelsen Louis, cooper, 1020 Washington.
 Nelsch M. bakery, etc. cor. 7th and Kentucky.
 Nelson Stephen H. grocer, 1017 Hampshire.
 Nelson Thos. hardware, 124 S. 3d.
 Nesenhaener August, teamster, 915 Kentucky.
 Nessler John, pattern maker, 609 Monroe.
 Nest Wm. jeweler, Madison w of 10th.
 Netter Bernard, cattle dealer, 1010 Hampshire.
 Neuer Charles, laborer, 914 Jackson.
 Neuer Wm. cabinet maker, 23 S. 10th.
 Neuman Adam, cor. 23th and Lind.
 Neumann Frank, barber, 1223 Hampshire.

Neumann Geo. laborer, Adams w of 10th.
 Neumann Xavier, grocer, 641 Hampshire.
 Newby Mrs. Elizabeth, Chestnut e of 20th.
 Newby Henry K. shipping clerk, cor. 18th and Broadway.

NEWCOMB RICHARD F.

Gem City Paper Mills, corner Front and Jefferson streets; residence, corner 8th and Vermont streets; born in Franklin county, Mass., in 1837; located in Beloit, Wis., in 1866, when he connected himself as partner with the Northwestern Paper Company, of which he was vice-President until 1872, when he located in Quincy, and purchased the "Gem City" paper mills which he is now running. He has added to the structure and machinery which increases the capacity from less than a three-ton to more than a nine-ton daily product. He has spared no expense in perfecting his machinery, which acts like clock-work, being in motion day and night, attended by a well-disciplined corps of skillful operatives under the immediate supervision of Mr. Newcomb himself, a thorough practical business man. He married Miss Anna Ritchie in 1869. She was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1843. Four children: Mary F., Elizabeth M., Sarah R. and Florence. They are members of the Episcopal Church. Independent in politics.

Newell Mrs. Elizabeth, 54 N. 4th.
 Newell Wm. A. carpenter, 4th s of Lind.
 Newland F. B. groceries, etc. cor. 5th and Vine.
 Newmann Albert, tobacconist, Monroe w of 12th.
 Newmann Mrs. Anna, Monroe w of 12th.
 Newton Mrs. May N. 523 Maine.

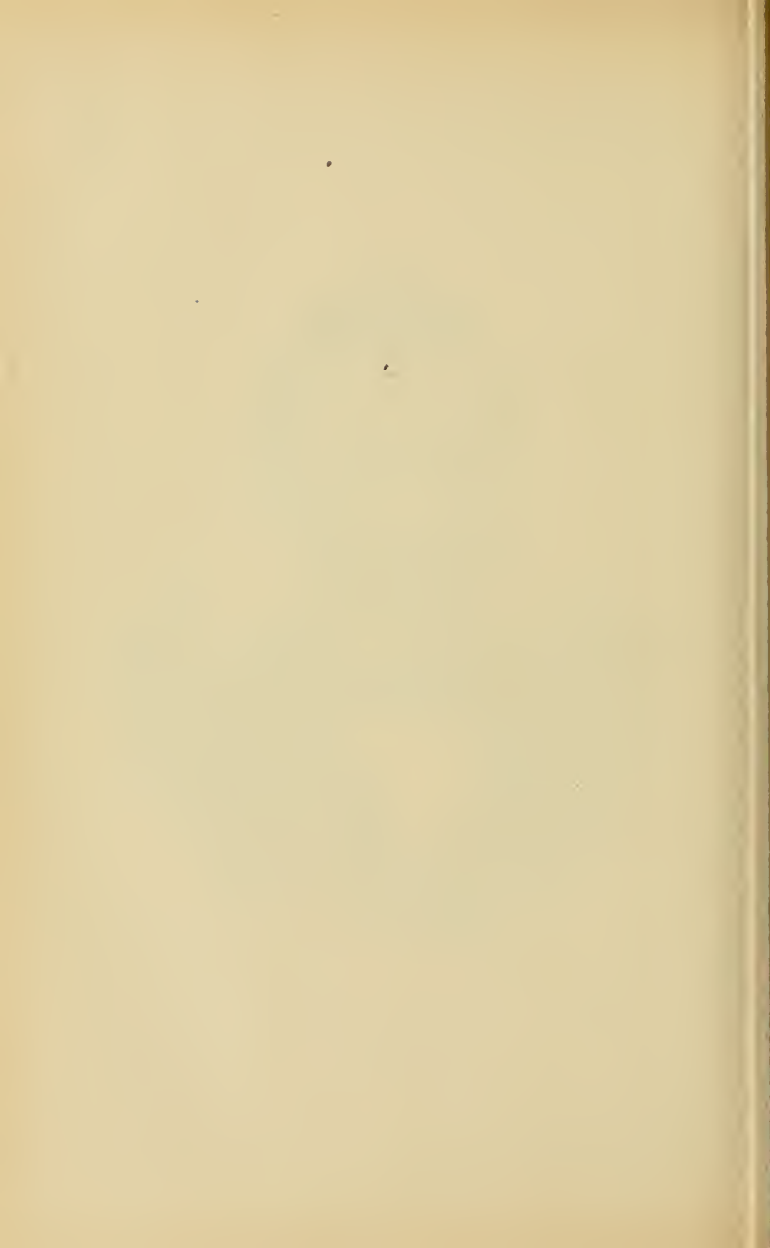
NICHOLS H. CLAY, Attorney at Law, 508 Maine street; born in Bourbon county, Ky., in 1841; located in this county in 1852. He married Miss Frances A. Akers in 1865. She was born in Danville, Ill., in 1848. Have two children, Laura and Artus H. He is Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of this county, and Public Administrator of the State by appointment of the Governor; was Deputy County Clerk six years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. His firm does a general real estate, insurance, loan and collecting business, also probate business.

NICHOLS HARRISON L., Superintendent of the manufacturing department of E. M. Miller & Co., carriage manufacturers; residence, Tremont House. He was born in New York in 1836; moved



J. E. Nonn

(DECEASED)
QUINCY



to Chicago, where he became interested in the Coan & Tenbroke Carriage Manufacturing Company, and continued in that concern ten years; located in Quincy in 1877, and assumed control of the manufacturing department of E. M. Miller & Co.'s carriage manufactory as Superintendent. He married Mrs. Harriet Morton in 1868. She was born in Deerfield, Mass. She has one daughter, Harriet E. (Hanover), by a former marriage. He also has one daughter, Helen A., by a former marriage. Mrs. Nichols is a member of the Congregational Church. He is a Democrat; has been practically connected with carriage manufactory since 1860. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Nicholson Mrs. Matilda, 192 S. 6th.

Nicholson T. T. carpenter, Ohio w of 12th.

Niedrielska Matthias, stone mason, 218 N. 12th.

Niehoff Mrs. Christina, 805 Ohio.

Niehoff Herman H. 805 Ohio.

Niehans Bernard, groceries, etc. Vine e of 18th.

Niehans Frederick, laborer, 175 S. 10th.

Niehaus Gerhard, teamster, cor. 11th and Lind.

Niehaus John T. grocer, 1268 Vermont.

Niehaus Mrs. Maria, cor. 11th and Lind.

Niekamp Henry, laborer, 712 Madison.

Niekamp Henry H. laborer, 816 Jackson.

Niekamp Wm. laborer, 12 n of Washington.

Niemann Anton, molder, 908 Washington.

Niemann Ferdinand, molder, cor. 10th and Madison.

Niemeler August, stonemason, 707 Washington.

Niemeier Mrs. Annie, widow, 424 Kentucky.

Niemeyer Mrs. Dina, widow, 706 State.

Niemeyer Herman, laborer, 1121 Washington.

Niemeyer Herman, laborer, 1116 Payson ave.

Niemeyer John C. trav. salesman, cor. 5th and Locust.

Niermann F. W. shoemaker, 904 State.

NIEWOHNER WILHELM, butcher, 188½ South 8th street; residence, corner 12th and Ohio streets; was born in Westphalia, Europe, March 23, 1839; came to America, landing at New York City in 1864; from there he went to St. Charles, Mo., remaining two months, and thence to Quincy, Ill. He married Miss Reka Behrensmeyer in Quincy, April 28, 1866. She was born in Eidinghausen, Westphalia, Europe, in Dec., 1843. Have six children: Mathilda, 11 years; Paulina, 9; Emma, 7; Clara, 5; Wilhelm, 3 and Charles six months' of age. He enlisted in Co. D, 148th Regt. Ill. Inf., in 1865, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of the war. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. He is a member of the Protestant Orphan and Benevolent Association, Adams' Lodge No.

65, I. O. O. F. and Humboldt Lodge No. 61, A. O. U. W. Real and personal property valued at \$1,500.

Niles A. B. florist, High w of 25th.

Niles Mrs. Eliza, widow, 1002 Maine.

NOAKES WILLIAM, marble works, corner of 3d and Maine streets; born in Sussex, England, 1837; located in this city, 1856; married Miss Sarah Hare, 1862. She was born in London, England, 1837. They have five children: Louisa D., Georgianna, Catherine, Charles A. and Charles A. They are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Grand Representative. He is 1st assistant engineer in the Fire Department, and vice-president of the Quincy Shooting Club.

Noeller Fred A. cor. 36th and State.

Nold Mrs. Anna, widow, 146 S. 9th.

Nolen Michael, laborer, Vine e of 18th.

Noll Sophia Amelia, Matilda. 108 S. 7th

Noll Henry, cooper, 408 Spring.

Noll Henry, trav. salesman, 231 N. 5th.

Noll John J. cooper, 108 S. 7th.

Nolte Henry, teamster, 723 Monroe.

Noonan Mrs. Catherine, 20 S. 11th.

Noonan John, laborer, 919 Vine.

Noonan Timothy, laborer, 920 Vine.

Norris Robt. H. clerk, 635 Payson ave.

Norris Robt. H. stair builder, 635 Payson ave.

Northrup Henry, teacher, 4th a of Maple.

NORTON ANNIE F. Physician, 624 Jersey street; born in Kane county, Ill., in 1847. She moved to Cleveland in 1870, and after a thorough course of reading and study of medicine she graduated in Detroit, Mich., in 1872. She practices in the Homeopathic school. She located for one year at the Seilg cure, in Cleveland, Ohio; went then to Indianapolis, Ind.; and to Earl, Ill., in 1874. She practiced there one year, and then moved to Quincy, where she has a liberal and lucrative practice which she is gradually building up.

NORWOOD JOSEPH E. (deceased); was for many years engaged in the pork packing business in this city. He was born in Rockport, Mass., 1797, and moved to Quincy at an early day, where he became identified with the interests of the city. He some years ago moved to Chicago with his family. He married Miss Elizabeth J. Francis, in 1851, who was a native of Cambridge, England, born in 1829. They had four children: Florence, Lizzie, Kate and Joseph. Mr. Norwood lost his life in

the terrible railroad disaster on the New York and Erie R. R. at Port Jervis, 1867, when so many lives were lost. He was loved and respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Norwood had his remains interred in Quincy, where she removed with her children from Chicago. She is now living on the corner of 9th and Spring. Her husband built and owned the elegant residence now occupied by Mr. Wells, on Jersey street.

Notter John G. cor. 5th and Payson ave.
Nugent Thos. laborer, 608 York.
Nussen Herman, carpenter, 629 Madison.

O

Oberling Jacob, porter, 1124 Monroe.
Oberst Mrs. Francis, cor. 15th and Vine.
Obert Jacob, stock dealer, 919 Ohio.
Obert Lemert, 418 Spring.
Obert Mrs. Sarah, widow, 418 Spring.
Oblander Andre, wagon maker, 96 S. 7th.
O'Brien Daniel, contractor, 300 N. 7th.
O'Brien Daniel, contractor, 255 N. 7th.
O'Brien Jerry, laborer, Lind e of 9th.
O'Brien John, laborer, 917 Oak.
O'Brien John, laborer, 10th n of Lind.
O'Brien John, teamster, 643 Vine.
O'Brien Michael, laborer, 1022 Maine.
O'Brien Patrick, contractor, Lind bet. 8th and 9th.
O'Brien Patrick, watchman, 10th n of Lind.

OBROCK CHRIST. trunk manufacturer, 22 North 6th street; residence, 215 North 7th street; born in Germany, 1840; came to the United States, 1856, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in Quincy in 1863. He married Lizzie Thomasmeyer in 1862. She was born in Germany. They have seven children: Louisa, Minnie, Henry, Amelia, Willie, Frederick and Emma. He has been in business since 1875, member of I. O. O. F. and Widows and Orphans' German Association. This firm have a first-class establishment and turn out a superior class of work.

O'Connor Andrew P. clerk, Vine bet. 18th and 20th.
O'Day Thos. laborer, Chestnut e of 10th.
O'Dell Mrs. A. M. widow, 617 State.
O'Dell Francis E. carpenter, 965 Payson ave.
Oehlmann Chas. 1008 Hampshire.
Oelink Bernard, laborer, Vine e of 23d.
Oelink Mrs. Elizabeth, 919 Spring.
Oelink Wm. shoemaker, Vine e of 30th.
Oenning Henry A. stationery, etc. 643 Maine.
Oenning Henry, laborer, Chestnut e of 30th.
Oenning John, carpenter, Chestnut e of 30th.
Oentrich Louis, 1024 Hampshire.
Oertle Joseph, butcher, 1014 Hampshire.
O'Farrell Michael, blacksmith, 19 N. 16th.
Ohlendorf Mrs. L. 822 Hampshire.
Ohlschlager H. cor. 4th and Maiden Lane.

Ohnmus Alex. tinner, cor. 22d and Spence.
Ohnmus Geo. ice peddler, Oak e of 4th.
Ohnmus Mrs. Theresa, 8th e of Vine.
Oldham Mrs. James, 215 Vermont.
Oldenkat Wm. laborer, 1230 Hampshire.
Oliver Mrs. Caroline, 1257 Maine.
Olson John, road master, C., B. & Q. R. R. 402 Maiden Lane.
Oppenbrink Wm. brewer, 809 Kentucky.

ORDING HENRY. Sheriff of Adams county, Maine, between 7th and 8th streets. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, March 10, 1836; received his education in the schools of his native country also in this country of his adoption. In June, 1856 he emigrated to this country and on the 23d of the month landed in Quincy, Ill., where he was married Oct. 25, 1859, to Miss Mary C. Glass, a native of this city. She was born Nov. 20, 1841. They have had eight children, six of whom are now living, four sons and two daughters: Henry C. born Sept. 20, 1860; Mary C. born Dec. 26, 1862; John C. born Oct. 24, 1865; Chas. J. born, March 14, 1868; Joseph B. born Aug. 4, 1871, and Caroline S. born Nov. 11, 1873. While still in his native country he learned the trade of chair-maker, at which business he spent seven years of his life in this city, after which he engaged in general mercantile business for about fourteen years, during which time he served the city as Alderman of the 5th Ward, for one term, 1873-1874, after which he accepted the office of Deputy Sheriff under Geo. Craig, and afterward served under John S. Pollock, until his own election as Sheriff of the county, which occurred in September, 1878, which office he now holds with credit and honor as well to himself as his constituents.

Orr James G. carpenter, 721 Broadway.
Orr Mrs. Malinda, Front n of Broadway.
Osborn Chas. C. clerk, 6th N. 9th.
Osborn Chas. E. 166 N. 6th.
Osborn Harry C. clerk, cor. Spring and 27th.

OSBORN H. S., President Quincy Coal Co.; office Front and Broadway; residence southeast corner 2d and Spring streets; born in London in 1814; came to Rochester, N. Y., in 1834, thence to Pike county, O., in 1837, went into the milling business; came to Quincy in 1846, and erected the Eagle Mills; married Miss Sarah A. Carter in 1850. She was born in Morgan county, Ill., in 1848. They have two children: C. C. and H. C. Are members of the Baptist

Church. He is a Republican. He took the management of the Quincy Coal Co. in August 1877. He has been Alderman of the 1st Ward six years.

OSBORN WILLIAM, grocer, 420 Hampshire street, residence between 1st and 2d, born in Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1828, came to the United States in 1848, and located in Quincy. He visited Europe in 1878, married Miss Kate Myers in 1869. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1849. They have one child, Nellie. He has been in the grocery business ten years. Mr. Osborn is a polite gentleman, prominently adapted to his business, possessing a thorough knowledge of it. His customers are always sure to find what they are in search of, of the best quality.

Oseboed Chas. C. boots and shoes, 145 Hampshire.
Ose Frank, laborer, 112d e of 1st.
Ose Frank, blacksmith, 322 Washington.

OSCHMANN EDWARD, between 2d and Monroe streets, residence Monroe and 10th streets. He was born in Saxony, near Dan Woll, 1st Germa. Europe, Dec. 17, 1847, and emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore May 26, 1871, from where went to Lexington, Ky., where he remained one year then going to Quincy and following his trade. He married Miss Sophie and they in same place he was born on Aug. 26, 1855. She was born in C. Germa. 1st Germa. Europe, Jan. 4, 1847. Two children, H. Ernst, born Aug. 2, 1866 and Hugo, born May 28, 1870. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. He enlisted in the Musketeer Battalion of Germa. from April 5, 1861 till 1862.

Otto Bernard, tailor, 110 Hampshire.
Otten Henry, blacksmith, 180 Hampshire.
Otter Mrs. Mary, widow, 20 N. 10th.
Ottensson Mrs. Johanna, 207 N. 5th.

OTTOMAN HENRY, engraver, 360 Hampshire street, residence same, born in Germany in 1840, came to the United States in 1849 and located in Quincy, married Adelaide Winkler in 1856. She was born in Germany. Four children, Agnes, Lorne, Pauline and Rosa. He is a member of the German, Hungarian and A. O. U. W. He learned his trade in Cincinnati, O., and has been in the business in this city since 1865.
Owens Thaddeus, 8 miller, 136 Broadway.

P

Palmer John M. drummer, 1182 Hampshire.
Palmer Mrs. Margaret, 118, Hampshire.
Palmer Oliver P. brakeman, 4th n of Spruce.
Pankake Chas. tailor, 600 Washington.
Panzhelt Henry, nurseryman, Chestnut e of 30th.
Parkoke H. carpenter, 10th n of Jefferson.
Pape M. s —, cor. Oak and 5th.
Parr Mrs. Ann, widow, cor. 16th and Oak.

PARK GEORGE, Physician and surgeon, 1007 Vermont street, born in Bradford county, Pa., in 1836; located in Mount Vernon, O., in 1860, in Chicago, Ill., in 1870; St. Joseph, Mo., in 1874, and in Quincy in 1881. He married Miss Roxanna Hutchins in 1857. She was born in Connecticut in 1834. They have one son, S. W. Park, of Park & Channan, S. 4th street. The doctor studied with Dr. Stephen Hopkins of Pennsylvania, and practiced with him eleven years. At the death of Dr. Hopkins Dr. Park assumed his practice, and has been practicing ever since. He is a member of the Medical order.

Park S. W. agricultural implements, 220 N. 2d.

PARKER EDWARD J., banker, No. S S 3d street, residence 8th and Hampshire, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1841. He located in this city in 1863. He married in 1868 Miss Bushnell, daughter of Hon. N. Bushnell deceased. He was in the City Bank of Hartford, Conn. five years before he came west. When he came to Quincy he went into the banking house of L. & C. H. Bull. On the organization of the Merchants and Farmers' National Bank he was made a Director and Assistant Cashier and succeeded to the commercial department of the banking house of L. & C. H. Bull in 1872 in which he has been doing a safe and successful business since.

Parker Frank J. salesman, 196 N. 5th.
Parker James, miller, cor. 6th and Payson ave.
Parker John W. 87 Hampshire.
Parker Mrs. Laura, boards at Bevere House.
Parker Mrs. Joanna, widow, near 115 Vermont.
Parker S. P. agent Whiter & Holmes Organ Co., 196 N. 6th.

PARKHURST JONATHAN, clothing and furnishing goods, 321 Maine street, residence 1401 Maine street, born in Worcester county, Mass., in 1828, went to New Hampshire when quite young, working in a cotton factory in Massa-

chusetts; located in Quincy, in 1866; married Miss Caly Ulmer in 1863. She was born in Rockland, Maine, in 1838. They have one child: George C. He is one of the most prosperous business men in his line in Quincy.

Parks Robert, machinist, cor. Maiden Lane and 5th.

Parlish J. B. real estate agent, 221 York.

Parsons James E. green house, Hampshire e of 18th.

Pater, Mrs. Anna M. 420 Kentucky.

Patterson Wm. L. farmer, 20th n of Lind.

PATTON JOHN MALCOLM.

head clerk railway post-office service, between Quincy, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.; residence 613 Vermont street. He was born in Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Penn., Oct. 24, 1829, and came to Quincy in August, 1861. He married Miss Sarah E. Graham, at Shelbyville, Ill., June 30, 1857. She was born in Coles county, Ill., June 20, 1837. Eight children: three living: Clara E., born July 28, 1858; Ella N., born Oct. 18, 1860, and Mary P., born Feb. 5, 1872. Himself and children are Unitarians. Mrs. Patton is a member of the Vermont St. M. E. Church. Mr. Patton is a member of Quincy Lodge No. 296 A. F. & A. M., Pride of the West Lodge No.—A. O. U. W., of the United States Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association. His first experience in life, after receiving a common school education, was when he went into a cotton factory at Allegheny City, Pa., at the age of fifteen years; worked through all the different grades until, in 1847, he was appointed foreman of the spinning room. His health becoming impaired he worked for his father (he being a railroad contractor) for two years, when he entered into a co-partnership with him, which continued until 1854, when his father died. Mr. Patton then took the position of General Agent for the I. C. R. R. Co., at Pana, Christian county, Ill., that place being in its infancy. He built the first church and school building in that place. He held this position for two years, when he opened a large general store; but thirteen days after, a tornado swept over the place and took store, house and contents away, Mr. Patton barely escaping with his life. He remained another year settling up his business affairs, when he took the position of foreman on construction of the H. & St. Joe R. R., being stationed at Shelbyville, Mo. In 1861 Mr. and Mrs. Patton came to Hannibal, Mo., when at

the earnest solicitations of the Hon. Francis P. Blair, and others high in authority, Mr. Patton was appointed Mail Agent. He accepted the position, but shortly afterward Abraham Lincoln, then President of these United States, made his call for troops, and Mr. Patton enlisted in the 100 days service. After his term of service had expired, he was again re-appointed at the solicitation of Francis P. Blair and others; he accepting, and has continued in the post-office department ever since, being one of its oldest and valued members.

Paul Henry, shoemaker, 257 n 8th.

Paulin Henry, real estate agent, 1609 Maine.

Payne Mrs. Jane, widow, 1008 Maine.

Payne Robert, engineer, Chestnut e of 8th.

Payton Mrs. Mary, widow, 182 N. 10th.

Pearce John W. commission merchant, and proprietor, Etna House, 623 to 629 Maine.

Pearson Frank, carriage maker, 923 Maine.

Pearson Thomas, molder, 189 e 3d.

Pearson Mrs. Sarah, widow, Nelson court.

Pease Chas. O. cabinet maker, 38 Cedar.

Pease Guy B. sign painter, 406 N. 5th.

Pease M. painter, 4th bet. Spruce and Sycamore.

Pease Nat. cor. 8th and Sycamore.

Peel Casimer, tailor, Oak e of 20th.

PEEL GEORGE W., steam dye house, 54 North 4th; residence, same; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1837; went to Richmond, Ind., where he lived fifteen years; moved to Kansas in 1856, and located in Quincy, April, 1878. He married Ruth A. Sinex in 1861. She was born in Richmond, Ind., in 1839. They have five children: Walter S., William G., Charles W., George W., and Ada E. He was brought up from a boy in the dye business, his father having followed it for many years in Cincinnati; he therefore thoroughly understands the business, and guarantees all work done by him. This business requires an education as well as all scientific professions. Can dye all kinds of coarse or fine fabrics.

Peel Joseph, cigar maker, Oak e of 20th.

PEINE CARL, No. 9—saloon—526 Hampshire street; residence same; born in Westphalia, Prussia, Aug. 10, 1829; came to the United States, and located in Quincy in 1858; married Johanna Thieleman in 1860. She was born in Goslar, Hanover, July 14, 1836. They have four children: Carl Anton, Henry, Robert, and Albert. He has been in business since 1864. There seems to be a peculiar attraction to No. 9, as one of the

most popular resorts of the select public.

PELLENWESSEL HENRY. boot and shoe store, and manufacturer, State street between 7th and 8th; residence same. He was born in Ampt Damme, Grosz, Herzogtum, Oldenburg, Europe, Dec. 28, 1825, and emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, La., June 3, 1847; from there he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and came to Quincy, Ill., in 1853, following his profession of shoemaker. He married Miss Maria Table, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1851. She was born in same place as her husband, and emigrated to America landing at Baltimore, in 1845; thence to Cincinnati, Ohio. Seven children, three dead, four living: Josephina aged twenty-three, Fredericka aged fourteen, Francisca aged twelve, and Henry, nine years of age. Religion, Roman Catholic. Is a member of St. John's Savings Institution of St. Boniface Church. Real and personal property valued at \$2,000.

Pelman Mrs. Mary, 827 Madison.

Penfield, Uri S. cashier First National Bank, 1427 Hampshire.

Penn Edward, engineer, Olive n of Spring.

Penn James, engineer, Broadway e of 25th.

Pepper, Samuel B. molder, 618 Jackson.

Perkins Mitchell, laborer, 27 N. 8th.

Perkins N. O. editor *Whig*, 131 Jersey.

Perkins Wm. 1016 Vermont.

Perry Cornelius L. teacher, Broadway near 26th.

PERRY JOSHUA. retired; residence, Broadway near 26th street; born in Houston, Devonshire, England, in 1809; went to Nova Scotia, and from there to Philadelphia, in 1834, and located in Quincy, May 4, 1836. He married Susan Broom in 1832. She was born in Somersetshire, England, in December, 1810. Had ten children, four dead, six living: Eunice, Isaiah, Josiah, Stephen, Cornelius, Martha. They are members of the Congregational Church. He is a Republican. He was a plasterer over forty years. He plastered both of ex-Governor Wood's houses; also the old Court House. There were but a few hundred inhabitants in Quincy when he located in it. Mark E., one of his sons, enlisted in the 2d Iowa Cav. Co. A, in 1861, at Davenport, and two weeks prior to his muster out, he was attacked by chronic diarrhea, contracted in the army, from the effects of which he died.

Perry Stephen J. commission merchant, Hampshire, e of 26th.

PERRY WYMAN. marble works, southeast corner of 3d and Maine streets; was born in Lamoille county, Vt., 1833; located in this State in 1857, and in this city in 1878, when he went into the marble business. He married Miss Almira D. Buck, in 1860. She was born in Vermont, in 1831. They have one child, Bessie. He is a Republican. He served during the late war in the Quartermasters' Department. He owns improved property in Galesburg, worth \$5,000; also lots in Chicago estimated to be worth \$1,000. He deals in American and Scotch granite; also American and Italian marbles, and executes all kinds of work in his line.

Pestalonowitch Mrs. Catharine, Broadway, w of 22d.

Pete Mrs. Jane, widow, 4th, w of Spruce.

PETER CHARLES. of the firm of Peter & Schnarr, wholesale hats and caps, gloves, etc., 34 and 36 3d street; residence, 7th, between Vine and Elm streets; born in this county, in 1841; located in this city in business in 1866. He married Miss Elizabeth Schauf, in 1868. She was born in Quincy, Jan. 4, 1847. They have three children: Clara G., Charles W., and Henry O. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and a Democrat. They carry a large stock of goods in their line, and can be relied upon as prompt, straight-forward, and accomplished business men.

PETERS AUGUST. boot and shoemaker, 709 State street; residence, same. He was born in Prussia, Germany, June 11, 1837, and emigrated to America, arriving at New York City in November, 1865; then going to Pittsburg, Penn.; then to Bay City, Mich., and from thence to Quincy, Ill., where he arrived on July 10, 1872. He married Miss Katie Goebel, in Quincy, Oct. 15, 1874. She was born in Helden, Hesse, Darmstadt, Europe, Jan. 26, 1845, and emigrated to America, in 1854, coming direct to Adams county. He had four children: Henry, aged 9 years (by a former wife); Otto, 3 years; Adonia, 1 year 9 months, and Rebecca, aged 2 months. Member of German Methodist Episcopal Church. Politics, Independent. Is a member of the German Protestant Widows and Orphans' Society of Quincy. He served in the 3d Uhlan Regt. No. 11, at Furstenwald, under the King of Prussia, from 1857 to 1860.

Peter Charles, hats, caps, etc., 7th, bet. Vine & Elm.

Peter Jacob, wagon-maker, Ohio, e of 13th.
 Peters August, boots and shoes, 727 State.
 Peterschmidt Frank, laborer, 634 Adams.
 Petran Mrs. Ann M. widow, 143 N. 11th.
 Petri Chas. editor, 22d, n of Oak.
 Petrie W. W. molder, 436 State.
 Pfanschmidt Edward C. lumber merchant, 631 York.
 Pfau Fred. candy maker, cor. 20th and Spring.

PFAU J. LOUIS, JR., Quincy Stove and Furnace Works; office, 15 South 5th street; born in France, in 1847. He came to the United States in 1855, and located in Quincy; married Pauline Pfanschmidt, in 1873. She was born in Quincy in 1852. They have two children: Eleanor and Edgar, and one Albert Roterd (adopted). Are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Republican. He has been in business for himself since 1867. He is the inventor of the Warming and Ventilating Apparatus. His father and he are the sole proprietors of the business and property of the late Quincy Stove and Furnace Company. They manufacture galvanized iron cornices. They own half interest in the Aetna Iron Works of Quincy. He is the inventor of the Bristol steel, manufactured by the Aetna Iron Works.

Pfau J. Louis Sr. galvanized iron works, 15 S. 5th.
 Pfeiffer Mrs. Barbara, Vine, e of 5th.
 Pfeiffer Chas. 418 Washington.
 Pfeiffer Henry, laborer, 512 Payson ave.
 Pfirmann Bernard, 624 Adams.
 Pfirmann Bernard, butcher, 327 Adams.
 Pfirmann V. & J. P., butchers, Payson ave., bet. 3d and 4th.
 Phelps Mrs. Elizabeth, cor. 25th and Hampshire.
 Phelps Geo. teamster, cor. 25th and Hampshire.
 Phelps Mrs. Marina, 4th, n of Cherry.

PHELPS MARK, boat-builder; foot of Broadway; residence, between 2d and 3d, on Vine; born in Hamilton county, Ohio, 1829; located in Quincy, in 1835; married Elsa Edgington, in 1860. She was born in Ohio, and raised in Covington, Ky. He commenced boat-building in 1847. Enlisted in Co. F, 10th Regt. Ill. Inf. (Col. Tillson); was wounded at Bentonville, N. C., March 21, 1865, and had his left leg amputated; was mustered out at David's Island, New York Harbor, July, 1865. He has facilities for, and is prepared to take, contracts to build boats of any size for river purposes, skiffs, etc.; all kinds of row boats and oars. Boats to rent and sell.

Phillips Mrs. C. widow, 1117 Main.

PICKARD JAMES, saloon, 329 Hampshire street; residence, Vermont, between 15th and 16th streets; born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1840. He came to the United States in 1848, with his parents; located in New York; came to Quincy, in 1856. He has been connected with the liquor business since 1859, and in business for himself since 1875. He married Miss Mary Shelby, in 1862. She was born in the County Caven, Ireland. They have five children: Mary, Hellen, James, Sarah, and John. His family are members of the Catholic Church. He is independent in politics. He is a public-spirited citizen, liberal in all local enterprises of a public character.

Pickert Mrs. Mary, cor. 8th and Adams.
 Pieper Diedrich Jr. gardner, 7th, s of Monroe.
 Pieper Fred. cabinet maker, 929 State.
 Pieper Geo. molder, 7th, s of Monroe.
 Pieper Geo. carpenter, 1091 Jefferson.
 Pieper W. H. stoves, etc., cor. 8th and Jefferson.
 Pierce Mrs. Mary, widow, 216 Broadway.
 Pigott Michael, postmaster, Vermont, e of 4th.
 Pigott John, clerk, cor. 6th and Elm.
 Pilcher Mrs. 92 S. 5th.

PILGERIM JOHAN HEINRICH, boot and shoemaker, 287 South 7th street; residence, same; was born in Bramsche, Furstentum Osnabruck, Hannover, April, 1828; emigrated to America, arriving at Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1868, going direct to Quincy; married Miss Margaretha Vogs, June 9, 1852, in the same place where he was born. She was born in the same place, Feb. 2, 1831, and emigrated to America, with her husband and children. Four children: Johan Heinrich, born Oct. 4, 1853; Anna Maria, born Sept. 11, 1858 (now Mrs. Steffan); Amalia, born Nov. 4, 1861; and Herman Frederick, born Feb. 28, 1865. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. Was a member of the 7th Inf. Regt., 3d Co., stationed at Osnabruck from April, 1849, till 1856, when he was honorably discharged. Is a member of the Protestant Widows and Orphans' Association of Quincy. Real and personal property estimated at \$1,500.

Piner Mrs. Lizzie, 828 Broadway.
 Pinkelmann Mrs. C. Broadway w of 20th.

PINKHAM NATHAN, capitalist; residence corner 14th and Maine streets; born in Franklin county, Me., in 1815. He located in Quincy in 1839, and immediately started the first livery stable ever started in

Quincy. He continued in that business till 1868, and ran the first omnibus to steamboats in Quincy. He married Ellen E. Davis in 1866. She was born in the same county and State. They have one child, Carrie May. He sold out his livery stock in 1863, and erected the Academy of Music soon after, and reconstructed and improved the same at an expense of \$16,000 last year, making it one of the most comfortable and attractive places of amusement west of Chicago. It is on the ground floor, furnished with improved patent chairs, and will seat from 1,500 to 2,000 people. He owns an elegant residence at the corner of 14th and Maine streets, and other property in Quincy worth \$250,000.

Piper John, farmer, 1125 Hampshire.

Pipino Jacob C. gun store, 618 Hampshire.

Pipino Geo. H. gunsmith, cor. 2d and York.

PIPINO WILLIAM C. Physician and Surgeon, corner of 6th and Maine streets; residence 142 N. 8th street; born in Baltimore, Md., in 1832; studied in the Maryland University and graduated in 1873. He married Miss Kate Gwin in 1877. She was born in Missouri in 1856. He is a Democrat in politics; moved to this city in 1873, and soon after to Jacksonville, Ill., where he was appointed House Surgeon in the Surgical Infirmary. He remained in that position until 1875; resigned and returned to Quincy. He commenced the practice of medicine in this city in 1875. He is one of the attending physicians of Blessing Hospital in this city; is also City Physician, and has medical charge of the Adams county jail. He held the position of Attending Physician to the Orphans' Home in 1876-7. He is a member of K. of P. and of the A. O. U. W. The doctor is a young man of energy, pluck, perseverance and ability.

Pitkin Mrs. Mary, cor. 25th and High.

Pitney S. C. Hampshire e of 30th.

PITNEY WARREN F. real estate and loans, 520 Maine street; residence 1500 Vermont street; was born in New York City in 1842. He located in this city in 1850. He married Miss Jennie E. Arthur in 1869. She was born in St. Louis in 1847. They have one boy, Arthur W. Mrs. Pitney is a Presbyterian in religion. He is a Democrat in politics. He was Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1855 till 1864, when he

went as Chief Clerk in the Quartermasters' Department, with Col. Hatch, where he remained one year. He established his present business in 1865; was elected member of City Council in 1875, and re-elected in 1877, and is now in office.

PITTMAN L. M. Superintendent Work House; residence 170 N. 11th street. He was born in the State of Mississippi, Dec. 27, 1823, and was raised in Kentucky; came to Quincy Dec. 1, 1847; married Miss Abbie Jones in Fleming county, Ky., Feb. 14, 1846. She was born in the same county, Aug. 10, 1822, and came with her husband to Adams county and settled in Burton township, where they remained until 1852; then moved to Quincy. Children, four dead, and four living: Mary Jane, aged 29; Martha Ann, aged 28; Frances A., 22, and Polly America, aged 15 years. Politics, strong Democrat. He held the position of a Policeman in 1858; was appointed Superintendent of the Work House, under the administration of Mayor Thomas Jasper, in 1860, and re-appointed by Mayor I. O. Woodruff in 1861, and again appointed by Mayor Rearick in 1874, and last by Mayor L. D. White in 1877, and now holds the same position under Mayor Rogers. Real and personal property valued at \$7,000.

PLACE JAMES H. architect, corner 6th and Hampshire; born in Stafford county, N. H., in 1832; moved to Ramsey county, Minn., in 1856, and to this county in 1875; was in Chicago from '72 to '75. was employed as railroad civil engineer in Minnesota, but followed architect business since he came to Illinois in 1872. He married Mrs. A. L. Perkins (Woodworth) in 1861. She had one daughter, Molly R. Perkins, by a former marriage. They are members of the Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat. He is Vice-President of the I. O. M. A.; was County Surveyor and Justice of the Peace several terms, in Stearns county, Minn.

Pohlmann Geo. H. cooper, 1015 Kentucky.

Poling Theodore, attorney, Maine bet. 22d and 24th.

Pomroy Caleb M. 322 Jersey.

Pool Eugene, molder, cor. 3d and Elm.

Pool Wm. W. grocer, cor. 5th and Locust.

Pope Thomas (Pope & Baldwin), Vermont bet. 16th and 18th.

Popenoe Harry O. carrier, 1114 Jersey.

Popp Julius, butcher, cor. 3d and Ohio.

Popping John, laborer, 185 N. 11th.

Popping Henry, cooper, 1026 Oak.
 Pott Herman, tailor, cor. 10th and Jackson.
 Potter John L. farmer, 22 S. 7th.

POTTER JOHN. woodenware manufactory, Front street between Washington and Jefferson; residence 316 Kentucky street; born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., in 1813; located in this city in 1840. He started a measure factory and, soon after, a bucket factory, the only one in the West, in 1844, which was burnt out in 1847. He then established a wooden-measure factory, and made washboards and anything he could sell, including pork plugs. He is now manufacturing tobacco drums, of which he is the patentee, having obtained a patent Aug. 16, 1870; also fine-cut tobacco pails. He married Mary E. Felton in 1837. She was born in Boston, Mass., in 1815. Two children: John F. and Mary Elisia. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Quincy Lodge, and a Republican.

POTTHOFF JOHAN HEINRICH. boot and shoe store, northwest corner 8th and Adams; residence, same. He was born in Neuenkirchen, Westphalia, Europe, Sept. 20, 1823, and emigrated to America via Baltimore in 1867, going direct to St. Louis, Mo.; from thence to St. Paul, Minn., where he remained two years; after which time he returned to Europe, remaining two years and six months, when he returned to St. Paul, and from there to Quincy, Ill., in Oct., 1873. He married Miss Anna Maria Cordbrunig in Neuenkirchen, Europe, in Feb., 1848. She was born in the same place in 1817, and emigrated to America with her husband. One son, John Heinrich, aged 48 years. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Is a member of St. Joseph's Benevolent Association of Quincy, and was a soldier in the 39th Infantry, stationed at Luxemburg, under the King of Prussia, from 1844 to 1847. He is a messenger, and waiter upon the sick, in the St. Joseph's Benevolent Association.

Powell Max, cigars, etc., 516 Vermont.
 Prante Adolph, laborer, cor. 13th and Jefferson.
 Prante C. L. brickyard, cor. 16th and Jefferson.
 Prendergast Philip, stone mason, cor. 9th and Vine.
 Prentiss H. P. Hampshire e of 25th.
 Preston Mrs. Matilda, 30 S. 11th.

PREVOST A. J. F. provision dealer, "Foster Pork House;" residence, 8th bet. Oak and Vine; born in Otsego

county, N. Y., in 1821; located in Morgan county, Ill., in 1834, in Brown county in 1836, and in this county in 1860. He married Miss Candace Crim in 1851. She was born in Ohio. They have one child, Libbie M. Are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is Democrat in politics. He is City Treasurer, being elected the spring of 1878. He is a member of the Masonic order.

PRINCE EDWARD. civil engineer and attorney-at-law; office, foot of Maine; residence, 4th bet. Kentucky and York. He was born in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1832, and moved with his parents to Payson, in this county, in 1835. In 1845 he went to the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, and graduated in the class of 1851-52; commenced the study of law with Williams & Lawrence in 1853, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He practiced law until the breaking out of the war, and received the appointment of Cavalry Drill Master at Camp Butler, in 1861, with the rank of Captain, and was promoted Lieutenant Colonel same year; promoted Colonel of the 7th Ill. Cav., June 1, 1862, and served with his regiment until mustered out, when Colonel Prince returned to Quincy, and became one of the firm of Moore & Co., land agents, of which he is now the only surviving member. In 1871 he turned his attention to hydraulic engines, and constructed the first water-works of this city (Quincy), and is now Superintendent, and owner of one-half of the same. He married Miss V. M. Arthur, at Quincy, Sept. 24, 1867. She was born in St. Clair county, Ill., Oct. 18, 1840. They have one child, named Edith, born April 30, 1871. Is a member of Quincy Lodge, No. 296, A. F. & A. M.

Prieskorn Chas. boots and shoes, 58 S. 7th.
 Pritchard Mrs. Sietta, 643 Hampshire.
 Proctor Mrs. E. J. widow, 633 Vine.

PROESCHER AUGUST L. cabinet-maker and undertaker, 828 State; residence, 826 State. He was born in Gelnhausen Kur-Hessen, Europe, April 8, 1825; emigrated to America in 1853, landing in New York City; went from there to Albany, N. Y., and worked at his trade (cabinet-making) two years; thence to Milwaukee, Wis., staying six months, but lived in the State ten years, after which he went to Hannibal, Mo., remaining three years. From

there he went to Quincy, Ill., and has resided in the "Gem City" ever since. He married Josephina Lanz, at Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 29, 1856, who was born in Garthnow, Wurtemberg, Europe, March 31, 1824, and emigrated to America, directly to Milwaukee, via New York and Chicago, in 1849. Mr. Proescher was Town Treasurer of Kilbourn City, Wis., from 1864 to 1866. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. Property, real and personal, valued at \$3,000.

Pryor Washington, carpet weaver, Lind e of 9th.

PURCELL WILLIAM, livery, 617 and 619 Hampshire; residence, 1025 Hampshire; born in Kilcooley, County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1843; came to the United States in 1853; located in Huron county, Ohio; and in this city in 1865; married Miss Isabella Brooks in 1873. She was born in this city in 1856. They have three children: Edith, and Austin and Willie (twins). Are members of the Catholic Church. Democrat. He started the livery business in August, 1876. Deceased, March 24, 1879.

Purnell James E. attorney, 1500 Broadway.

Purnell Riley L. farmer, Chestnut e of 9th.

Purpur Jacob E. clerk, 646 State.

PURPUS W. H., groceries, boots, shoes, etc., 1030 State street. He was born in Bavaria, Europe, in 1847, and came to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1850; came to Quincy, Ills., in 1851; was clerk in Duker & Bro.'s store for five years; clerked in other stores for the succeeding ten years and then went into business for himself; married Miss Carolina Meyers Sept. 11, 1872, who was born in Quincy, Ill., on the 4th of May, 1853. Two children: one died (infant) in 1873; living, Leoni, aged two years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Real and personal property valued at \$7000.

Putman John, grocer, 307, N. 5th.

Puttermann Anton, carpenter, 1032 Vine.

Q

Qnest Fred, cigars etc., Ohin, between 13th and 14th.

Quinlan Mrs. Rosa, cor. 4th and Lind.

Quintiven Michael, laborer, Elm e of 6th.

Quinn Henry, tobacconist, 807 State.

Quiter Zacharias, shoemaker, 178 N. 10th.

R

RABE FREDERICK W., saloon, 835 State street, between 8th and 9th;

residence same. He was born in Ampt Hepen, Kreis Bielefeld, Prussia, in Sept. 1828 and emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, La., with his wife and one child, in 1851, coming direct to Quincy, Ills., and, shortly afterward received a position in Comstock's foundry which he held for seventeen years. In 1861, while temporarily at work in Van Doorn's saw mill, he had the misfortune to lose his right arm. In 1868 he opened his present large place. He married Miss Sophia Wisman in Hepen, Europe, in the fall of 1849. She was born in the same place where she married, in 1832. Three children: Yetta, aged 25 years; Anna, aged 22 years; and Emuna, aged 16 years. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat. Property, real and personal, valued at \$5000.

Raichel A. D., 6th n of Spring.

Raines Jackson, laborer, 422 Payson ave.

RAISH JOHN, tinner, residence 832 Payson ave.; born in Buford county, Pa., in 1840; moved with his parents to this city in 1844; married Miss Johanna Wachlin in 1860. She was born in Germany 1839. They have one child, Albert D. He is a Democrat; was elected Street Commissioner April, 1878. He learned the business of tinner in 1856 and has been engaged in that business until elected to his present office: he was elected by 800 majority, the largest ever given for that office in this city.

RALSTON HOX. JAMES H., was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1807. Soon after attaining his majority he removed to Quincy, Ills., and entered upon the practice of law. He served in the Black Hawk war. Subsequently he represented his district in the State House of Representatives at a time when Lincoln, Douglas, Hardin, Shields, and Col. Baker were members of the legislature. In 1837 he was elected Circuit Judge, resigning, however, after two years service. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate. Judge Ralston took an active interest in politics until the Mexican war, when he was commissioned as Captain and put in command of the Alamo at San Antonio, Texas. From this place all supplies and munitions of war were forwarded to the American army operating in Northern Mexico. Soon after the close of the Mexican war he removed to California, and was a member of its first State

Senate. In 1856 he was a candidate for the Chief Justiceship of California, but defeated. In 1860 he removed to Nevada, and occupied a prominent position in that state until 1864, when he died, near Austin, Nevada.

In 1833 he married the daughter of Col. Alexander, a well-known citizen of Adams county. This lady died prior to Mr. Ralston's removal to California. In 1853 he married Harriet Jackson, daughter of Rev. Aaron Jackson, formerly the Baptist clergyman of Quincy. One son by this marriage is living, Mr. J. H. Ralston, now practicing law in Quincy.

RALSTON JOSEPH N., deceased; was the son of a farmer of Bourbon County, Ky., where he was born, Jan. 25, 1801. Here his early life was passed, chiefly in agricultural pursuits, and here he married a Miss Grant, who died after bearing him three children. Of these, one son only, Virgil Y. Ralston, lived to manhood. He inherited much of his father's ability, and on the eve of the breaking out of the rebellion, as editor of the *Quincy Whig*, had achieved a reputation as a vigorous and brilliant writer. Inheriting also the patriotism of his sire, on the outbreak of the war he entered the army as a Captain in the 16th Regt. Ill. Inf., but failing health compelled him to resign. Having partially recovered, he re-entered the service in an Iowa regiment, and died in the prime of life, at Jefferson Barracks, of disease contracted in the field.

On the death of Virgil's mother, his father turned his attention to scientific pursuits, attended medical lectures at Lexington, Ky., and in 1832 removed to Quincy and entered upon the practice of medicine.

In 1837 he married Miss Margaretta Mitchell, who survives him. Of the seven children of this union two died in infancy. Five daughters are still living.

Dr. Ralston continued the practice of medicine until the last year of his life, dying in June, 1876. Of his eminence in the profession it is sufficient to say that for more than forty years he held a leading position among the physicians of Quincy and Adams county. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Adams County Medical Society, and was at several subsequent periods re-elected to that position. From its organization, in 1850, until the year of his

death, he generally held some office of honor or trust in the society.

Weighted down through his long life with the cares and anxieties of the most exacting of professions, he never forgot the duties of a citizen, maintaining to the last his interest in public affairs. He served in the City Council in the earlier history of the city, when he could do so without neglecting his practice, and only once, later, gave himself a brief respite from professional duties when appointed by the President, in 1868, one of the visitors to the Military Academy at West Point.

He was keenly alive to the educational interests of his adopted home, and had a leading part in inducing Catherine Beecher to establish a school in Quincy, now many years ago. Later he took part in establishing Quincy College, under the control of the Methodist Church, with which he was always actively identified, and was one of the trustees of that institution.

For many years he was an active Mason; was one of the founders of Bodley Lodge No. 1, of Quincy, and participated in the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, in which body he attained to the rank of Junior Grand Warden. He was devoted to the fraternity to the last, and was buried with its rites.

Identified with every movement promising to promote the public welfare, enjoying a leading social position, and maintaining always a large practice, probably no man in Quincy has ever had so extensive an acquaintance among all classes of its people as he.

He was rather tall and spare in figure, dignified in carriage, courteous almost to punctiliousness in manner, clean and precise in speech. Self-poised, keen in his perceptions, steadfast in his convictions, sagacious in counsel, the sturdy virtues which commanded for him universal respect, were rooted in a kind and strongly sympathetic nature, which won the enduring love of kindred and the affectionate regard of those to whom he ministered.

Two brothers of Dr. Ralston formerly lived in Quincy, Judge James H. Ralston, who removed to, and died in, California, and William H. Ralston, now a prominent citizen of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Ralston Mrs. M. H., 394 Jersey



J. N. Ralston

(DECEASED)

QUINCY



RANDALL HENRY, furnace manufacturer, 717 Hampshire; residence, same; born in London, England, in 1824; located in Quincy in 1851, after spending two years in Campbell county, Kentucky. He married Harriet Baumont in 1848. She was born in London, England, Sept. 7. Died, Feb. 27, 1879. Religion, Baptist. Politics, Republican. He has been in business in this city since 1851, and is therefore one of the oldest living business residents of Quincy. He is a reliable and skillful mechanic. Repairs furnaces and is also a bell hanger.

Randell Mrs. J. P., 640 Vermont.

Randles Jackson, blacksmith, n end of 5th.

Rasche Chas., tailor, 1118 Payson ave.

Rasche Deiderick, tailor, 1118 Payson ave.

RATTI COSTANTINO, manufacturer of umbrellas, etc., 618 Hampshire street. He was born in Cumune Mozzio, Mandamento di Crodo, provincia Palanza, Italia, Europa, April 20, 1845, and emigrated to America, arriving at New York Dec. 31, 1870; from thence to New Orleans, La.; staid nine months; then to St. Louis, Mo., remaining one year. He then went to Memphis, Tenn., remained two years, then returned to St. Louis; from there to Quincy, Illinois, arriving April 5, 1875. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Royalist. Real and personal property estimated at \$700.

Rauhohl Mrs. Anna, 808 Adams.

RAUKOHL H. H., groceries, queensware and saloon, cor. 8th and Madison streets; residence, same; was born in Herford, Regierungs-bezirk, Minden, Europe, May 5, 1842, and emigrated to America, arriving at New Orleans, La., with his parents, in 1853, coming direct to Quincy, Illinois. His father died at St. Louis, Mo. He married Miss Frederika Stukenhol, at Quincy, Ill., March 20, 1868. She was born near Enger Kreis Herford, Regierungs-bezirk Preus-Minden, Europe, June 15, 1848 and emigrated to America, June 1, 1867, coming direct to Quincy, Ill. Four children; one dead, three living: Anna Maria, born Dec. 23, 1868, Amanda Maria, August 16, 1874; Ida Louise Wilhelmina, August 16, 1877. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. Enlisted in Co. F. 3d Regt. Ill. Cav., at Quincy, Ill., August 5, 1861; was honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 5, 1864; participated with his regiment in all its battles, and never was absent from

his company until discharged from the service. Real and personal property estimated at \$3,000.

Rawlings John, shoemaker, 134 S. 5th.

Rearick F., justice of the peace, 137 and 139 S. 6th.

Reardon James, teamster, Elm w of 30th.

Reardon Michael, 616 Vine.

Recker Bernard, carpenter, 7th n of Oak.

Recker Herman, carpenter, cor. 13th and Elm.

RECKMEYER JOHN F., deceased; widow resides at 815 State street. He was born in Halle, Germany, in 1801; came to the United States in 1847; married Katharina Wollbrink in 1854. She was born in Enger, Germany, in 1829. Four children living: Annie, Charlie, Herman, and Minnie. Members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. R. died Nov. 28, 1867. He was a carpenter. He gave his children a good common school education. His two only sons are engaged in the job printing business at the above location, and do all kinds of job printing. Herman belongs to the Good Templars. Mr. Reckmeyer has two sons by a former marriage, living in Nebraska.

Reckmeyer Mrs. Katrina, 815 State

Recksieck Henry, tailor, 718 Adams.

Red man Joseph, laborer, Monroe w of 7th.

Rediger Adam, clerk, 112 S 7th.

Redmond James, contractor, 1103 Jersey.

Redmond Miss Katie C. 1103 Jersey.

Redmond Miss Mollie G. 1103 Jersey.

Redmond Pat. H. 1103 Jersey.

Redmond Thomas, Jr. 1103 Jersey.

HON. THOMAS REDMOND, (deceased); was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, about 1804; came to the United States when 16 years of age, and located in Vermont. He began the battle of life in the New World dependent entirely upon his own resources. He spent a number of years in the New England States actively employed at whatever work offered. He married Mary Dunlevy in Boston, and immediately started for St. Louis to seek a home and a fortune in the grand Mississippi Valley. After visiting several points higher up the river, he decided to settle in Quincy, and landed here July 3, 1837. Mr. Redmond had little else than willing hands and a fine practical business talent to start with in the young city, but enterprise and unflinching integrity rapidly won friends and started him on the high road to success. Having accumulated a little ready money,

when the Northern Cross Railroad was being constructed between Quincy and Clayton, he secured a contract to haul horses and carts, and in company with William Shanahan and Samuel Holmes, executed the work at a good profit. He continued as a contractor for a number of years, the firm at different times being known as Holmes, Redmond & Shanahan, Redmond, Dunlevy & Co. Redmond, Powers & Smith, and Redmond & Holmes. He invested his growing capital in real estate in and near Quincy, thereby laying the foundation for his large fortune. In 1848, having extensive financial interests in the city, he was elected a member of the City Council and filled the office so satisfactorily that he was re-elected and held the position for many years. He was chosen Mayor to fill the vacancy caused by I. O. Woodruff's resignation in 1850, and so acceptably did he perform the executive duties that he was re-elected three consecutive years following, making a term of service as Alderman and Mayor of twenty-one years. He resigned the office of Mayor in 1864 to accept a seat in the State Legislature, where he honored his position. At the expiration of the term Mr. Redmond turned his attention to private business, but the people are willing to dispense with his valuable services, some years later elected him Supervisor-at-Large, as a member of which Board he manifested his usual zeal and ability in the interests of his constituency. From about his death, which occurred Dec. 30, 1878, he was chiefly occupied in looking after his large estate. Among his many sterling qualities, none shone brighter than his active benevolence. His heart and his purse were ever open to the petitions of the deserving poor and the suffering. Although his charities were many and liberal, and bestowed regardless of race or color, they were entirely without ostentation or display, the glad recipients seldom knowing from whom the blessings came.

His wife preceded him several years across the dark river. He left a family of three sons and four daughters, James, Mrs. Margaret Dick, Prof. H. Mrs. E. J. Williams, Kath. C. Thomas and Maria G. Redmond.

Reed F. O., clerk, 709 Broadway

REED FRANK W., cabinet-maker, 145 Maine street. Born in Racine, Wis. in 1839. Came to Quincy May 1, 1877, and went in business Oct. 1, 1878, on a capital of only \$50. By strict attention to business and good judgment, buying only for cash, he has increased his capital to \$300. He keeps a full line of stationary and confectionery, and sells at the lowest figures for cash only. He has an advantage in purchasing his brother being a manufacturer of confectionery.

Reed Geo. V. carpenter, 793 Payson ave.

REED H. H., saloon and restaurant, corner of 3d street and Market Square. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1836; located in St. Louis in 1858 and in Pinefield, Pike county, Ill. in 1870 and in Quincy in 1874. married Helen Abbott in 1858. She was born in New York in 1838. Have two children, Frank and Harry. Is a Mason No. 45 Perry Lodge. Democrat. Mrs. Reed is a member of the Unitarian Church. He is a member of the firm of Farnum & Reed, at a more number.

Reed Mrs. Mary, artist, 700 Broadway

Reed W. wagon-machinist, corner 9th and Jersey

REED MRS. W. A., photographic gallery, 401 Hampshire street, Boston, 719 Broadway; was born in Tennessee in 1818, went with her parents to St. Louis, Mo. in 1830, where she lived until 1840, when they moved to Quincy. She married Mr. Warren A. Reed in 1842. He was born in Ohio in 1822 and died in 1868. They had five children, none of whom were dead before the death of Mr. Reed. Ferdinand and Warren survived him. Warren died in 1870. Ferdinand is a resident of Galesburg, in this State. Mrs. Reed's is the oldest established photographic house in Quincy, being thirty years established. She has a first-class artist, who does her work under her personal supervision. Her gallery was burned in November 1878, which she has rebuilt with improved instruments and accommodations, and is now prepared to do all kinds of photographic work, in-does or out.

Reed Wm. basket-maker, 300 Kentucky

Reed Aspar, team-car, 31 S. 3d

Reich Edward, blacksmith, 72 Ohio

Reich Edmund, cor. 3d and York

Reifinger Adam, laborer, 725 Hampshire

Reiley John, steamman, 612 Vine

Reidy Thos. grocer, Chesnut E of 3d

RIDDER HENRY, wholesale and retail crockery, glass, and queensware, 423 Hampshire street; residence, 1110 Jersey; born in Westphalia, Germany, Dec. 7, 1830; came to the United States with his parents; arrived in Baltimore, Md., July 4, 1834; went to St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 9, 1840, and to Quincy, June 26, 1857. He married Miss Dora T. Kasten, May 24, 1853. She was born in Hanover, in 1832, March 13. Their children are: John F., Albert C., Adolphine, Charles W., and Adele. Members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. His house carries a full stock of all goods requisite to the trade. This is the largest house in the line west of Chicago.

RIDDER JOHN, blacksmith, corner of 12th and Broadway; born in Prussia, Feb. 10, 1831; came to the United States, and arrived at New Orleans Nov. 25, 1853; went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854, and to Quincy, Sept. 5, 1855, and commenced business for himself in 1859; married Rosena Stuckenborg, June 16, 1859. She was born in Louisville, Ky. Have eight children: Lizzie, John, Henry, Bertha, Mollie, Lillie, Albert, and Adolph. Are Catholics. He is a Democrat. He has been in business in the same place since 1860. All kinds of wagon work, jobbing, horse-shoeing, etc., is done at his establishment. His long experience is sufficient guarantee of the quality of his work; done as cheap as any other place.

Rieckhof Chas., laborer, 522 Washington.

Ricker John, laborer, 1019 Kentucky.

Rieth Edmond, Broadway e of 18th.

Riggs Mrs. Rebecca, 307 York.

Riley Arthur, painter, 640 Vine.

Riley Mrs. Jane, widow, Ohio n of 6th.

Riley Thos. fireman, 218 Spring.

Ringier Oscar, miller, 204 S. 6th.

Ringo B. G., carpenter, 828 Washington.

Rinneberg Chas. G., shoemaker, 55 S. 5th.

Ripley Joseph T., clerk, 515 Jersey.

Rippey Joseph, clerk, High w of 25th.

Richmüller Wm., carpenter, 810 Adams.

Rleer Mrs. Met., widow, 908 Payson ave.

Ritter Mrs. Elizabeth, 107 S. 5th.

Ritter Mrs. Henrietta, 151 S. 7th.

Ritter Lambert, painter, 1120 Vine.

RITTLER F. W. JOHN, Physician and Surgeon, 804 Maine street; residence same; born in Altonburg, Saxony, in 1828, and located in the United States in 1853, in Florence, Mass.; moved to Alleghany Mountains, Brownsville, Pa., in the

fall of 1854, and to Quincy, June, 1856. He married Ida Amelia Rossmassler in 1855. She was born in Leipzig, Saxony, Sept. 18, 1836. They have one child, Johanna, now Mrs. C. H. Henrice, married Aug. 24, 1875. She was born Aug. 24, 1856. The Doctor graduated in Prague, Austria, in the Spring of 1853, and commenced practice immediately, and has now a very extensive practice in Quincy. On Christmas night, 1876, his house and office were burned, in which he lost his furniture, library, and other valuable relics, worth some \$5,000. Mrs. Julia Ritter was the oldest daughter of Professor E. A. Rossmassler, the well-known Naturalist, Leipzig, Saxony.

Ritz Ernst, carpenter, cor. 11th and Jackson.

Rive Mrs. Catharine, 425 Kentucky.

Roach David, laborer, 1021 Jersey.

Robbers Wm., carriage trimmer, 831 Maine.

ROBBINS JOSEPH, Physician and Surgeon, office 419 Hampshire; residence same; born in Worcester county, Mass., September 12, 1834, and located in Quincy, in 1858. After reading medicine, he graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1861, and commenced the practice of medicine, in Quincy, the same year. He married Miss Louisa A. Norris in 1863. She was born in Boston, Mass., and died in 1876. He is a member of the Unitarian Church. A Republican in politics. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and has completed his second year as Grand Master of the State of Illinois, and retired from the office—also member of K. of P. He has been Examining Surgeon for the United States Pension Department in this city for the last fifteen years, or since 1865. Is President of Adams county Medical Society, and of the Medical Pathological Society, and is a member of the American Medical Association. He was President of the Quincy Library Association, and is now a director. He was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1876.

Roberts, Anderson, laborer, Spruce e of 20th.

Roberts Cornelius, farmer, cor. 2d and Maine.

Roberts Henry, supt. Colchester Coal Co., 333 Vermont.

Robertson George, molder, 176 S. 3d.

Robertson Thos., machinist, 410 State.

Robertson W. M., book-keeper, 530 York.

Robinson J. D., machinist, 613 Washington.

Rockenfield Chas., carpenter, 5th and Jackson.

Rockenfield G. W., laborer, 8th n of Jackson.

Rockenfeld John, 529 Jackson.

Rockhol, laborer, 808 Adams.

Rocklaye Fred, laborer, 11th s of Washington.

Rockwell C. S. trav. agent, 12th second house n of Cedar Creek.

RODEFELD HENRY. dry goods, groceries, flour and feed, corner of 8th and Jefferson streets. He was born in Germany, May 28, 1851, and came to Quincy with his parents in 1852. Is an iron molder by trade. Is now the Junior partner of the firm of Rueter & Rodefeld, doing business at the above named place. Is a member of the A. O. U. W. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. Property valued at \$5,000.

Rodefeld Herman, laborer, cor. 9th and Monroe.

RODOLF H. K., Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office 13 N. 5th street; residence 24th and Hampshire streets; was born in the city of Zurich, Switzerland, in 1824, and emigrated with his parents to America, landing at New Orleans, La., in 1832; going direct to Galena, Ill., in 1834. He learned the saddle and harness trade with his brother in southwest Wisconsin; in 1845 he removed to Dubuque, Ia., remaining three years. He married Miss Eliza B. Corkery at Dubuque in 1846. She was born in Baltimore, and died in 1857, leaving six children, viz.: M. E. Rodolf (Mrs. F. W. Nance, of Galesburg, Ill.), F. H. Rodolf (now of Charles City, Ia.), John (of Mt. Sterling, Ill.), C. A. (of La Mars, Ia.), E. M. (now Mrs. R. T. Sheckells), and Miss Rhoda. In 1848 he returned to Wisconsin, studied law with his brother, and was admitted to practice in 1852; in 1856 he was appointed Mail and Special Agent on the Mississippi river, and had charge of the first mail taken from Dubuque to St. Paul by steamboat. He married Miss Ellen M. Healey, niece of Hon. Judge C. Corkery, of Dubuque, Ia., in 1859; in 1860 he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal; in 1863 he moved to Quincy, and took an active part in politics in behalf of the laboring men. He was appointed, by President Johnson, Postal Clerk of the T. W. & W. R. R.; in 1870 he was elected Police Magistrate of Quincy; in 1874-5 he was elected Town Assessor; all of which offices he filled with credit to himself and to the public. Seven children by the present wife. He takes a prominent part in the welfare of the Democratic party.

Roehl Bernard, laborer, 78 N. 14th.

Roemer Peter, shoemaker, 813 Ohio.

ROESCHLAUB MICHAEL JOSEPH. Physician; residence 644 Jersey street; was born in the kingdom of Bavaria Feb. 2, 1806. He is the son of Dr. Andrew Roeschlaub, who was private medical counselor of the king, and Dean of the faculty of the University of Munich, where his son, M. J., was educated, graduating from the literary school in 1825, and received the degree of M. D. in medicine and surgery three years later. After four years' practice in Munich he was appointed County Physician, which position he held until he resigned in 1845. Tired of the suppression of free speech, he came to America; settled first in Palmyra, Mo., and in January, 1849 came to Quincy, where he has since been prominently identified with the profession, and is now the oldest practicing physician in the city. He has been twice married. The only fruit of his first union, Andrew Roeschlaub, is still living. He married Margaret Sawers in Bavaria, Oct. 10, 1843. they have five children: Robert, Victoria H., Frank H., Henry F. and Jessie S.

The doctor is a fine type of the educated German; is an ornament alike to the profession and in society, to each of which he has dedicated over a half century of faithful service.

ROGERS E. A. (of W. T. & E. A.), wagon manufacturers, corner 4th and Oak; was born in Quincy in 1845; married Miss Ella P. Payne Jan. 1, 1868. She was born in this county in 1849. They are members of the Baptist Church. He is a Republican and a Mason. He has been in the wagon-manufacturing business since 1864. They manufacture farm wagons principally, and deal in all kinds of agricultural implements, and have at all times the largest and best stock of any house in the city. Their office is on 6th street, between Hampshire and Maine, opposite the post-office.

ROGERS H. A., of Rogers & Montgomery, wholesale and retail druggists, 419 Hampshire street; residence, 134 North 4th street; born in Albany, N. Y., 1832; located in Quincy, 1854; married Anna Paris in 1859. She was born in Vermont. Have three children: Susan A., Fred W., and Rosa. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Presbyterian

Church. He is a Democrat and a member of the Masonic Order; has been in business since 1854. Have just fitted up and moved into the elegant new store which they now occupy, which they have furnished with a fine stock of choice goods in their line.

Rogers Lee, wagon maker, 411 Oak.

Rogers Miss Mary, 121 Vermont.

Rogers Mrs. Mary B. widow, 102 N. 4th.

Rogers Penuel, 524 Vermont.

ROGERS TIMOTHY, hotel keeper; born in Folland county, Conn., in 1809; came to Quincy in 1828, when the now elegant city was nothing but a vast wilderness, and commenced the manufacture of wagons and plows, and continued to manufacture for many years; afterward turned it over into the hands of his sons, who still carry on the business. He now conducts the Occidental Hotel, and has the good will of the farmers at large. He also carries on farming and stock raising in Fall Creek township. He was married to Dorintha Billings, of Folland county, Conn. Have three sons, one, editor and proprietor of the *Quincy News*; W. T. and E. A. proprietors of the Rogers Plow Works.

ROGERS THADDEUS, publisher; residence, 22d and Spring streets.

ROGERS WILLIAM TIMOTHY, Mayor of Quincy; residence, 411 Oak; born in Folland county, Conn., July 10, 1833; moved to this city with his parents in 1838. He married Miss Catherine W. Murray in 1856. They have six children: Lee, Lay, Timothy, Cora M., Wm. T. and Edward A. He is Republican; elected to his present office principally through his personal popularity—the Republicans being in the minority in Quincy. His firm, which is W. T. & E. A. Rogers, are largely engaged in the manufacture of wagons and plows,—their house having been established in 1838, in Quincy.

Roggenland Anton, painter, 896 Maine.

Roland Geo. molder, 1013 Payson ave.

Rollug Bernard, cooper, 531 Jefferson.

Roller John C. baker, York e of 6th.

ROOD WELLER D., retired Physician; residence, Quincy; is the son of Joseph Weller Rood, who was born in Litchfield county, Conn., July 11, 1781; died July 21, 1852. His mother was born in Massachusetts, June, 1788, and was the daughter

of Samuel Draper, who resided in Onondaga county, N. Y., at the time of her birth, and where she was married to Joseph Weller Rood, April 13, 1806. The subject of this sketch, the oldest of four sons, was born in that county, Dec. 22, 1807; was educated at Pompey, where he read medicine with Dr. Parson G. Shipman; attended lectures at Rutgers's Medical College, New York City, and received a diploma in 1830. After practicing five years in his native state, removed to Quincy, Ill., March, 1838, and at once put out his shingle; for eighteen years was prominent among the active physicians of that city. In 1856, on account of the failing health of his wife, he retired from practice; bought a farm in Gilmer township, to which they removed. He was first married to Laura C. Wood, daughter of James Wood, of Orange county, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1835. She died Feb. 13, 1847, leaving one child, Mary C., now the wife of J. B. Tomlinson, of Camp Point. He was married again May 29, 1849, to Mary A. (Davis) Baldwin, widow of Jno. N. Baldwin. Their marriage resulted in two sons; William Carey, born Feb. 1, 1853, and Weller D., Jr., born March 27, 1855. The second wife died July 5, 1875. Dr. Rood has been connected with the Baptist Church since he was fourteen years of age; was clerk of the First Church of Quincy for many years. He owns a double house, Nos. 1404 and 1406 Broadway, and a lot on Chestnut street, Quincy, and a house and lot in Camp Point.

Rooney Michael, physician, cor. 8th and Hampshire.

Root Henry, Prest. Union Bank, 511 Broadway.

Rose G. R. cabinet maker, 824 Ohio.

Rosenbush Prof. A. 900 Maine.

ROSENKOETTER A., lime manufacturer, Front, between York and Jersey streets; residence, corner Jackson and 8th streets; born in Prussia in 1843; came to the United States and located in Quincy in 1857; married Mary Fersternaw in 1858. She was born in Germany in 1836. They have seven children: Annie, Henry, Louis, Emma, Gettie, Willie, and John. He is a Lutheran. He has been in the lime business since 1870, and has buying capacity for seventy barrels per day.

Rosenkoetter Henry, 725 Van Buren.

Roskamp A., carpenter, 1112 Payson ave.

Ross John G. nursery man, 920 Kentucky.

ROSS S. F., Superintendent of the Lumber Manufacturing Mills, of Bradford, Duff & Co., and Bradford, McCoy & Co., at Necedah, Wis. He was born in Skowhegan, Me., in 1819, and located in Quincy in 1854; married Eliza Bradford in 1846. She was born in Farmington, Kennebec county, Me., in 1822. Six children, (two deceased), four living: Loring T., Abbie L., (now Mrs. Province), Ada E., and Charles S. Members of the M. E. Church. He is a Republican. He is a mill-wright, and followed the business East, and after he came west built a great many mills on the Mississippi river. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Rosback Adam, butcher, 113 Vermont.
 Rosskamp Henry, foreman, box factory, 625 Ohio.
 Rossmoeller Herman, 10th e of Sycamore.
 Roswog August, express driver, 801 Jackson.
 Roten Fred, cigar maker, 624 Washington.
 Roten Mrs. Louisa, widow, 624 Washington.
 Roth Jacob, teamster, 134 Maine.
 Roth John, tobacconist, 533 Washington.
 Roth John, laborer, cor 6th and Washington.
 Rothgeb Chas. brewer, 1138 Monroe.

ROTHGEB G. A., wall paper, 629 Maine street; residence, corner 5th and Payson avenue; born in Quincy in 1844; married Rosana Notter in 1871. She was born in Quincy in 1845. Have two children: Emma B. and Edith Viola. Mrs. R. is a member of the German Methodist Church. He went to California, overland, in 1865, locating at Sacramento, and returned in 1869, when he went into business; formed partnership under the firm name of Rothgeb & Enrich in 1875. He is a member of the Masonic Order, also of the A. O. U. W.; is a Democrat in politics.

ROTHGEB HENRY, dry goods and groceries, 908 Hampshire street; residence, 807 Jersey street; born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1822; came to the United States in 1840, located in New York City; and in Chicago in 1844; and in Quincy in 1849; married Barbara Schwebel in 1844. She was born in same place. They had one child: Henry. Mrs. R. died in 1849. He married Anna B. Bentel in 1850. She was born in Prussia. They have seven children: Charlie, Annie, William, Frank, Clara, Sadie, and Eddie. Are members of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat, and has been City Collector two years; in business twenty-two years.

Rothgeb Henry P. 807 Jersey.
 Rothmann H. laborer, 645 Washington.
 Rothschild Felix, salesman, cor. 6th and Lind.
 Rothwiler Geo. cooper, 625 Kentucky.
 Rotachka Prof. Conrad, 1213 Maine.
 Rottmann Chas. sprinkler, 834 Jefferson.
 Rottmann E. teamster, Jefferson bet. 8th and 9th.
 Rottmann Henry, laborer, cor. 9th and Jefferson.
 Rottmann John H. cor. 10th and Jefferson.
 Rottmann Louis, cooper, 927 State.
 Rowland J. G. city comptroller, cor. 11th & Vermont.
 Rub August, cabinet maker, cor. 5th and Washington.
 Ruckman Mrs. Elizabeth, dress maker, 1040 Broadway.
 Rudden Patrick, carriage painter, 1018 Maine.

RUETER FRITZ, groceries, dry goods, feed store and saloon (Rueter & Rodefeld), corner of 8th & Jefferson streets; residence, same. He was born near Haller, Regierungs-bezirk, Minden, Prussia, in 1828, and came to America, arriving in New Orleans in 1851, remaining six months in St. Louis, Mo.; then came to Quincy, Ill. He married Maria Walkenhorst, near Goltzhausen, Kreitz Halle, Europe, in 1850. She was born in Wallenbruge, Prussia, in 1828 she coming to America with her husband and child. Five children: Henry, aged 24; Johannes, aged 15; August, aged 13; Frank, aged 10, and Anna, aged 8 years. Lutheran. Politics, Independent. He is a member of Washington Grove No. 3, U. A. O. D., and of the Protestant Widows and Orphans' Association of Quincy. Property estimated at \$5,000.

Ruff Caspar, brewer, cor. 12th and Adams.

RUPP GEO. & BRO., junk store, Broadway, corner of 18th street; born in Nassau, Prussia, in 1842; came to the United States in 1867, and located in Quincy; married Elizabeth Reuming in 1872. She was born in Wis. Their children are: Mary, Fred, and George. Are Catholics. Independent in politics. They have been in business since 1870; deal in and pay cash-price for rags, iron and metal of all kinds.

Ruff Henry, dry goods, etc., 611 Jersey.
 Ruff Jacob, 153 S. 5th.
 Ruff John, brewer, cor. 12th and Adams.
 Ruff Mrs. Margaret, widow, 241 S. 9th.
 Rummenl Conrad, carpenter, 1019 Spring.
 Rummenl John, carpenter, 1015 Spring.
 Rupp Mrs. Doreatha, widow, Olive n of Oak.
 Ruch Mrs. Helen, widow, 28 S. 12th.
 Ruakamp Wm. miller, 625 Ohio.
 Rusa Spencer, laborer, Jersey e of 13th.
 Russell J. B. engineer, 525 Washington.
 Rusten Fred. cigar maker, 624 Washington.

Ruter Wm. brick layer, 916 Spring.
 Rutherford Dr. R. C. 24th s of Maine.
 Ruttman Herman, laborer, 645 Washington.
 Ryan Edward, policeman, 26 S. 12th.
 Ryan Michael, contractor, 94 S. 10th.
 Ryan Michael, laborer, 611 Vine.
 Ryan Michael Jr. letter carrier, 1116 Maine.
 Ryan Patrick, clerk, 236 N. 7th.
 Ryan Patrick, sheet iron worker, 912 Washington.
 Ryan Wm. B. fruit dealer, cor. 30th and Vermont.
 Ryan Thos. laborer, Lind e of 10th.
 Rynicker Gottlieb, tailor, 5th bet 4 Washington and Jefferson.
 Rynicker Sam. tailor, Washington e of 9th.

S

Sachse Mrs. Sophia, 1024 Hampshire.
 Saddorens Joseph, Payson ave. e of 7th.

SAHLAND EDWARD (deceased); residence of widow, corner of 14th and Spring streets; born in Prussia, in 1826; came to the United States in 1851, and located in Quincy; married Maria Herlemann in 1859. She was born in Quincy in 1836. Had five children; Edward and Walter living; Emma, Josephine and Herman are dead. Mr. Sahlund died Nov. 15, 1878. He was one of the firm of Menke, Grimm & Co., planing mill. His wife still retains her one-third interest in that concern. She is a member of the Lutheran Church.

Sahlund Mrs. E. cor. 14th and Spring.
 Sattes Mrs. Malinda 49 S. 8th.
 Salig Anton, fireman, cor 3d and Elm.
 Salmon I. H. printer, cor. 4th and Sycamore.
 Sammls Ed. P. engineer, 180 N. 3d.
 Sander Garret, brick yard, 829 Adams.
 Sander Wm. F. wagon maker, 804 State.
 Sanford Mrs. Ann, widow, 216 N. 12th.
 Sanftleben John, photographer, 11th s of Adame.
 Sass John, teamster, 1015 Payson ave.
 Sassenbach, Edward, miller, 8th s of Payson ave.
 Sattelmeyer Wm. wagon maker, 825 Jefferson.
 Satthoff John, laborer, cor. 9th and Washington.
 Savage Mrs. Elizabeth 537 Broadway.
 Savage Wm. T. minister, 713 Broadway.
 Sawyer J. B. agent Mallory & Co's oysters, 414 N. 5th.
 Sawyer James T. boards at Revere House.
 Saxauer Chas. carpenter, 711 State.
 Seeper Wm. chair maker, 1250 Vermont.
 Schachsick Gottlieb, 629 Washington.
 Schachsick Wm. cooper, 8th s of Ohio.
 Schachsick Wm. laborer, 829 Washington.

SCHAFER WILHELM, blacksmith, southeast corner of 10th and State streets; residence same. He was born in Niederkeinsbach, Hesse Darmstadt, Europe, June 13, 1832, and emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, La.; from that city

to Quincy, arriving there May 3, 1849; married Miss Elizabeth Merker, in Quincy, May 3, 1854. She was born in Pennsylvania, in 1834. Four children: Sarah aged 16 years, Frederick 14, Maria 12, and Lydia six years of age. Religion, Protestant. Politics, Republican. Real and personal property valued at \$6,000.

Schaefer Geo. cooper, 647 State.

SCHAEFFER F. W., groceries, dry goods, boots, shoes and saloon, corner of 8th and Monroe streets. He was born near Preus-Minden, Westphalia, Europe, Jan. 10, 1840, and emigrated with his parents to America in 1852, coming directly to Quincy, Ill. He married Miss Louise Ruttermeier, May 21, 1864. She was born in Shotmar, Lippe-Dedmont, Europe, May 28, 1836. Three children: Anna Emelia, aged 14 years; Amanda J., 9 years, and George H., 2 years of age. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Republican. Has had a store for eleven years. Is a member of the Protestant Benevolent Association of Quincy, Ill. Real and personal property valued at \$15,000.

Schaeffer John M. agent Odd Fellows Benevolent Assoc ation, 227 State.
 Schaeffer Peter, blacksmith, 1233 Jersey.
 Schafer Geo. cabinet maker, cor. Ohio and 13th.
 Schaffer F. W. groceries, etc., cor. 8th and Monroe.
 Schaffer Henry, carpenter, 927 Jefferson.
 Schafer Wm. blacksmith, 1002 State.
 Schalk Barney, cabinet maker, cor. 9th and Cherry.
 Schalk C. tailor, 47 S. 7th.

SCHALLER FRED., wholesale liquors, 620 Hampshire street; residence Hampshire, between 6th and 7th streets; born in Germany, in 1833; came to the United States in 1844; located in Quincy in 1864; married Miss Mary Frohme in 1858. She was born in Germany in 1839. Six children: Fred, George, Lizzie, Saidie, Clarie, and Oscar. They are Lutherans. Independent in politics. He is a member of the Druids. He has been in the wholesale business since 1863, and is doing an extensive business.

Schaller Geo. C. tinner, cor. 14th and Elm.
 Schanhorst. Fred. laborer, 725 Jefferson.
 Schanz G. 167 S. 6th.
 Schanz Wm. 1022 State.
 Schapp Henry, Lind w of 12th.
 Scharidon Mrs. M. Monroe e of 9th.
 Scharlach Geo. laborer, 1256 Hampshire.
 Schaub Mrs. Margaret, Olive n of Vine.
 Schelner Mrs. Ann, widow, 21 S. 6th.
 Scheipering C. H. stoves, etc., 930 Ohio.

SCHELL MRS. BARBARA,

residence between 8th and 9th, on Kentucky street; was born in Bavaria, April 4, 1799; married John Schell in 1817; came to New York, in 1834, and to Quincy in 1835. Mr. Schell was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade the greater part of his time until he died, which occurred the 15th of Feb., 1864. They have four children living; George, Apionia, Phoebe and Mary, and eight dead. John built what is known as Schells' Distillery, near the head of Quincy bay, in 1856, but discontinued the business in 1858, after expending a great deal of money. He died Christmas Eve., in 1876. Peter died March 13, 1857, leaving two sons, Reinhold and Peter. Mrs. Schell has thirty-three grand children and fourteen great grand children. When she and her husband settled in Quincy, there was not a brick building in the place; could not get brick to build chimneys. They built a log house on the northwest corner of 6th and Kentucky streets. She afterward traded for property between 8th and 9th on Kentucky, where she now lives. Property valued at \$2,000.

Schell Mrs. Cecelia, widow, 1218 Vermont.

SCHELL GEORGE (of Schell &

Hellhake), boots and shoes, 716 Main street; born in Baden, Germany, in 1845; came to the United States Jan. 1, 1869, and located in Quincy. He married Elizabeth Stalf in 1872. She was born in Germany in 1848. They have two children, Christiana and Theodore. Are members of the Catholic Church. He worked at his trade until 1875, when he went into business for himself with Mr. Hellhake. They are young and enterprising men, worthy the patronage of the community.

Schelp Fred, varnisher, 831 Madison.

SCHENPP JACOB, bridge-builder

and contractor, Jefferson between 11th and 12th streets; residence, same. He was born in Urach, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Europe, April 6, 1836, and came to the United States, reaching New York City in 1854, staying one year, then going to Henry county, Illinois, remaining five years; followed his trade and then came to Quincy, where he opened his present large business. He married Miss Christina Wagner in Quincy, May 2, 1860. She was born in Quincy, Ill.,

Sept. 9, 1843. They have six children: Anna Maria Margaretta, born Dec. 19, 1860; Maria Christina, born April 6, 1862; Johan Jacob, born May 29, 1865; John Christian Henrich, born Aug. 29, 1867; Carl Wilhelm, born Feb. 5, 1870, and Henrich Wilhelm, born Dec. 4, 1873. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat. Real and personal property estimated at \$10,000.

Schenk Henry, carpenter, 833 Kentucky.

Schepe's Geo. laborer, 6th s of Maple.

Scherman Adolph, brickmaker, 924 Adams.

Schermerhorn F. D. gen. supt. Q. M. & P. R. R. cor. 8th and Sycamore.

Schermerhorn Mrs. Isabel, cor. 13th and Spring.

Schidt F. laborer, Jackson w of 12th.

Schildmann Wm. cigar maker, cor. 13th and Ohio.

Schill Frank X. prop. Bl ff Brewery, two miles north of Union depot.

Schimmick Henry, laborer, 11th n of Cedar.

Schiner John J. barkeeper, cor. 2d and Maiden Lane.

Schlag Mrs. Elizabeth, 1124 Jersey.

Schlag Miss Kate, 31 S. 12th.

Schlange Bernard, 7th s of Elm.

Schlange Mrs. Lena, 7th n of Vine.

Schlecter Philip, laborer, 15th bet. Ohio and Payson ave.

Schley Henry, saloon, 70 N. Front.

Schlichter Andreas, laborer, 830 Madison.

Schlottman B. teamster, 1026 Jersey.

Schmeadskamp August, 5th s of Ohio.

SCHMEIDING AUGUST, retired

minister; residence, 204 South 6th street. He was born in Westphalia, Prussia, March 16, 1804; came to America in 1851. He married Margaret Schreder. She was born in Prussia April 9, 1809, and died Sept. 24, 1844. She was mother of six children, viz.: Mary, Caroline, Charles, Rudolph, Minnie and Theresa. Are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He commenced his studies in the University at Halle River, Saale, and is a thorough scholar in all the classics. He commenced his pastorate in the year 1859. His first charge was at Lochne; was there nine years. In 1851 he came to the United States and to Quincy, where he has since resided. When he first came his congregation consisted of ten families. His first meetings were held in a public school-house; at the time he retired he had 185 families. The first church was built in 1852, and in 1866 a church was built on the corner of 8th and Washington streets, called the St. James' Church. Through the influence of Mr. Schmeiding the church is in a prosperous condition, and his coming to

this country caused many of his church people to follow him.

Schmid Basel, saloon, 927 Maine.
 Schmidt Adam, teamster, 20th n of Oak.
 Schmidt John, physician, cor. 10th and Kentucky.
 Schmidt Joe, teamster, Elm e of 20th.
 Schmidt Peter, laborer, cor. 20th and Broadway.
 Schmits Geo, carpenter, cor. 11th and Cedar.
 Schmits John, carpenter, 168 N. 11th.
 Schmitt Alvie, shoemaker, 7th s of Payson ave.
 Schmitt Mrs. Elizabeth, 1005 Maine.
 Schmitt Mrs. Elizabeth, saloon, 834 Maine.
 Schmitt Lenhart, Jr. book-keeper, 810 Hampshire.
 Schmitt Lenhart, carpenter, 810 Hampshire.
 Schnarr Mrs. Mary, widow, 1007 Maine.
 Schneider Chas, laborer, 835 Jefferson.
 Schneider Edward, plasterer, 809 Adams.
 Schneider Jacob, saloon, 35 N. Front.
 Schneider Jacob, laborer, 9th n of Jackeon.

SCHNEIDER JACOB, capitalist, 8th between Adams and Jackson streets. He was born in Steinbach, Regierungs-bezirk, Erford, Prussia, March 15, 1836, and emigrated to America with his parents; landed at New Orleans in 1846, coming to Quincy in the fall of 1847. He married Miss Anna Maria Kurk in Quincy, Oct. 6, 1863. She was born in Quincy, Oct. 4, 1846. Eight children, four dead and four living: Bertha, born Dec. 11, 1864; Edward, born Nov. 15, 1873; Henry, born March 14, 1875, and Katie Louise, born July 14, 1878. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Mrs. Schneider's parents are still living, and reside on Adams between 8th and 9th streets.

Schneider Joseph, carpenter, 639 Adams.
 Schneider Moritz, laborer, 809 Adams.
 Schneider Wm. plasterer, 643 Adams.
 Schneiders Albert, brick mason, Spring w of 25th.
 Schneiders Clemens, 813 Jersey.
 Schneiders Mrs. Theresa, 23 S. 8th.
 Schneller Chas, laborer, 718 Jefferson.
 Schneller Herman, engineer, 512 Adams.
 Schnider Joseph, brick mason, 508 Adams.
 Schnier Geo. A. blacksmith, cor. 12th and Lind.
 Schnous Mrs. Anna, widow, 25 N. 6th.
 Schoen O. F. shoemaker, boards at Occidental Hotel.
 Schoeneberg Henry, plasterer, Madison near 16th.

SCHOFIELD F. L., Attorney-at-Law, over post-office; was born in Moundsville, Va., in 1849; moved to Lewis County, Mo., in 1850, with his parents, and to this city in 1878. He studied law in Missouri, and was admitted to the bar, in 1870; married Miss Annie E. High, in 1872. She was born in Lewis County, Mo., in 1853. Their children are: Madison C., John A., and Thomas O. Members of Christian Church.

A Democrat. He was Superintendent of Public Schools, in Lewis county, Mo., one term, and States Attorney for that county two terms. He and his wife graduated at Christian University, Canton, Mo. Mrs. Schofield was the adopted daughter of the late Hon. Madison C. Hawkins, of Lewis county, Mo. Mr. Schofield is High Priest of Canton Chapter No. 88, Missouri Royal Arch Masons.

Schofield Mrs. S. E. widow, 232 S. 6th.
 Schonhoff L. brickmak r, 9th S. of Harrison.
 Schonhorst Fred. carpenter, 835 Jefferson.
 Schooley Mrs. M. J. dressmaker, 63 S. 5th.
 Schott John B. saddlers' hardware, 613 and 615 Hampshire.
 Schraag Geo. W. farmer, 924 State.
 Schraag W. L. painter, cor. 15th and State.
 Schrage Henry, carpenter, 1002 Elm.
 Schrage John L. post office dep. 514 Washington.
 Schrage Mrs. Mary, millinery, etc., 624 Adams.
 Schriber Mrs. A. a. a, 333 Washington.
 Schriber Chas. boiler maker, 7th s of Washington.
 Schroeder Albert, cabinet maker, 712 Madison.
 Schroeder F. W. carpenter, 10th n of Payson ave.
 Schroeder G. H. laborer, 708 Madison.
 Schroeder Henry H. 1500 Vermont.
 Schroeder Herman, druggist, 1022 Kentucky.
 Schroer Mrs. Catheline, 1230 Hampshire.
 Schroer Henry, carriage painter, 1113 Broadway.
 Schroer Joseph, candy maker, 192 N. 10th.
 Schucking Mrs. Mary, widow, cor. 6th and Maple.
 Schucking Herman, Vine bet 18th and 20th.
 Schukraft Jacob, laborer, 615 Oak.
 Schukraft John G. machinist, 6th s of Sprace.
 Schullien Baltes, carpenter, 1117 Jersey.
 Schullien Inozent, machinist, 1113 Hampshire.
 Schulte A. grocer, 400 State.
 Schulte Mrs. Louisa, 1031 Kentucky.
 Schultenz Martin, shoemaker, 4th n of Oak.
 Schultels Adam, molder, 430 Kentucky.
 Schultels Fred. mail agent, 620 Vermont.
 Schultels Mrs. Margaret, 630 Vermont.
 Schultels Wm. F. cashier, 217 N. 4th.
 Schultze Frank, stone mason, Monroe e of 11th.
 Schumacher Bernard, cooper, 436 N. 5th.
 Schumacher Joseph, shoemaker, 1128 Hampshire.
 Schumacker F. blacksmith, 11th n of Washington.
 Schumacker Wm. machinist, 712 Monroe.
 Schumacker Herman, carpenter, 805 Jackson.
 Schupp Mrs. Benedict, widow, 1101 Hampshire.
 Schurfeld Henry, carpenter, Jefferson e of 11th.
 Schurfeld Henry, stonecutter, 929 Washington.
 Schormau Gottlieb, farmer, 1031 Ohio.
 Schurman Peter, laborer, 619 Madison.
 Schurman Wm. brick maker 829 Jefferson.
 Schurman Wm. cupola tender, 1115 Washington.
 Schutte Mrs. Adelaide, cor. 13th and Elm.

SCHUTTE FRED., contractor and builder, corner of 11th and Washington streets; residence same; was born in Eidenhausen, Regierungs-bezirk, Preus-

Minden, Europe, March 18, 1842; emigrated to America via New Orleans, in 1860, coming direct to Quincy, following his trade; married Miss Maria Lange, in Quincy, July 19, 1874. She was born in Dahlinghausen, Hanover, July 3, 1849, and emigrated to America, with her brother Gerhard, via New York City, in 1873, coming direct to Quincy. Three children: Wilhelm, born Dec. 23, 1866; Edward, born Feb. 28, 1869, (children by his first wife); August Frederick, born May 4, 1877. Religion, Lutheran. Enlisted in Co. C, 10th Regt. Ill. Inf., in 1864; served until the end of the rebellion; was honorably discharged at Camp Douglas, Chicago. Real and personal property estimated at \$8,000.

Schutte Henry, cabinet maker, cor. 9th and Adams.
Schutte Herman, collar maker, S. h. n of Vine.

Schutte Henry, teamster, cor. 13th and Elm.

Schwab Casper, butcher, 928 Maine.

Schwab John, butcher, 316 Ohio.

Schwab Mrs. Josephine, 187 N. 11th.

Schwade Frank, nurseryman, cor. 25th and Hampshire.

Schwagmeier A. tobacconist, 532 Payson ave.

Schwalberg Henry, cooper, cor. 8th and Monroe.

Schwallenberg F. cooper, 346 S. 8th.

Schwarte Bernard, flour packer, Vermont w of 9th.

Schwartz C., butcher, 713 Jersey.

Schwartz Mrs. Sophia, 1101 Washington.

SCHWARZ ERNST, saloon and grocery, southeast corner of 7th and State streets; was born in Sax Coburg Gotha, Germany, in 1837; came to the United States, in 1864, and located in Michigan; and in Quincy, in 1866; married Franciska Mast, in 1868. She was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, in 1842. They have three children: Louisa, Emma, and Benjamin. He is a member of the Haragari, and German Widows and Orphans' Aid Society. He has been in business since 1869. He deals in groceries, country produce, and provisions.

SCHWARZBURG H. G., paper and cigar box manufacturer, 309 Maine street; residence, 12th street, between Jersey and York streets; born in Prussia, in 1830. He came to the United States, in 1848, and located in Baltimore, Md., and came to Quincy, in 1857. He married Eva Kessler in 1853. She was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, in 1830. They have five children: William, Lizzie, Fredrica, Frederick, and Gustav. They are members of

the Lutheran Church. He has been in his present business five years. He had a contract from the Government, and furnished many of the drums used in the army during the late war.

Schwebel Ed. engineer, York e of 8th.

Schwebel P. blacksmith, 512 Jersey.

Schweitzer Mrs. Elizabeth, 1020 Elm.

Schwering Joseph, confectionery, 512 Kentucky.

Schweier John H. laborer, 814 Monroe.

Schwiefers Mrs. Christina, 162 N. 7th.

Schwitring Bernard, laborer, 631 Payson ave.

Schwindler Fred. printer, 205 N. 11th.

Schwindeman B. laborer, 1013 Broadway.

Schwindeman Geo. 1115 Hampshire.

Schwindeman Mrs. M. 1013 Broadway.

Scott Mrs. Matilda, Nelson's court.

SCOTT O. P., photographer, north-east corner 6th and Maine streets; was born in Ohio; came to Adams county in 1876; was married to Carrie Fox, in 1874. She was born in 1854. Have one child: Myrtle Estella, born in 1876. Mr. S. commenced the photograph business in 1873, at Abingdon, Ill., and in Quincy in 1876; has a fine trade; does first-class work, which he guarantees in every instance.

Searle Mrs. S. T., 9th, n of Spruce.

Seamon John, Maine, e of 14th.

Seaton Mrs. C. B., 58 S. 5th.

Sebastian Wm. L. carpenter, 1243 Jersey.

Sechtling August, machinist, 1010 Elm.

Sedgwick Mrs. Emma M., 94 N. 12th.

Seehoper Frank, cabinet maker, 146 S. 8th.

Seeborn Dr. E. R., coroner, 109 S. 6th.

Seely Mrs. Angeline, 13th, n of Vermont.

SEELY GEO. H., agent for R. G. Dun's Mercantile Agency, office, corner 4th and Maine streets; residence, Vermont, near 16th street; was born in Wayne county, N.Y., 1833; married Miss Alaxine E. Hare in 1864. She was born in Chester, England, 1843. She is a member of the Episcopal Church. He located in this city in November, 1874, as representative and manager of this branch of the above agency. Republican.

Seely Henry J. salesman, 13th, n of Vermont.

Seger Chas. traveling salesman, Vermont, bet. 13th and 14th.

Seger C. Edwin, wholesale grocer, Locust, bet. 6th and 7th.

Seger Frank, grocer, Locust, e of 6th.

SEGER SAMUEL E., wholesale grocer, 16 North 4th street, residence between 6th and 7th, on Locust street; born in New York City, 1826; came with his parents to Quincy, 1836. He married Miss Sarah E.

Thompson, 1847. She was born in New York, 1828. Three children: Charles E., Frank and Elmer E. He is Republican; commenced the retail business, 1858, and the wholesale business, 1861, and at this date has the largest wholesale establishment in his line in Quincy. He is member of the following orders: Masonic, of which he is Treasurer of Beausant Commandery No. 11; Quincy R. A. Chapter No. 5; also director of Illinois Masonic Benevolent Society of Princeton, Ill. He is also President of the Odd Fellows' Benevolent Association, and a member of the A. O. U. W., and the Knights of Honor, and of the I. O. M. A., and Grand Treasurer for the same for the State, K. of P. and of the U. A. O. D., and Treasurer of Adams Grove No. 2. He is a gentleman of marked politeness and business refinement, of well-developed capabilities.

Sihers Theodore, laborer, Vine, e of 20th.

Seidel Fred. carriage trimmer, 635 State.

Seimon Henry, laborer, 801 Monroe.

Selma Mrs. S. B. widow, 1443 Maine.

Sellner Albert, 1223 Jersey.

Send Mrs. Elizabeth, widow, Elm, e of 12th.

Seuger Fred. cabinet maker, Vine, w of 24th.

Sesling Adolph, laborer, Vine, e of 13th.

Shanahan Mrs. Margaret, 827 Jersey.

Shanahan Patrick, contractor, 184 N. 11th.

SHANAHAN J. J., contractor and builder, alley between 5th and Oak streets, and Maine and Jersey streets; residence, 8th street, between Vine and Oak streets; was born in Adams county, Ill., Dec. 5, 1844; commenced his apprenticeship as carpenter with Williamson & Jones, April 27, 1863. On Dec. 30, 1871, he was appointed foreman of buildings on the K. C. St. Joe & C. B. R. R.; held that position until June 30, 1874, when he resigned. In the fall of 1874, he returned to Quincy, working at his trade, and on Feb. 15, 1878, went into business for himself; married Miss Mary McCabe, at St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 30, 1873. She was born in the County Monaghan, Ireland, July 4, 1851, and emigrated to America via New York City, with her mother and brother, in 1864, going to St. Louis, Mo.; remained eight years; from there to St. Joseph, Mo.; came with her husband to Quincy. He is a member of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Quincy, and was foreman of No. 1 Hose Company from 1866 till 1867; took the second running prize on the Fair Grounds at Quincy, Ill., it being the

only prize ever taken by No. 1 Hose Company for running. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat.

Shanahan Thomas, laborer, 24 S. 9th.

Shanders H. cupola tender, 612 Payson ave.

Shank Wm. laborer, cor. 10th and Cherry.

Shanks Mrs. widow, 169 N. 7th.

Shannon Major Warren, 313 Maine.

Sharkey Mrs. widow, 400 State.

SHAWGO J. B., Physician and Surgeon, office and residence 121 South 4th street; born in Muskegon county, Mich., 1842; moved to Fulton county, Ill., 1855, and to Hudson county, 1857. He studied in New York and Chicago; graduated at Bennett Medical College, 1877. He enlisted and was appointed scout, at the breaking out of the war, and did good service for the government in that capacity, in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina; was mustered out at close of the war, after many hair-breadth escapes. He taught school twelve years, in different grades; was Professor of mathematics in Bonaparte College, Iowa, 1870 and 1871; was Superintendent of schools at Camp Point, one year, and filled similar positions in Bushnell, three years. He holds a diploma from Abingdon College. He married Miss Ada Kirkpatrick, at La Harpe, Ill., in 1875. She was born in Kentucky, in 1845. They have two children: Kirk and Ethel. He is a Democrat and a member of the I. O. M. A. and A. O. U. W.; also a Mason; commenced study of medicine in 1871.

Shay Jeremiah, laborer, 1222 Hampshire.

Sheehan Michael, milk dairy, cor. 3d and Chestnut.

Sheehan Thos. laborer, Elm, w of 2d.

Shemkemper Henry tailor, 8th, n of Vine.

Sheridan Edward, molder, 817 State.

Sheridan Thos. laborer, Nelson's court.

Sherman S. C. gardner, cor. 24th and Chestnut.

Sherwood Mrs. E., cor. 10th and Hampshire.

Shiffer Reinhart, carpenter, 3d, n of Broadway.

Shion C. W. foreman White's foundry, 522 York.

Shinn Wm. foreman B. D. & Co., Ohio, bet. 5th and 6th.

Shively Mrs. Margaret, widow, Nelson's court.

Slageck Wm. laborer, cor. 15th and Spring.

Shoemaker John, carpenter, cor. 4th and Cedar.

Shoeneman Mrs. Anna, 934 Maine.

Shobridge Levi, laborer, Chestnut, e of 9th.

Shontz Mrs. Absalom, 204 S. 3d.

Shroeder A. H. merchant tailor, cor. 12th and Jefferson.

Shumacher Jobat, laborer, 805 Jackson.

Shuring Henry, laborer, Spring, w of 12th.

Shutte John, tel. operator, 107 N. 4th.

Sibbing Henry, laborer, 9th, n of Spruce.

Sibley Hon. Joseph, Judge Appellate Court, cor. 8th and Spruce.

Sickinger August, farmer, cor 23d and Spruce.
 Sickmann Mrs Kate, 8th, n of Jefferson.
 Sickmann Wm, teamster, 830 Jefferson.
 Sidner Martin, laborer, 1016 Spring.

SIEBE LOUIS, wagon manufacturer, corner 9th and State streets; residence 9th and Ohio streets. He was born in Blasheim, Kreis Lubbeke, Regierungs-bezirk, Minden, Europe, Sept. 2, 1847, and emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, La., in 1867; went to St. Louis, Mo., and remained there seven months, working at his trade, and then came to Quincy, Ill.; married Miss Frederika Gendemann in Quincy, Nov. 18, 1869. She was born in Elverdisen, near Herford, Europe, Sept. 30, 1847. One child: Hannah Wilhelmina Eliza, born Oct. 15, 1870. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Independent. Property, real and personal, valued at \$1,000.

Sibers Bernard, brewer, cor. 12th and Monroe.
 Sieckmann, Henry, laborer, 813 Jackson.
 Sieckmann Henry, saloon, 801 State.
 Siefer Mrs. Anna, 5th, n of Ohio.
 Siek Wm, molder, 1101 Wash ngton.
 Sielemann Henry, laborer, 1105 Payson ave.
 Sien Mrs. Christina, widow, 635 Oak.
 Sien Chas. E. stoves, etc. 327 Hampshire.
 Sien Ernest, locksmith, 25 S. 4th.

SIEN MRS. FREDERICKA, residence, 1011 Oak street; was born in Prussia, in 1823; came to Quincy, in 1843; married Charles Sien in 1843. He was born in Brunswick, Germany. They have five children: Fred, Charles, Frederika, Louis, and William. They are Lutherans. Mr. Sien went to Germany in 1875. He was a brass finisher by trade, and worked in Quincy thirty years.

Siepkner Bernard, laborer, 1118 Spring.
 Siepkner Mrs. Ellen, 1035 Vermont.

SIEPKER JOHN A., "Park" saloon, 31 North 5th street; residence, 1246 Vermont street; born in St. Louis, Mo., in 1848; came to Quincy, in 1851, with his parents; he is a marble cutter by trade, and worked at that business seven years in this city, up to 1874, when he went to attend bar. He opened his present commodious place, fronting on the public park, in 1877, where all the comforts of the inner man can be procured, pure and palatable. □ Democrat, and Catholic.

Sigsbee Arthur, com. mer. 625 Vtne.
 Silberman Mrs. A. widow, 534 Jersey.

Simmonds George, attorney at law, 1118 Vermont.
 Simmons Daniel, carpenter, 1013 Jefferson.
 Simmons H. L. carpenter, cor. 5th and Cedar.
 Simmons Mrs. Mattie, 402 Broadway.
 Simon Bernard, blacksmith, 918 Hampshire.
 Simon Mrs. Catharine, cor. 6th and Ohio.
 Simon Mrs. John, widow, Lind, e of 9th.

SIMPSON WILLIAM D., train dispatcher, Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, Quincy, Ill.; born in Philadelphia, 1843; commenced his railroad life as telegraph operator on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad in 1863; was appointed train dispatcher of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad in 1870; worked at St. Joe, Mo.; Hannibal, and Brookfield, in that capacity; married Julia Carter, daughter of Thomas Carter, one of Adams county's oldest residents, in 1871. She was born in this county. They had four children (deceased). Are members of the Presbyterian Church. Democrat. Member of the Masonic Order, and Royal Arcanum.

Sinclair Mrs. Lizzie, Oak, w of 3d.

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME, northwest corner of 8th and Vermont streets.

Skinner A. C. carriage trimmer, 1260 Hampshire.
 Skinner J. R. book merchant, 611 Broadway.
 Skinner Mrs. Mary H. 611 Broadway.
 Skinner Mrs. O. C. cor. 9th and Cherry.

SLINGERLAND H. V., druggist, 627 Hampshire street; residence, 1011 Vine; was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1840. He located in Quincy in 1861, and married Miss Celestine Lewis in 1871. She was born in this county. They have one child: May. Mrs. Slingerland is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. S. is Independent in politics. He has been in business since 1871, and has a well and carefully conducted drug store at the above location, with a physician's office. Dr. Bassett is located in the rear of the store.

Slack Chas. C. blacksmith, 606 Broadway.
 Slack Mrs. Mary, widow, 426 Spring.
 Slater J. D. shoemaker, Elm, bet. 5th and 6th.
 Slee Mrs. Martha, 6th, s of Ohio.
 Sliney D. detective, Lind, e of 6th.
 Sliney John, boiler maker, cor. 8th and Elm.
 Sliney John, laborer, Chestnut, w of 9th.
 Slinger Miss Fannie A. 24th and Lind.
 Slinkman Henry, lime burner, 12th, n of Monroe.

SMEIGH O. H., ornamental painter, 605 Hampshire street; residence, same; born in Newport, Perry county, Penn., in

1837; enlisted in the 9th Regt. Pa. Inf., Co. C., Sept. 14, 1861; served to close of the war; went with Sherman to Atlanta, Ga.; was Sergeant of his company; mustered out at Springfield, Ill., at the close of the war, and located in Quincy, in 1865, where he worked at his trade until 1877. He then went into business for himself. Republican in politics. He is Regimental Quartermaster of the 8th Regt. State N. G., and was Lieutenant of Co. B. of the regiment when it was at East St. Louis, in the July riots of 1877.

Smiedeskamp Fritz, laborer, 930 Payson ave.

Smiedeskamp Mrs. Iticka, 729 Ohio.

Smiedeskamp Wm. laborer, 508 Washington.

Smith Mrs. A. D. widow, Hampshire, e of 25th.

Smith Mrs. Bridget, 300 S. 7th.

SMITH CEYLON, foundry and machine shop, corner of 5th and Ohio streets; residence, 190 North 6th street; was born in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, in 1828; moved to Alton, Ill., in 1855, and to this city in 1857, where he established his present business. He married Rosala Lee, in 1853. She was born in Hampden county, Mass., in 1830. They are members of the Baptist Church. They have one child, named Ella May. He manufactures steam engines, and house elevators. He employs thirty men.

Smith C. H., carpenter, cor. 8th and Chestnut.

Smith C. H., engineer, 425 York.

Smith Chas. W., cor. 4th and Sycamore.

Smith Mrs. C. M., 135 N. 7th.

Smith Mrs. Ellen, widow, 1128 Maine.

Smith Emmett K., saloon keeper, 131 N. 7th.

Smith Mrs. Esther, widow, 251 N. 11th.

Smith Mrs. Francis, 3d N. of Broadway.

SMITH H. J., dentist, 17 South 5th street; born in Blair county Pa., 1840; located in this county, 1866. He studied in Philadelphia, and commenced practice in 1859 in Huntingdon county, Pa; married Miss Cornelia Keyes, daughter of Willard Keyes (deceased), an old resident of this county, in 1870. She was born in this county. They have one child, Henry K. The doctor is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic Order. He enlisted in the 53d Regt. Pa. Inf. Co. C. in 1861; promoted to 2d Lieutenant May 9, 1862, and to Captain, Dec. 4, 1862; served on the staff of Gen'l J. R. Brooke until captured at Petersburg in 1864; was paroled and resigned May, 1865; was wounded at Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, and at Gettysburg. He has been practicing in this city since 1866.

SMITH JACOB M., pork packer' 309 Market Square; was born in Monroe county Va., 1826; came to this county, March, 1840, and to this city 1851; was in the general mercantile business and pork packing until 1859. He married Miss Zippy Hanks, 1851. She was born in Washington county, N. Y., 1833. Three children: Mary C., M. L. and Florence K. He was Mayor of Quincy one term, and is Alderman of the 5th Ward at the present time. He is a member of the Masonic Order. Capacity of his house, 15,000 hogs; sold and packed 12,000, 187-8.

Smith James H., 173 N. 3d.

SMITH JAMES R., Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Co. at Quincy, office, corner 4th and Maine streets, residence, 28 South 5th; born in Morgan county, Ill., 1847; located in Quincy, 1869. He married Miss Ella Wells, January, 1877. She was born in Quincy, in 1853. They have one child, Myra W. They attend the Unitarian Church. He was first connected with telegraphing in 1865 as operator, and was appointed Superintendent of the department at Quincy in 1869. He is a Mason. Mr. Smith is a thorough business man, active and industrious, with the interests of his employers always in view.

Smith John A., 320 Spring

Smith J. A., contractor, 903, York.

Smith J. J., painter, Oak, e of 18th.

Smith Joel H., tobaccoconist, 412 Payson ave.

Smith Joseph, pilot, cor. Front and Jersey.

Smith Mrs. Mary, widow, 71 S. 6th.

Smith Mrs. Mary, widow, 143 N. 7th.

Smith Morris, 1400 Vermont.

SMITH M. W., assistant agent Blue Line, 22 North 4th street, was born in Bedford county, Va., 1833; located in this city in 1855. He married Miss Annie E. Watson, 1857. She was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1810. They have one child, Charles W. They attend the Unitarian church. He is Republican. He was foreman in the pork packing house of his brother for eleven years, was railroading balance of the time until appointed to his present position, June 1878.

SMITH OWEN A., saloon, 916 Maine street; born in County Caven, Ireland, in 1842; located in Brooklyn, N. Y., a short time, and permanently in Quincy in 1847. Married Elizabeth Monaghan in 1867.

She was born in County Caven also. They have five children: Margeret E., Eugene, Mary J., Susan and Elizabeth, all members of the Catholic church. He is a Democrat. He is a harness maker by trade, which he followed for sixteen years, until 1876, when he went into his present business.

Smith Owen, laborer, cor. 4th and Spruce.

Smith Patrick, laborer, Cedar, e of 4th.

Smith Thos. book keeper, 825 Jersey.

Smith Thos. H., stone cutter, 521 Hampshire.

Smith Wm. M. book keeper, 143 N. 7th.

Smyth Hugh, 419 Broadway.

SMYTHE REV. NEWMAN. pastor First Presbyterian Church, residence, 909 Broadway; born in Cumberland county Maine, 1843. He studied Theology at Andover College and graduated, and was ordained in Providence, R. I., in 1867. He organized Co. A. of the 16th Regt., Maine Inf.; went out as 1st Lieutenant. He served until the close of the war. He was detailed for duty and served as Quartermaster during the latter months of his service. He was present and took part in the grand review at Washington at close of the war; married Miss Anna M. Ayer, in 1870. She was born in Bangor, Me., in 1855. Two children: Mary W. and Nathan A. Mr. Smythe came to Quincy and took charge of his congregation, May, 1876.

Snader Andress, nurseryman, Broadway w of 22d.
Snellbaker John W. #23 Madison.

SNITJER DRIKUS Sr., retired; residence 416 Kentucky street; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1805; came to the United States in 1854, via New Orleans, St. Louis, and located in Quincy in 1863. He married Johanna Kuiper in 1829. She was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1804. Have five children: Michael A., Annie, Lena E., Mary and Dedrick Jr. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Democrats. Dedrick Jr. married Miss Fannie Bonney, daughter of Dr. J. W. Bonney, of Quincy.

Soltjer D. Jr. sew. mach. agt. Maine w of 16th.

Snyder Mrs. Elizabeth. 195 N. 10th.

Snyder H. wood yard, 113 S. 4th.

Snyder Henry, laborer, 195 N. 10th.

Soebbing G. 108 S. 3d.

SOEBBING HENRY, hats and caps, 510 Maine street; residence 103 S. 3d street; born in Quincy in 1853; married Miss Mary Schlag in 1878. She was born in Quincy in 1855. Are members of St. Bon-

iface Catholic Church. His father, Gerhard Soebbing, located in Quincy in 1838, and was in the cooperage business. Henry has been in business with his brother, as Soebbing Bros', since 1868.

Soebbing Herman, cabinet maker, 1012 Oak.

Soebbing John, 103 S. 3d.

SOHM EDWARD (of the firm of Ridder & Co.), wholesale and retail crockery, glass and queensware, 423 Hampshire street; residence 72 S. 3d street; born in this county Oct. 2, 1845; married Miss Barbara Helmer Aug. 10, 1868. She was born in St. Louis, Mo., May 4, 1847. Their children are: Katie R., William H., Helena T., and Emma. Members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. He is the elder son of Pantaloon Sohm, who located in Quincy in 1838, and is still a resident of this city. Mr. Edward Sohm is Treasurer of the Germania Publishing Company, of Quincy.

Sohm John A. York w of 3d.

Sohm Joseph H. trav. salesman, York w of 3d.

Sohm Pantaloon, grocer, 80 S. 3d.

Sohm Chas. policeman, 401 Ohio.

Sohm Ferdinand, stone cutter, 610 Jefferson.

Sommer Aldo, druggist, cor. 7th and Broadway.

Sommer Mrs. Anna, widow, 1105 Oak.

Sommer H. rman, green house, cor. 20th and Maine.

Sonderman Wm laborer, 15. h s of Ohio.

Sonnenschein Fred W. saloon, 404 N. 5th.

SONNET FRANK, bakery and confectionery, 610 Maine street; residence same; born in Germany in 1848; came to the United States in 1869; a thorough master of his business. He located in Quincy, and married Miss Christina Mast in 1875, daughter of one of Quincy's oldest residents. She was born in Quincy in 1854, and presides over the store, assisted by her only sister, Miss Lizzie Mast, as sweet looking as the delicacies she is surrounded by. She, also, was born in Quincy. They are members of the Catholic Church. They are doing a lucrative and growing business, and are deserving of the public patronage.

Sontag Andrew, laborer, 909 Ohio.

Sontag Peter, laborer, 8th s of State.

Sawell Mrs. Cynthia, 1027 Spring.

Spanlding Francis E. molder, 12th s of Payson ave.

Spaulding M. C. miller, Ohio e of 5th.

Specht Mrs. Catherine, 1021 Hampshire.

Specht Fred, cooper, Ohio w of 12th.

Specht Louis, 1117 Payson ave.

Speckart Chas. tobacconist, 516 Jersey.

Speckman Gottlieb, teamster, 645 Washington.

Spencer C. H. yard master, Wabash Ry., 359 N. 5th.

Spencer Mrs. E. R. Oak e of 18th.
 Spencer Mrs. Eunice, widow, 209 State.
 Spencer Mrs. Sarah, cor. 5th and State.
 Spencer Wm. miller, 802 Kentucky.

SPIELBUHLER JOHN G., grocery store, northwest corner of 7th and Ohio streets; residence, same. He was born in Thurnau Ober Franken, Bairen, Europe, Feb. 12, 1815, and emigrated to America, landing at New York City, July 25, 1848; going from thence to Nashville, Tenn., where he remained five years, and arrived at Quincy, Ill., in 1854, where he followed his profession of stone cutter. He married Miss Theresa Surlage in Quincy, Feb. 15, 1856. She was born in Waterslo, Westphalia, Europe, June 28, 1825. She came to America, and landed at New Orleans in 1854, staying one year in St. Louis, Mo., and then came to Quincy, Ill. Four children; three dead, one living, named Anna. She was born in Quincy, Dec. 4, 1861. He is a Lutheran. Mother and daughter are Roman Catholics. Politics, Independent. Was a soldier in the Albert Papenheim Regiment of Bairen from 1836 till 1842. Property, real and personal, not estimated.

SPIES JOHAN, blacksmith, 627 State street. He was born in Marihilf, herschaft Fumuhle Ober Faltz Bairen, Europe, July 3, 1810, and emigrated to America; landed at Philadelphia in 1838, remaining three years, following his trade, after which he went to Bedford Co., Penn., where he remained two years, and in 1843 came to Quincy, Ill. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, remaining three years; then returned to Quincy. He married Miss Barbara Nes in Pennsylvania in 1842. She was born on the river Main in dori Brodsheiden, Europe, Dec. 2, 1817, and emigrated to America; landed at Philadelphia in 1842. Eight children: one dead, John, who died at Baton Rouge, La., April 1877; living are Mathilda, aged 30 years, now the widow Hilgenbrink; Sophie, aged 29, now Mrs. Haxel; Fritz, aged 27; Charles, aged 23; Mary, aged 22 years, now Mrs. Waller; Willie, aged 19 years, and Joseph, aged 15 years. Mr. Spies came to Quincy without any property. The first work he did was to work on the road, laboring for road tax for other parties. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Is a member of the General Benevolent Association of

Quincy. Real and personal property estimated at \$6,000.

Spilker Henry, teamster, 816 Jefferson.
 Spilker Henry, stone mason, 11th n of Washington.
 Spilker Herman, painter, Adams w of 10th.
 Spillmeyer Fred. varnisher, 815 Monroe.

SPINDLER FRANK JOSEPH, butcher, St. Louis Meat Market, Adams street between 7th and 8th; residence, same. He was born in Herboltsheim, ampt Ettenheim, Baden, March 19, 1837; came to the United States, arriving at New York City in 1872, going direct to Quincy, and accepted a position as butcher for Conrad Kauder, for whom he worked three years, after which he took a pleasure trip South, and after five months he returned, and after a short sojourn among his friends made a trip to Europe, remaining six months. On his return to Quincy he opened the present store. Married Miss Carolina Kappner in Quincy, Nov. 5, 1878. She was born in Adams Co., Ill., Aug. 25, 1851. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Real and personal property estimated at \$600.

Spoeler Herman Sr. fence maker, 715 Oak.
 Spoeler Herman Jr. painter, 715 Oak.
 Spoeler Johan, butcher, Kansas City.
 Spreen Frederick, cor. 12th and Vermont.
 Sprick Gottlieb, laborer, 904 Monroe.

SPRIGG JAMES NEWFIELD, Attorney at Law, office, southwest corner 6th and Maine; born in Schuyler Co., Ill., Aug. 15, 1850; graduated at Harvard University law school and admitted to the bar in Mass., 1876; commenced practice in Quincy same year. Mr. Sprigg is a young man of finished education, possessing magnetic influence over his hearers to an unusual extent, yet of a retiring and unobtrusive nature, shunning notoriety.

St. Clair Mrs. A. T. 414 Maine.
 St. Clair Mrs. Larina, 115 Vermont.
 Stackelbeck Fred, laborer, 823 Adams.
 Stackelbeck Wm. stone cut'r, 11th n of Washington.
 Stahlhut Christian, teamster, 930 State.
 Staff Adam, molder, 7th and Jefferson.
 Staff Leonhard, laborer, cor. 7th and Madison.
 Standard Chas. cabinet maker, 196 S. 6th.
 Starman August, painter, 11th bet. Vermont and Hampshire.
 Steffen Caspar, stone cutter, 285 S. 7th.
 Steffen Henry J. pressman, 7th s of Payson ave.
 Steffner Joseph, teamster, 824 Madison.
 Stegman Henry, laborer, Vermont w of 16th.
 Stegmaon Joho, cigar maker, 621 Vine.

STEINBACH JOHN A., Chief Engineer Fire Department; residence 624 State street; born in Shelby county, Mo., in 1847; located in this city with his parents in 1848. He commenced the business of bricklaying at 15 years of age, and followed building and contracting until 1874, when he was appointed to his present position. He was a volunteer fireman at the age of 15. He married Miss Barbara Weisenberger in 1868. She was born in Germany in 1850. Their children are: Leonora A. M., Delia S. C., Mary, John A., and Jacob E. T. He is a Democrat, and a member of the K. of P., A. O. U. W., and of the Druids.

STEINBACH PHILIP Sr., contractor and brick-mason; office and residence 623 State street. He was born near Strasburg, Alsace, Germany, March 5, 1828, and emigrated to America with his parents when about three weeks old, settling in Ohio; in 1845 he went to Shelby county, Mo., and came to Quincy in 1848, following his trade. He married Mrs. Mary Rebecca Steinbach (whose maiden name was Schied) at Quincy, in October, 1854. She was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 8, 1825. Previous to marriage with her present husband she had two children: John A., aged 31 years, and Philip D., aged 29, who died April 27, 1879, being sons of John A. Steinbach (deceased), brother to Philip Steinbach Sr. Six children have been the issue of the present marriage: Mary, aged 24 (now Mrs. Grosch); Lena M., aged 22 (now Mrs. Leise); Wm. A., aged 20; Bertha, aged 17; Amanda, aged 14, and Cora, aged 8 years. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat. Was elected Alderman under the administration of Mayors Lane and Berran, serving two years; one term under Mayor Rowland, and one term under Mayors Rearick and Smith. Is a member of the German Benevolent Association of Quincy, of which he was President in 1876; was President of St. Peter's (Lutheran) Church from 1861 until 1876. Is now the oldest contractor in this city. During all his business transactions has never been sued in any court. Real and personal property estimated at \$7,000.

Steinwegeweg J. laborer, 8th s of Harrison.
Steinbart Mrs. Henrietta, 94 N. 5th.

STEINKAMP BERNARD
(H. A. VandenBoom & Co.), furniture factory,

corner 10th and Vermont streets; residence 1034 Broadway; born in Koesfeld, Prussia, in 1842; came to the United States in 1860, and located in Quincy; married Elizabeth Roever in 1866. She was born in Quincy. They have three children: Annie, Lizzie and Bernard. Are members of the Catholic Church. Is a Democrat. Have been in business since 1868. They employ seventy men constantly; own and occupy a large four-story brick building, with steam power, for their factory. Common chairs and bedsteads a specialty.

Steinkamp Mrs. C. widow, 817 Kentucky.
Steinkamp Henry, brick maker, 1027 Vine.

STEINKAMP HENRY, saddles, harness and dealer in hides, 709 State street; residence same; born in Prussia in 1837; came to the United States in 1858, and located in this city; married Mary A. Terliesner in 1863. She was born in Prussia in 1841. They have three children: Henry, Mary and Bernard. They are members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. He was 2d Assistant Engineer in 1870-71, City Marshal in 1872, City Collector in 1875 and '76, and Town Collector of Quincy in 1879. He manufactures whips of a superior quality, which he warrants, and deals in all goods in his line. He is a reliable business man.

Steinkamp Joseph, laborer, 1021 Kentucky.
Steinmetz Jacob, laborer, 614 York.

STEINWEDELL WILLIAM, retired; residence, 168 North 8th street. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1827; came to the United States in 1849; arrived in Quincy in June of that year. He married Miss Louisa Morphy in 1859. She was born in New Orleans in 1841. They have four children: Elise, Lilia, William and George. He is a Democrat. He organized a military company the week after the attack on Fort Sumter, and served as volunteer under Gen. Pope in securing the money of the banks of Lagrange and Canton, Mo., which he delivered at the sub-treasury in St. Louis, by order of Major Gen. Fremont. He participated in the attack on Monroe Station, Mo., for the relief of the 16th Regt. Ill. Inf., besieged there at the outbreak of the war. He escorted the arms for the Iowa Volunteers from Quincy to Keokuk. They served as a city guard until 1864, when he

disbanded the company, which did good service for the government at a critical time when firmness, good judgment, and unflinching bravery were required. He or his men received no remuneration from the government for their valuable services rendered. His firm of Bertschinger & Steinwedell imported the first goods direct from Europe to Quincy in the hardware line, and paid the first duty to the Collector of the Port; he was one of the Electors for Greeley in 1872. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank; is a member of the I. O. O. F., also German Turners stockholder and director, and one of the leading Germans of Quincy.

Stengel Theophilus, house mover, 923 Maine.

Stern Henry, painter, 1106 Vine.

Stern Joseph, cooper, 1114 Vine.

Stern Louis, book keeper, cor. 14th and Oak.

Stetmann George, wagon maker, 630 Washington.

Stevens Martin S. Oak e of 18th.

Stewart Albert, farmer, 515 Jackson.

STEWART A. M., proprietor Quincy City Steam Dye Works, 316 Maine street. He was born in Monmouth county, N. J., in 1833, and located in Quincy in 1836. He married Margaret Ellsworth in 1853. She was born in Virginia in 1831. Have nine children, Effie E., Mary M., Georgina, John, Susan B., E. M., Florence E., Henry L. and Daisy. Republican. Belongs to M. E. Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Is a silk and woolen dyer and scourer. Gents' coats, vests and pants are dyed, cleaned and repaired by their great chemical process. Every spot of grease, paint, wax and tar, together with all other blemishes to which the above garments are liable, are entirely removed, and he warrants the spot not to re-appear. If he fails to please you no charge will be made. Ladies' shawls, ribbons, silk and woolen dresses, kid gloves, etc., a specialty. Feathers cleaned, dyed and curled. All colors warranted fast. Remember the place, 316 Maine street, Quincy, Ill. All goods sent by express will receive prompt attention. Hats cleaned and made new, and warranted No. 1.

Stewart Mrs. Ann, 705 Broadway.

Stewart Mrs. Ann, cor. 4th and Payson ave.

Stewart Jackson, teamster, cor. 3d and Elm.

Stewart James, Jr. switchman, 216 Spring.

Stewart James W. com. merchant, 1809 Maicoe.

Stewart John, clerk in post-office, 705 Broadway.

Stewart Mrs. Maggie J. dressmaker, 1117 Vine.

STEWART ROBERT, Harbor

Master, 29 Front street; residence, 203 Maine street. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1831; came to this country in 1849, and located in this city in 1857. He married Miss Marian Jarrett in 1855. She was born in Scotland. They have three children: James A., Minnie B. and Robert F. Are members of the Unitarian Church. He is a Democrat. He went into the ice business in this city in 1859, and continued until the present time. He has been Harbor Master four years. Is a member of the Masons, Druids and Odd Fellows' societies.

Stewart Sam. laborer, E'm, e of 9th.

Stille Christian, cooper, 273 S. 6th.

Stinnet Wm R. laborer, 1237 Maine.

STIPP AUGUST H., cigar manufacturer, northwest corner of 6th and Adams streets. He was born in Herford, Westphalia, Europe, Jan. 31, 1847; came to America in 1866; remaining one year in the State of Missouri, and arrived in Quincy, Ill., Sept. 1, 1867; married Frederika Vorn-dam, in Quincy, Ill., Jan. 8, 1869; was born in Lippinghausen, Europe, Feb. 17, 1850. Religion, Lutheran. Property, valued at \$1,500.

Stipp Frank, laborer, 815 Washington.

Stipp Herman, laborer, Madison, e of 9th.

Stoble Alexander, laborer, 235 N. 5th.

Stock John, cooper, 640 Madison.

STOCKHEKER HERMAN, wood merchant; residence, 305 South 8th street; was born in Germany, Jan. 1, 1846. His father died when he was 2 years old; six years later his mother came to America, and settled in Quincy, where he has since lived. He enlisted in the army in Co. A, 43d Regt. Ill. Inf. in 1864; served till the close of the war. He married Anna Fleer, in September, 1866. She was born in Germany. They had five children, four living: Anna, Herman, Ida, and William. He owns residence and lot, No. 305 South 8th street, and 400 acres timber land in Pike county, Ill.

Stocksiek Fred. carpenter, Monroe, e of 10th.

Stockton T. S. blacksmith, 918 Hampshire.

Stockwell W. W. collector, 222 State.

Stotta Mrs. Mary, widow, 307 Kentucky.

Stourbahn Fred. shoemaker, 1221 Vermont.

Stoeckle Alex. blacksmith, 26 N. 10th.

STOECKLE EDWARD, wholesale liquors, 624 Maine street; born in Baden, Germany, in 1835; came to the

United States, Nov. 15, 1861, and located in Quincy. He married Elizabetha Bart, in 1866. She was born in Wisconsin. They have four children: Maggie, Edward, Gustav, and John. They are members of the Catholic Church. He has been in business for himself twelve years in the liquor business.

Stoeckle Gustav, boots and shoes, 624 Maine.

Stall John, carpenter, 922 York.

Stone A. T. 309 N. 5th.

Stone Albert Jr. 1648 Maine.

STONE E. K., Superintendent of the Quincy Horse Railway and Carrying Company; was born in Worcester county, Mass., in 1818; moved to this State, in 1838, and located in this city in 1839, and went into the boots and shoe business, which he continued in until 1865. He became a stockholder, and superintendent of the above company in 1870, and has had the management of it since.

Stoppe Joseph, shoemaker, 21 S. 10th.

Storck F. carpenter, cor. State and 12th.

Stork Henry, furniture manufacturer, 713 State.

Stork Herman, teamster, 1116 Payson ave.

Stork Mrs. Mena, widow, 825 Jefferson.

STORK & PANEKO, contractors and builders, corner of 12th and State streets.

Frederick Stork was born near Herford, Regierungs-bazirk Preus-Minden, Europe, Nov. 15, 1844, and came to America, arriving at New Orleans, with his parents, in 1854, coming direct to Quincy, Ill. He married Miss Wilhelmina Drege, at Quincy, Ill., Aug. 4, 1874. She was born in Oldeshausen Regierungs-bezirk, Osterrode, Prussia, March 29, 1853, and came to America with her mother, in August, 1871, going direct to Quincy. They had three children: Frank Henry Edward, born July 1, 1870 (by a former wife); Peter Henry Frederick, born May 22, 1875, and Herman Ludwig, born July 10, 1877. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat. Enlisted at Quincy, Ill., Aug. 15, 1862, in Co. A, 119th Regt., Ill. Inf., and was honorably discharged at Mobile, Ala., Aug. 26, 1865, and participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. He is a member of the Protestant Widows and Orphans' Society of Quincy, Ill. Real and personal property estimated at \$7,000.

Stormer Gottlieb, carpenter, 1110 Washington.

Stormer Henry, brick maker, Monroe e of 12th.

Stormer Wm. laborer, 926 Monroe.

Stormer Wm. Adams bet. 10th and 11th.

Stowberg Valentine, teamster, 527 Washington

Straley Joseph, harness maker, 431 Kentucky.

St-atman C. F. carpenter, cor. 8th and Payson ave.

Strasse M. express, cor. 7th and Jefferson.

Strenger Henry, laborer, 828 Washington.

Strenger Henry, laborer, 814 Jefferson.

Strengboener Wm. laborer, 700 Madison.

Stroad Mrs. Cajey, widow, 330 State.

STRICKLING H. F., grocery, northwest corner of 11th and Broadway; residence, same; born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1849. He went to Nebraska in 1865, and was actively engaged in frontier life until 1868; taught school and kept store, when he enlisted at Fort McPherson in the 2d Reg. Cav., in which he served on the plains actively until his time expired in 1873, when he was honorably discharged. He located in Jacksonville, Morgan county, in this state, 1873, and married Miss Laura Clark, daughter of Geo. W. Clark, of that city, in 1876. She was born there, 1855. They located in Quincy, 1878, when he went into his present business, and is carrying on a large and profitable trade. He is a young man of good appearance and address, with the health of frontier life visible. He is a Democrat.

Siroot John, cooper, 50 N. 11th.

Strouse Henry, mail agt. 164 N. 5th.

Strub Joseph, stone mason, 828 Kentucky.

Strank Peter, laborer, 1109 Oak.

Stuckenburgh Henry, 1019 Vermont.

Stuckman Gnst. clerk, 830 Washington.

Stuckman Henry, carpenter, 11th n of Payson ave.

Stuckman Joseph, laborer, Elm e of 9th.

Stuke H. laborer, 726 Jackson.

Sturgies Mrs. Margaret, widow, 602 Broadway.

STURGISS SAMUEL M., dentist, north-east corner of 5th and Hampshire; born in Chester county, Pa., 1828; moved to this county, 1852; studied in Westchester county, Pa. He married Miss Mary Konantz, 1855. She was born in this city. He has three children living: Emma J., Mary and Flora. Mrs. Sturgiss died Jan. 2, 1862. He married his second wife, Rebecca Reeder, 1863. Have two boys: Edward K., and William R. The doctor is President of the Illinois State Dental Society, composed of the leading dentists of the State. He is a Democrat in politics.

Sturbahn Fred, laborer, 713 Madison.

Starbahn Gnst. tobacconist, 640 Washington.

Sturbahn Herman, laborer, Jefferson w of 10th.

STURHAHN LEOPOLD, blacksmith, 1009 Payson Ave. He was born in

Lippe-Depenhold, Europe, October, 18, 1850, and emigrated to America, landing at New York City, Oct., 1863. He came direct with his parents to Quincy, Ill. He married Miss Anna Beumer in Quincy, Nov. 16, 1871. She was born near Ertford, Westphalia, Europe, Sept. 1, 1850, and emigrated to America with her parents in 1856, going direct to Quincy. They have had two children: one dead, Amalia H. W., aged two years, five months and eleven days; living, Amalia, two years of age. Religion, Protestant. Property, real and personal, valued at \$2,000.

Sturmer G. teamster, Monroeville of 5th.

Stattenburg Joseph, teamster, cor. of 2d and Lind.

Sullivan H. V. 1477 Vermont.

Sunderman Mrs. A. A. widow, 189 S. 6th.

Surlage Frank, printer, cor. 9th and Monroe.

Surmeyer Henry, pork packer, 1018 Broadway.

Surmeyer Mrs. T. widow, 20 N. 8th.

Sothas Theo. cooper, Jackson w of 12th.

Swabel Wm. laborer, cor. 13th and Sprigg.

Swansea Andrus, laborer, 4th s of Sycamore.

Swaps Her Henry, laborer, Olive n of Vine.

Swartwout A. C. pork packer, 910 Vermont.

SWARTWOUT A. M., retired; residence, 910 Vermont street; born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1817; moved to New York City in 1828, and to Quincy in 1837; married Miss Mary Elizabeth Alexander, daughter of Col. Alexander, of the United States Land Office, in 1849. She was born in Quincy. One son, Alexander C. Mrs. Swartwout died four months after the birth of her son. Mr. Swartwout was in the lumber business from 1865 to 1875, when he retired from active business. Republican. His son, A. C., is in partnership with A. J. F. Prevost in the pork packing business in this city.

Swartzbaugh Mrs. Myra, 108 Hampshire.

Sweetring John, molder, 528 Kentucky.

SWENEY JAMES G., farrier; 26 South 4th street; residence, York, between 2d and 3d; born in City Londonderry, Ireland, 1844; came to the United States 1849, and located in Quincy with his father in 1851; married Lizzie Dodia in 1865. She was born in St. Louis in 1846. Their children are: John C., James B., Lillie, Edward D., Emmet, and Clara B. His father, Daniel Sweeney, established his business in 1851, when he came to Quincy, and is well and favorably known all over the state as a farrier and horse shoer; has been in business since 1866.

Swimmer Harris, hides, etc. 69 S. 6th.

Swinney Elijah A. carpenter, 1021 Broadway.

Swinney Mrs. Scott, Hampshire, w of 20th.

SYKES S. M., engineer Fire Department, steamer No. 3, 8th between Jersey and Maine streets; residence, same; born in Greene county, Ill., 1840; located in this city 1844; has been in the Fire Department since 1871. He enlisted in the United States Navy as 2d Assistant Engineer in the Western Gulf Squadron, May 1864, and was honorably discharged Dec. 4, 1865. He is a licensed river engineer. He is a reliable and trustworthy officer of the department in which he serves.

Sylvester John, blacksmith, 4th n of Spruce.

Sylvester John A., blacksmith, 4th bet. Maple and Sycamore.

T

Tacke Mrs. Caroline, boarding, cor. 3d and Vermont.

TACKE WILHELM, groceries and provisions, corner 4th and Ohio streets; residence, same. He was born in Grabe Ampt Ottenstein, Regierungs-bezirk, Holz-Minden, Braunschweig, Europe, on April 16, 1829, and emigrated to America, arriving at New York in 1853; from there he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and then to Lawrenceburg, Ind., remained three years; from there he went to Louisville, Ky., remained six months; thence to St. Louis, Mo., and from there to Quincy, Ill., where he arrived August 9, 1863. He married Miss Katherina Hax in St. Louis, Mo., July 30, 1859. She was born in Grosz Umstadt, Darmstadt, Europe, on May 2, 1826, and emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans, in 1858. Three children: Amelia, born Dec. 26, 1862; Karl, born Oct. 17, 1864, and Wilhelm, born Jan. 22, 1869. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat. Real and personal property not estimated.

Talcott Mrs. Martha, widow, 716 Jersey.

Talkin Henry, Vine w of 22d.

Taneman August, wood dealer, 146 S. 8th.

Taneman Fred, 1005 Hampshire.

Taneman Herman, wood yard, 8th n of State.

Taneman Mrs. Joannah, widow, 805 State.

TANSMAN WILLIAM H., wood dealer, Maine street, near 3d; residence, 142 South Eighth street; born in Germany, near Berlin, in 1839; located in this city in 1846; married Miss Kate Sundermann in 1864. She was born in this city in 1845.

Their children are: William H., John H., Freddie H., and Annie C. They are Lutherans. He was a Republican in 1862; was elected Alderman of the 4th Ward that year on the Republican ticket, and re-elected in 1866 by the Democrats, he having become a Democrat in the meantime. He was appointed a member of the Board of Education in 1867, and reappointed Supervisor in 1876. He is a Mason, and also a member of the German Benevolent Widows and Orphans' Society.

Tappe Wm. D. painter, 1114 Vermont.
 Tatha Michael, school teacher, 527 Adams.
 Taylor Mrs. Elizabeth, Vine e of 5th.
 Taylor George, machinist, Locust w of 4th.
 Taylor Mrs. Isabel, widow, 24 N. 3d.
 Taylor John, molder, Jefferson e of 11th.
 Taylor Mrs. Lizzie, 700 Jackson.
 Tebbe Mrs. Elizabeth, widow, 811 Jersey.
 Tebben Mrs. Elizabeth, 57 N. 12th.
 Teichert Wm. farmer, 310 Ohio.
 Teigeler Barney, barber, n end of 5th.
 Tellbusch August, molder, 822 Washington.
 Tempe Mrs. Angeline, Elm e of 18th.
 Tempe Bernard, 18th bet. Elm and Lind.

TEMPE J. B., flour, feed and fruit store, corner of 11th and Hampshire streets; born in Quincy, Feb. 1, 1852; married Caroline Ahrens, May 11, 1875. She was born in Germany. They have one child: Matilda, born March 14, 1877. He is a Democrat. He has been in business for himself since 1875. He is a son of Bernard Tempe, one of the early settlers in Quincy, who died Sept. 3, 1869. He is an active, intelligent young business man.

Tempelman J. H. plasterer, 152 S. 8th.
 Tempelman Bernard, bds. 20 N. 9th.

TENK HENRY (H. & J. H. Tenk), hardware, 512 Maine street; residence, southwest corner of 3d and Jersey streets; born in Prussia in 1829; came to the United States in 1844; located in Quincy in 1846; married Gertrude Venvertloh in 1868. She was born in Prussia in 1837. Three children: Elizabeth, Henry R., and Frank J. They are members of the Catholic Church. Independent in politics. He commenced business in this city for himself in 1863, as H. & J. H. Tenk. They carry a very large stock of general hardware.

TENK HENRY, Jr., rope walk, corner of 21st and Vine streets; residence, corner 11th and Oak streets. He was born

in Quincy, Ill., April 17, 1848, and after receiving a common school education he served his apprenticeship as a rope-manufacturer with Ben. H. Goodnow. He married Miss Elizabeth Develius, in Quincy, July 17, 1866. She was born in St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1849; came to Quincy with her parents when one year of age. One child, Rosa; born July 17, 1867. Religion, Roman Catholic. Politics, Democrat. Was a member of Neptune Fire Company, No. 4, of Quincy, from 1860 till 1862.; is the junior partner of the firm of J. H. Wavering & Co. Has been in business for one year. Real and personal property estimated at \$500.

Tenk John H. cutlery, etc. 515 Oak.

TERDENCE GEORGE, druggist, No. 502 Maine street; residence, 27 South 10th street.

Terford Henry, carpenter, 719 Oak.
 Terford Wm. contractor, 186 N. 13th.
 Terry Mrs. Maria T. 1124 Oak.
 Terstriepe Herman, carpenter, 336 N. 10th.
 Terwel's Anton, boxmaker, 1232 Hampshire.
 Terwelp Wm. 1233 Hampshire.
 Terwische Mrs. Francis, 624 Hampshire.
 Terwische J. H. harness maker, 208 N. 8th.
 Terwische Louis, carpenter, 189 S. 6th.
 Thale Herman H. laborer, 1106 Ohio.
 Thales Frank, cabinetmaker, 937 State.

THAYER MRS. E., residence, 87 North 8th street. She was born in Halifax county, Va., in 1825; married Reason Cross in 1840. He died in 1852, leaving one child, Lizzie (now Mrs. Blakeslee). She married Lynas Thayer, in 1853. He died in 1858. He was a land agent speculator. Mrs. Thayer's daughter married Willis Blakeslee, who is pilot on the Mississippi river. They have one child, Willis, born in 1867.

Theis Mrs. S. widow, 516 Kentucky.
 Thenhaus Chas. laborer, 926 Payson ave.
 Thenhansen Henry, carpenter, 804 Monroe.
 Thenish Mrs. Sophia, Chestnut e of 10th.
 Theen Fred. carpenter, 1023 Ohio.
 Thesen Herman H. teamster, 1020 Ohio.
 Thesen Mrs. Lotta, widow, 1023 Ohio.
 Thesen Wm. cooper, 710 Washington.
 Thiemann Bernard, harnessmaker, 923 Jefferson.
 Thier B. barber and shoemaker, 710 York.
 Thorn Owen, miller, 918 Broadway.
 Thomas Mrs. Anna, cor. 2d and Elm.

THOMAS CHRIST (deceased); born in Nassau, Germany, in 1832; came to the United States in 1852, and married

Lucy Barnes in 1856. She was born in Hanover, Germany. He died in January, 1869, leaving four children: Charlie, Edward, William, and Lonisa. He left his widow comfortably provided for. He was a real-estate and insurance agent (life), and was a member of the I. O. O. F. She owns her residence, 410 Kentucky street, and a vineyard of five acres, worth \$5,000.

Thomas Mrs. Francis, widow, 175 N. 10th.

Thomas Mrs. Jalla, 9th n of Vine.

Thomas Mrs. Mary E. seamstress, 115 N. 4th.

THOMAS PHILIP, stave and heading factory, Quincy bay; residence, 15th and State streets; born in Bavaria in 1812; came to the United States, in 1837, and located in Baltimore, Md.; went to New Orleans, La.; thence to Iowa, in 1840, and located in Quincy (after being five years in Warsaw, where he carried on the cooper's business) in 1842. He has conducted a successful cooperage business since, assisted by his son, on 2d street. He established his stave mill, in 1863; capacity, 15,000 staves per day. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Lutheran.

Thomasmeyer Fred, cor. 9th and State.

Thompson Mrs. Celia, widow, 1016 Vermont.

Thompson Mrs. Elizabeth, cor. 20th and Oak.

Thompson F. C. ins. agt. 88 N. 3d

Thompson F. W. life ins. agt. cor. 25th and High.

Thompson Isaac N. deputy sheriff, 1225 Maine.

Thompson T. teamster, cor. 7th and Maple.

Thompson Joseph, first miller Eagle Mills, 424 Oak.

THOMPSON JOSEPH C., Attorney, 506 Hampshire street; residence, 631 Hampshire street; was born in Blairsville, Penn., Sept. 18, 1826; was married to Miss Emeline P. Eells, Sept. 3, 1856. She was born in Cornwall, Vt., May 18, 1829. They have two children: S. Culbertson and Joseph E. He studied his profession at Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated at the law school of Bloomington, Ind.; came to this city in July, 1868, and opened an office to practice his profession. He was elected County Judge in 1872, and served one term. He has by close attention to his profession built up an enviable reputation, and very lucrative business. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the most energetic and go-ahead workers in the ranks.

Tiemann B. barnesmaker, Jefferson, bet. 9th & 10th.

Tiemann Fred, cor. 18th and Kentucky.

Tiemann Fred, laborer, cor. 15th and Washington.

Tiemann Henry, teamster, 901 Jefferson.

Tiemann Mrs. Lizetta, widow, 1037 Kentucky.

Tiemann Wm. stone-cutter, 932 Monroe.

TILLSON GENERAL JOHN, was born at Hillsboro, Ill., Oct. 12, 1825. He is the second son of John and Christiana Holmes Tillson, the former a native of Halifax, the latter of Kingston, Plymouth county, Mass. Mr. Tillson, the elder, was one of the most prominent men of the State during its first thirty years, and came to Illinois, in 1819, landing at Shawneetown, at the same time with Governor John Wood, whose daughter is now the wife of General Tillson. He settled in Hillsboro, and came to Quincy in 1843, where his business interests had long been. Mr. Tillson was noted for his high business sagacity, and his philanthropic character. He early acquired a fortune, the largest in the State, which was generously bestowed. To religious and educational interests he was a munificent, and yet unpretentious patron. He built "Hillsboro Academy"; was one of the founders of the Illinois and Shortleff Colleges, and erected the "Quincy House" in 1836, then the finest hotel west of Pittsburgh, at a cost of over \$100,000. He died in 1853, at Peoria, instantly, of heart disease, as had his father and grandfather before him. General Tillson, his son, was educated, first by private tuition at home, and afterward at South Reading, Mass., and Hillsboro Academies, and Illinois College. The subject of this sketch read law, and attended two courses at the Transylvania Law School in Lexington, Ky., and graduated there in 1847, having been chosen speaker for the class. He practiced law at Quincy, the latter part of the time being in partnership with the late A. Jonas. In 1851, himself and "Uncle" Smith organized the land agency firm of Tillson & Kingman. In 1856, he was the Republican candidate for State Representative, and in 1858 for State Senator. When the rebellion rose, he, with other Lieutenants, and B. M. Prentiss, Orderly Sergeant of the Quincy City Guards, offered the company to Governor Yates; two companies were at once raised, which were the first to be present, and mustered in at Springfield, and Captain Prentiss and Captain Tillson received the first commissions issued by Governor Yates. The 10th Regt., Ill. Inf., to which these companies were

attached, after the organization at Cairo, in April, 1861, elected Captain Tillson, successively Major, Lieut. Colonel, and Colonel and the 10th Ill. Regt. remained under his command, either as regimental or brigade commander, from the time it left Illinois, until the final muster-out, on July 4, 1865. Twice, during the earlier part of the war, General Tillson declined the offer of promotion to the Colonelcy of another regiment, preferring to remain with the 10th Regt. to the close. His regiment participated in the movements against New Madrid, Island No. 10, Corinth, Mission Ridge, and in the Sherman battles toward Atlanta. On the fall of the last-named city, General Tillson commanded a brigade in the 17th Army Corps. He received the "star" as a Brigadier while on the march to the sea, and was mustered out of the volunteer service July 21, 1865; remained in the regular army as Captain (to which he had been appointed in 1861), and was Brevet Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army, on recruiting duty, until February, 1866, when he resigned. Not long afterward he took a partnership in the *Quincy Whig*, after which the presidency of the railroad being built from Quincy to Keokuk; and in 1873, was elected a State Representative, to fill a vacancy, having the comfortable distinction of being the only Republican ever chosen to the House of Representatives (except under the minority system); resigned, to become United States Revenue Collector, in June, 1873. He was elected City Alderman, in 1867, for two years, and again in 1869 and 1871; was a member and President of the Board of Trustees of the Jacksonville Insane Asylum for several years. In 1851, General Tillson married Ann E., eldest daughter of Governor John Wood. They have three children; two daughters and one son. General Tillson's tastes have been mainly literary—not political, or business. He has the largest miscellaneous private library in the city of Quincy, much of which existed before there was any "Gem City," and to that his interests are greatly directed. In "old-time matters" he is a reference, *on authority*, and a chronicler.

TILLSON ROBERT, real estate dealer, corner of 4th and Maine streets; residence, 426 Jersey street; born in Plymouth

county, Mass., in 1800; came to Montgomery county, 1822; clerked for his brother in the land office there until 1827, when he went into mercantile business with Charles Holmes, in St. Louis. In 1828 they packed their goods, and shipped by a keel-boat, to this city, where he continued the mercantile business until 1840. He was appointed postmaster at Quincy, by President Jackson, which he held twelve consecutive years. In 1852 he sold out his mercantile business and went into the real estate. In 1834 he married Miss Charlotte F. Topliff. She was born in Westfield, Mass., in 1811. Their children are: Emily, William H., Sarah, Edward, and Priscilla. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Republican.

Timmerwilk Joseph, plasterer, cor. 11th and Cedar.

TOBIAS FRANK, gunsmith, 609 Hampshire street; residence, same; born in Hungary in 1822; came to Quincy in 1852; married Miss Matilda Boettiche in 1833. She was born in Germany. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. His father was a gun maker in Hungary, and he has been at the business since a boy.

Tobin Mrs. E. B. widow, cor. 9th and Cherry.
 Todd Francis, stone mason, cor. 7th and Chestnut.
 Tofall Antoo, clerk, cor. 14th and Spring.
 Tommamichel Peter, cigar maker, 925 Maine.
 Towne M. D. yard master R. R. 10th, n of Sycamore.
 Tracy Mrs. Ann, cor. 8th and York.
 Trapp Anton, laborer, 202 N. 5th.
 Trapp John, tailor, 930 Maine.
 Travilla Mrs. M. widow, 501 Walnut alley.
 Travilla Wm. carpenter, 173 N. 5th.
 Travis Mrs. C. widow, 333 State.
 Treer Aaron, hidea, etc. 53 S. 6th.
 Tricketts John, carpenter, 396 N. 5th.
 Triester Mrs. Anna M. 202 N. 5th.
 Trimble Henry B. trav. salesmao, 69 N. 12th.
 Tripp Thomas, grocer, 620 Broadway.
 Trott Alex. teamster, Lind, w of 20th.
 Trowbridge Charles H. (Bonnet, Duffy & Co.) 1028 Vermont.
 Trowbridge W. teamster, 426 York.
 Trower Chas. paluter, 1205 Vermont.
 Troy Edward, laborer, 19 S. 10th.
 Troy Jamea, laborer, 829 Jersey.
 Trulock Ed. blacksmith, rear 1257 Maine.
 Tubbesing Frank R. architect, 88 S. 10th.
 Tacker Wm. laborer, 8th, n of Locust.
 Turner Hon. Edwin H. pres. Gem City Tobacco Works, 330 Jersey.
 Turner Mrs. Caroline, 1132 Vermont.
 Turner Otis A. real est. dealer, 711 Hampshire.

TURNER R. K., Attorney at Law office, 425 Hampshire; was born in Morgan county, Ill., 1836; graduated in Illinois Col-

lege Jacksonville, 1857, with the highest honors of his class; studied law in New Haven, Conn.; was professor of a college in New Orleans in 1858-59, and admitted to the bar, Nov. 3, 1860; practiced law in Bloomington, Ill., till fall of 1864 when he came to Quincy. He had a very large practice in real estate cases in United States Courts at Chicago and Springfield, and been an extensive land owner in Illinois, Missouri, and other states; now in active practice of law at Quincy.

Turner Wm. carpenter, 4th n of Sycamore.

Turner Joseph F. 206 n 8th.

Turney Wm. E. carpenter, 4th bet. Sycamore and Maple.

Tushaus J. H. grocer, 713 Hampshire.

Tushaus John H. laborer, Lind e of 12th.

Twiehaus Andrew, laborer, cor. 8th and Hampshire.

Twiehaus Henry, laborer, 633 Ohio.

Tyrer Mrs. Caroline, widow, 90 S. 3d.

Tyrer Louis, blacksmith, 7th S. of Washington.

U

Uhbing Mrs. Mary, cor. 11th and Hampshire.

Uebner John, carpenter, cor. 12th and State.

Uehlein Joseph, laborer, 1017 Jersey.

Uhlenbrock Henry, laborer, 12th n of Jefferson.

Uhlenbrock Joseph, shoemaker, cor. 6th and Maiden Lane.

ULLMAN MICHAEL, grocery corner 5th and Locust; residence, same; born in Wisconsin near Milwaukee, July 1849; moved to Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minn., in 1856, and to Quincy in 1868. He married Mary Schepers in September, 1870. She was born in Germany. They have one child, George M., living, and one deceased. They are members of the Catholic church. He is a Democrat, has been in business since 1871; he clerked up to that time. He is an active, energetic business man, and is doing a lucrative business.

Ullrich Ernst, varnisher, Ohio, e of 15th.

Ulenoski John, brick maker, Monroe e of 12th.

Unrback John, brewer, 90 S. 10th.

UNVERZAGT HENRY, bakery and confectionary, 502 York street; born in Nassau, Prussia, 1834; came to United States in 1857, and located in St. Louis, Mo.; enlisted in Co. A., 1st Regt. Mo. Inf., 1861, which was re-organized as 1st Mo. Light Artillery; was wounded at Wilson's Creek, Mo., and sent to hospital; soon recovered sufficiently to join his regiment, with which he served until 1863 when he was discharged

through disability. He married Mrs. Elizabeth Gartman (maiden name Kruppe) 1866. She was born in Germany. They have three children: Hannah, George, and Theodore. He is a Democrat. A member of the I. O. O. F. He has been in business for himself seven years; came to Quincy in 1864.

Uplander Andrew, wagon maker, 96 S. 7th.

Upton James W. hotel and saloon, 45 N. Front.

Urich Fred, milkman, 10th n of Lind.

V

Vahle August, upholsterer, 909 Adams.

Vahle Bernard, stone mason, 827 Jackson.

VAHLE F. G., dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour and feed, merchant tailor, and saloon, corner 8th and Adams streets; was born near Herford, Regierungs-bezirk Preuss-Minden, Europe, March 28, 1846; emigrated to America, landing at Baltimore, Md., 1862, coming direct to Quincy, Ill.; married Anna Maria Wollbrink, in Quincy, April 12, 1868. She was born near Herford, Westphalia, Europe, June 14, 1851; came to America with her parents in 1852, coming direct to Quincy via New Orleans. Five children: Anna Frederika Louise, born Feb. 16, 1869; Johan Herman August, born Feb. 8, 1871; Anna F. S., born April 28, 1873; Oscar, born March 13, 1875, and Wilhelm Heinrich, born Sept. 19, 1877. He took a position as clerk and cutter in F. W. Schaffer's store in 1872, where he remained three years and two months; then bought house and lot on corner of Adams and 8th streets, on which at that time was located a small dwelling, which he had removed and built on it the present large store. Religion, Lutheran. Is a member of the Protestant Orphan and Benevolent Association, Marquette Lodge No. 36, I. O. O. F., Quincy Grove No. 21, U. A. O. D., and Humboldt Lodge No. 61, A. O. U. W.

Vahle Henry, stone mason, Adams w of 10th.

Vahle Herman, cooper, 616 Adams.

Vahle Peter, laborer, 610 Adams.

Vahle Wm. cabinet maker, 827 Jackson.

Valent August, tailor, 4th s of Washington.

Valkenberg John, gardner, 18th s of Maine.

VANDENBOOM C. A., of the firm of Vandenboom & Blomer, pork packers, cor. of 10th and Broadway; residence, 129 N. 10th; born in Prussia, 1818; located in Cincinnati 1848, and in Quincy, 1851. He married Gertrude Lessing in 1848. She was born in

Prussia. Their children are: Henry, Louisa, Joseph, Lizzie, August, and Paulina. Mrs. Vandenboom died in 1861. He married Elizabeth Ellers in 1862. Six children by this marriage: Mary, Bernard, Gertrude, William, Annie, and Katie. He was Alderman of this city for eight years. He has been in the pork packing business since 1870, and was in the furniture manufactory eighteen years preceding.

Vandenboom Henry, Vine near 22d.

VANDENBOOM H. A., furniture manufacturer, corner 10th and Vermont streets; residence, 1029 Spring street; born in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1848; located in Quincy, 1850; married Mary E. Geise, 1869. She was born in Altanburg, Germany, 1848. They have five children: Henry A., Ellie, Joseph H., Bernard H., and Henry F. Members of the Catholic Church. He is a Democrat. The house was established by his father in 1850. He manufactures chairs and bedsteads of a common and medium quality. Employs seventy men.

VANDENBOOM J. H., lumber merchant, 636 Vermont street, Quincy; residence, 218 Broadway; was born in this city in 1854. He married Miss Amelia Kaltz in 1876. She was born in this city in 1852. They have one child, Arthur, born in 1877. They are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Vandenboom's father located in this city 1840, and was elected to the city council two terms. Mrs. Vandenboom's parents were among the very earliest settlers of this county, having located here when there were but a few families in the city. The firm of Moller & Vandenboom carry about two million feet of lumber, as well as a full assortment of laths, shingles, pickets, etc. etc.

VASEN GEORGE, general insurance, real estate and loan agent, corner of 6th and Maine; residence, 523 Chestnut street; born in Germany in 1833, and came to the United States in 1852; located in this city in 1866; married Miss Katie Eshner in 1856. She was born in Bohemia in 1839. Their children are Benjamin G., Aaron, Abraham M., David, Nathan, Jacob, Gustav, Sarah and Philip. Are members of Hebrew Church. He is a Democrat, and member of the Masons, O. F., A. O. U. W., I. O. B. B. and I. O. R. M. He represents the following

insurance companies: Buffalo; German of Buffalo, N. Y.; Agricultural, of Watertown, N. Y.; Fireman's Fund of New York; German, of Peoria, Ill.; Knickerbocker Casualty of New York. He is a Notary Public.

Vanderwall Mrs. Mary, 10th s of Cedar.

Van Doorn Geo. C. book-keeper, 730 Spring.

Van Doorn James A. lumber merchant, cor. 2d and State.

VAN DOORN MRS. J. K., retired; residence, 152 North 8th street; born in Hartford county, Conn., in 1821; married John K. Van Doorn in 1841. He was born in Templeton, Mass., in 1814; died in 1875, in leaving three children: George C., Helen M. (now Mrs. Morgan), and Anna G. (now Mrs. F. H. Long). They are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Van Doorn has been in the lumber business since 1852, in Quincy. During the war, when refugees were pouring into Illinois from Missouri, he was appointed United States Commissary to distribute provisions to the destitute people, which position he filled with credit to himself, and satisfaction of all concerned. He was loved and respected by all who knew him. His son, George C., teller, was in the First National Bank of Quincy six years, and was appointed United States Pension Agent at Quincy, which position he held for several years.

Vaa Fleet James, blacksmith, 1036 Hampshire.

Van Frank C. D. fish, oysters, etc., 6th n of Spring.

Vanholt Gerhard, p'asterer, 334 N. 10th.

Vanholt Wm. laborer, 906 State.

Vasen George, insurance agent, 523 Chestnut.

Veach Edward, nurseryman, Hampshire e of 25th.

Vennier John, laborer, 330 N. 10th.

Vennis Wm. laborer, 1010 Oak.

Venvertlohe Henry, carpenter, 704 Adams.

Venvertlob Bernard, contractor and builder, 913 Oak.

Viehmeyer Louis, cigar maker, 882 Payson ave.

Voeth Robert, book-keeper, 235 State.

Vogel Fred, laborer, 821 Madison.

Voges Clemens, laborer, Lind w of 11th.

VOLK CORNELIUS G., sculptor, architect and designer; born in Sussex county, N. J., in 1822; studied in Boston and Philadelphia; came west in 1848, and located in this city; married Martha L. Barlow in 1845. She was born in Bethany, Geneseo county, N. Y., in 1828. Two sons: Byron H. and Cornelius G. Mr. Volk is the designer of a beautiful monument of "Lincoln," and one of "Lovejoy;" neither of which were adopted, owing to their expensive construction. His marble bust of

"Sweet Sixteen," purchased by General Brayman, is a gem of beauty unequalled in fine arts. He has in his studio a life size mold in clay, of ex-Governor John Wood.

Volm Philip, cabinet maker, 26 S. 10th.
 Von Bossum Frank, laborer, 1112 Oak.
 Von Derhar Geo. brick layer, 110 S. 10th.
 Von Wiedenbauer, Mrs. Louisa, 1015 Jersey.
 Voots Joseph, cooper, 1003 Vine.

VORNDAM CASPER H., groceries and saloon, corner of 7th and Adams. He was born in Lippenhausen, Europe, Sept. 15, 1844, and emigrated to America in 1852, coming to Quincy same year. Mr. Vorndam worked at the carpenter trade sixteen years, and has been in the grocery trade since May, 1878; married Miss Anna Wolfmeier, Dec. 23, 1867. She was born in Golnbeck, Europe, Dec. 17, 1850. They have three children: Anna, 7 years; Ida 3 years and 6 months, and Frank 2 months old. Religion, Lutheran. Served in the Police Department of Quincy, under the administration of L. D. White, Mayor (1877) one year. Real and personal property valued at \$2,000.

Vorndam C. H. carpenter, 527 Adams.
 Vorndam C. H. molder, 706 Madison.
 Vorndam C. H. tobacconist, 322 Jackson.
 Vorndam John H. stone mason, 807 Adams.
 Vorndam Mrs. Louisa, 801 Adams.
 Vorndam Wm. laborer, 535 Adams.
 Vosomer Fred. W., carpenter, Jefferson bet. 5th and 6th.

W

Waack John, laborer, 15th, n of Payson ave.
 Wachenheimer Adam, butcher, 1014 Hampshire.
 Wachinheim Ambrose, stonemason, rear 1020 Maine.
 Wachtel Jacob, blacksmith, cor. 12th and Payson ave.
 Wade Joseph, laborer, 115 Vermont.
 Wagner August, groceries, etc., 1233 Hampshire.
 Wagner, Mrs. Caroline, widow, 807 State.
 Walbring Caspar, laborer, 829 Jefferson.
 Walbring Henry, nurseryman, cor. 24th and Lind.
 Walbriz Wm. brick layer, Spring w of 22d.
 Walby Mrs. Honora, widow, 1027 Jersey.

WALDHAUS GEORGE F., groceries and saloon, corner 6th and Washington streets. He was born May 23, 1819, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Europe; emigrated to America in 1837, landing at New Orleans, La.; came to Quincy in July, 1838; married Miss Mary Gasser, at Quincy, in 1840. She was born in Baden, Europe, in 1824. Seven

children, named respectively: Henry W. Mary B., Katie, George F., Wilhelmina, Edward and Emma. Religion, Lutheran. Politics, Democrat. Was City Marshal of Quincy in 1854 and '55, City Collector in '56 and '57, City Treasurer in '58 and '59, Mayor one year, from '65 to '66; Supervisor of the 3d Ward five years in succession, from '74 until '79. Cooper by profession, which he followed from 1840 to 1860.

Waldhaus H. W. clerk, 534 Washington
 Waldhaus John, machinist, 712 Kentucky.
 Waldin Mrs. widow, 200 N. 6th.
 Waldin Reinhold, jeweler, 634 Broadway.
 Waldo Chas. A. dairy, cor. 10th and Sycamore.
 Walford Henry, laborer, cor. 10th and Cedar.
 Walker C. A. physician, bds. 206 Kentucky.
 Walker Mrs. Harriet, widow, Lind e of 9th.
 Walker James E. farmer, 334 State.
 Walker Mrs. Louisa, Maine e of 8th.
 Wall Mrs. Mary, widow, 929 Jersey.
 Wallace Mrs. J. E. cor. 18th and Maine.
 Waller Ed. R. grain buyer, 1031 Vermont.
 Wallstadt Chas. boots and shoes, 813 Ohio.
 Walsb Thomas P. clerk, 176 N. 3d.
 Walters Jacob C. seeds and fruits, 209 N. 4th.
 Walther Thekla, widow, 931 Payson ave.
 Walton H. P. groceries, 51 S. 3d.
 Walz Mrs. Helen, widow, 833 Maine.
 Walz Martin, blacksmith, Payson ave. w of 12th.
 Walzer Mrs. Catharine, 932 Maine.
 Wamker Miss Louisa, 401 Washington.
 Wand Christian, dry goods, 718 Maine.

WAND WILLIAM, retired; residence corner 18th and Oak streets; was born in Prussia, Aug. 2, 1820; received his early education in the schools of his native country; in 1846 emigrated to the United States, and settled in Marion county, Mo., where he lived about three years; then went to California on a gold-hunting expedition, and moderately succeeded. After being gone one and a half years returned home, and in 1852 settled in Melrose township, on section 34, where his son John now lives. In October, 1847, he married Miss Margaretta Beckman. She was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1846. They have six children, four sons and two daughters: Henry W., Collector of Melrose township; Christian, a merchant on Maine street; John, Enoch, Mary and Margaretta.

He owns 414 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well improved, and with abundance of fruit, and very valuable. Democratic in politics, and member of the Roman Catholic church. Has been Commissioner of Highways for five years. In fall of 1878

he built an elegant residence in Quincy, and retired from active life, previous to which time he has been numbered among the largest well-to-do farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life poor.

Wansing Geo. laborer, 1004 Oak.
 Warning John H. laborer, 193 N. 10th.
 Ward Benj. F. laborer, cor. 3d and Maple.
 Ward Geo. plasterer, 1107 Vine.
 Ward Mrs. Jennie, nurse, 24 N. 9th.
 Ward Louis, 257 N. 5th.
 Ward Robert D. tobacconist, cor. 4th and State.
 Wardald A. Elm w of 24th.
 Warfield W. R. salesman, 251 N. 4th.
 Warfield Wm. S. whol. grocer, 411 Elm.
 Warmker Miss Carrie, dressmaker, cor. 4th and Washington.
 Warmker Charles, stone mason, cor. Washington and 5th.
 Warner A. M. photographer, 630 Broadway.
 Warner Mrs. Fannie, Chestnut w of 10th.
 Warren Calvin A. attorney at law, 612 Vermont.

WARREN & GILMER, Attorneys at Law, office southeast corner 5th and Hampshire streets. Mr. Warren was born in Essex county, N. Y., June 3, 1807; studied law in Hamilton county, Ohio, and graduated in the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in 1834. He located in this county in 1836, and commenced the practice of law. He was Prosecuting Attorney sixteen years, and has been United States Commissioner since 1863; was in the firm of Ralston, Warren & Wheat, also Warren & Skinner, also Warren & Edmonds, and Warren & Wheat, and in 1873 formed a co-partnership as Warren & Gilmer.

Mr. Gilmer was born in this county in 1844; studied law and graduated in Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in 1868, and commenced the practice of law in 1870. He is a Notary Public.

Washburn C. C. painter, cor. 8th and Lind.
 Washington Geo. porter, 125 Hampshire.
 Washington Mrs. Margaret, 208 Maine.
 Water Terrence, laborer, Elm e of 3d.
 Watkins J. H. groceries, 185 S. 3d.
 Wavering Mr. Elizabeth, 1236 Hampshire.
 Wavering John H. alderman 6th ward, cor. Vine and 22d.
 Wayne Jacob S. 29 N. 5th.
 Wear David C. 71 N. 3d.
 Weaver Michael, engineer, Vine bet. 2d and 3d.
 Webb George, farmer, Lind e of 9th.
 Weber Frank, painter, 1003 Spring.
 Weber Mrs. Agatha, widow, 819 Maine.
 Weber Christ, sergt. police, State e of 5th.
 Weber Fred, laborer, 5th n of Washington.
 Weber Fred, wood dealer, 1008 Ohio.
 Weber Mrs. John, millinery, 628 Maine.

Weber Mrs. Louisa, cor. 5th and Harrison.
 Weber Otto, carpenter, 612 Cedar.
 Weber Peter, musician, 1106 Hampshire.
 Weber Theo. 819 Maine.

WEBER WENDELIN (deceased); residence of widow, 819 Maine street. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt in 1821; came to the United States in 1850, and located in Quincy; married Miss Agatha Peters in 1855. She was born in Baden, town of Regal, in 1828, and came to the United States with her parents when only 5 years old. Mr. Weber died March 12, 1873, leaving one son, Theodore, born in 1856. He was a stone-mason by trade, and followed contracting on railroads and buildings in and around Quincy. Was a Catholic. So also is Mrs. Weber. He was an Alderman of the city for several years, and very popular and much beloved by all who knew him. Was a member of several benevolent societies.

Webster J. K. 418 York.
 Wechter Peter, laborer, cor. 12th and Monroe.
 Wechter Wm. works in foundry, 576 Monroe.
 Wedemeier Chas. brewer, 623 State.
 Weeks Fred S. clerk, cor. 4th and Maine.
 Weems Milton K. clerk, 614 Jersey.
 Wegel Bernard, plumber, 1006 State.
 Wehbrock Anton, farmer, 12th n of Spruce.
 Wehkamp Bernard, carpenter, 10th n of Cherry.
 Wehkamp Wm. carpenter, 1116 Vine.
 Wehmboener Fred, tobacconist, 519 Adams.
 Wehmboener John, 509 Adams.
 Wehmboener Wm. laborer, 619 Adams.
 Wehrman Herman, teamster, Ohio w of 11th.
 Wehrman Peter, teamster, Jefferson e of 8th.
 Wehrman Wm. 830 Washington.
 Welbring Joseph, Oak bet. 18th and 20th.
 Welbring Wm. teamster, Oak e of 18th.
 Weideman H. H. 4th s of Washington.
 Weldling Mrs. Christina, 500 York.
 Weldner Louis, laborer, 12th n of Harrison.

WEILER JOHN (of the firm of Koenig & Miller), carriage manufacturers, corner 6th and Kentucky streets; residence, 102 South 6th street. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1845, and located in this city in 1864. He married Miss Mary Spies in 1873. She was born in Quincy in 1852. They have two children, John and Lillia. Independent in politics. They manufacture all kinds of buggies, carriages and spring wagons.

Weigel Wm. H. carriage trimmer, 1006 State.
 Weiseman Christian, tailor, 905 Kentucky.
 Weisenborn C. teamster, 13th and Kentucky.
 Welsenburger Adam, barber, Adams e of 6th.
 Welsenburger B. wagon maker, 253 S. 6th.
 Welsenburger Chas. laborer, 617 Jefferson.

Weisenburger Daniel, laborer, r. 338 State.
 Weisenburger George, laborer, 646 Adams.
 Weisenburger Jacob, laborer, cor. 6th and Van Buren.
 Weisenhorn Frank, 18th S. 7th.
 Weiss John M. groceries, 621 Washington.
 Weiss Joseph, contractor and builder, 7th s of Kentucky.
 Welhoener John, teamster, 9th n of Elm.
 Wellenreiter Louis, wood worker, 630 State.
 Wellman Frank B. painter, 1102 Hampshire.
 Wellman Fred, Chestnut w of 22d.
 Wellman John, painter, cor. 22d and Chestnut.
 Wellman John, Chestnut w of 22d.
 Wells Albert W. attorney-at-law, cor. 5th and Chestnut.

WELLS MRS. ANNA, widow; retired; residence, 1121 Vine street. She was born in Berkshire county, Miss., Sept. 26, 1802; moved to Bradford county, Pa., with her parents in 1807; thence to St. Clair county, Ill., in 1818. She was married to Levi Wells in 1821. He was born in Wethersfield, Conn., Sept. 4, 1793, and died in Quincy, July 11, 1857. They came to Quincy in 1824; then there were no houses where Quincy now is; but one log cabin near where the Tellico Mills are, which was occupied by John Wood, and one by Mr. Keyes, father of C. W. Keyes; this was on the quarter section on which the court-house was afterward located, and in it was held the first meeting of the first County Commissioners—Levi Wells, Williard Keyes, and Wm. Journey. Mr. Wells went on his farm for a short time, and then moved to Galena, Joe Daviess county, in 1828, but returned in 1829. He then went into the mercantile business, having erected a frame store and dwelling on the corner of 5th and Maine streets, where Bull's bank now stands; there he kept one of the first dry goods and grocery stores ever kept in Quincy, exclusively on the finance principle. They had ten children, eight of whom are dead. Caroline (now Mrs. Bennesson) and Ann E. (now the widow of the late P. C. Keller) are living. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Wells was a member of the first regularly organized church in Quincy, which is now the First Union Congregational. Mrs. Wells possesses an excellent memory.

Wells Mrs. cor. 28th and Hampshire.
 Wells Frank, merchant, 421 Jersey.
 Welper Bernard, nurseryman, Elm e of 9th.
 Welsh Mrs. Margaret, 583 Jersey.
 Welsh Wm. P. laborer, 200 N. 6th.

Weltin Mrs. Johanna, 1027 Hampshire.
 Weltin John E. salesman, 1240 Vermont.
 Weltin Mathias, 108 S. 8th.
 Weltin Michael, 13 S. 11th.
 Weltin Theodore, 1027 Maine.
 Wemboener J. F. laborer, 619 Adams.
 Wemboener Wm. Kentucky e of 9th.
 Wennier John, teamster, 330 N. 10th.
 Wensing Wm. laborer, Oak e of 20th.
 Wenzel Alex. carpenter, 829 Ohio.
 Wenzel Miss Amelia, Kentucky e of 18th.
 Wenzel John, laborer, Kentucky e of 18th.

WENZEL J. P. (of J. P. W. & Co.), manufacturers of farm and spring wagons, 906 Maine street; residence, 63 North 12th street. He was born in Melrose township, Adams county, Oct. 7, 1839, and located in Quincy in 1858. He married Caroline W. Heilmann in 1863. She was born in Quincy. They have one child, Lydia A. Mrs. Wenzel died in 1897. He married Anne M. Pilger in 1869. She was born in Burlington, Iowa. They have four children: Amelia M., Laura M., John E. and Henry Albert. Are Methodists. He is Republican. Has been in business for himself fourteen years—horse-shoeing and general repairing.

Wenzing Henry, carpenter, 15 S. 9th.

WERMKE CHARLES, stone mason; residence, 401 Washington street; born in Prussia, in 1817; came to the United States, in 1847; located in St. Louis, came to Quincy in 1851; married Miss Kate Weisbrod, in 1852. She was born in Germany. Their children are: Mary, Caroline, Winnie, Kate, Louisa, Henry, Frank, and Willie. Are members of the Presbyterian church. Republican. He is an industrious, honest man, a skillful and reliable mechanic, and a liberal supporter of worthy local enterprises.

Wermker Charles, sand dealer, cor. 11th and Ohio.
 Wermker Frank, laborer, cor. 7th and Madison.
 Werner Mrs. Barbara, Vine e of 18th.
 Werner George J. tinner, 16th n of Kentucky.
 Werner Mrs. Sophia, widow, 525 Jersey.
 Werneth Pantaleon, butcher, cor. 8th and Jersey.
 Werneth Simon, butcher, cor. 5th and Vine.
 Wescott Fred, farmer, 1001 Vermont.
 Weakens Henry, cooper, cor. 7th and Jackson.
 Weesel Christ, laborer, Jefferson w of 11th.

WESSELS JOHN, confectioner and cracker manufacturer, 525 Hampshire street; residence, corner of 15th and State streets; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1840; came to the United States, in 1854, and located in this county; worked on a farm un-

til 1861. He enlisted in the 3d Missouri Cav., Co. C. November, 1861; was wounded in a skirmish in Boone county, Mo., same year; mustered out in St. Louis, in 1865; located in Clayton, in this county until 1866; moved to Quincy and took a course at the Commercial College; kept books in the soap factory for eleven months; traveled for the same house awhile; went into the insurance business afterward; kept books for Warfield awhile; traveled for Meyer & Kespohl seven years, and commenced his present business in 1875. Married Miss Anna P. Herlemann, in 1876. Have one child, Ida Josie. Are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been Superintendent of the Seavey Mission Sunday-school since 1867; also, of the Salem Sunday-school. Mrs. Katherine Herleman, mother of Mrs. Wessels, cooked in the old log-house that stood where the Quincy House now is.

Wessells John, Sr., 1636 York.

Westenfeld Fred, laborer, 83 Jackson.

Westerbeck Fred, carpenter, 1012 Payson ave.

Westergreen Chas, laborer, cor. Spring and Olive.

Westermann F. W, groceries, etc., cor. 8th and Jefferson.

Westermann Fred, chair-maker, 8th n of Madison.

Westermann L, laborer, cor. 2d and Spring.

Wette Fred, brick maker, cor. 16th and Jefferson.

Wewers August, laborer, 142 S. 5th.

Wewers Bernard, 114 S. 7th.

Wewers Bernard, paver, 635 Kentucky.

Wewers Geo, book-keeper, 829 State.

Wewers Joseph, 112 1/2 Jer ey.

Wewers Matthias, clerk, 154 N. 3d.

Wewers Theo, paver, 112 S. 7th.

Wewers Wm, 637 Kentucky.

Weyer Mrs. Mary, 824 Hampshire.

Whalen Mrs. Bridget, 28 S. 9th.

Whalen Mrs. Mary, widow, Oak w of 3d.

Whalen Michael, laborer, cor. 8th and York.

Wheat Alex. E, attorney at law, 825 Vermont.

Wheat Almeron, attorney at law, 99 N. 5th.

Wheeler Miss Abbie I, Joliet, Ill.

Wheeler Mrs. Catharine, widow, 14 N. 4th.

Wheeler Chas. F, clerk, 614 Hampshire.

Wheeler Henry, baker, Cherry e of 8th.

Wheeler John, 413 Vermont.

Wheeler John M, blacksmith, 157 N. 5th.

Wheeler Joseph B, baker, 614 Hampshire.

Wheeler J. H not ons, etc., bds. at Quincy House.

Wheeler Mrs. —, widow, 730 Kentucky.

WHITBREAD JOHN, meat market, corner of 11th street and Broadway; residence, 1923 Spring street; born in the City of London, England, in 1830; came to the United States, with his parents, and stopped in Mendon, his father having

returned to England for his mother. He came to Quincy, and soon after moved to Madison county, Ill., in 1849, and in 1852 returned to Quincy. He married Elizabeth Bywater, in 1853. She was born in Wales, in 1834. They have three children: Ellen F. (now Mrs. Parker), George, and Susan Ellen (now Mrs. Francis). They are Episcopalians. He is a Republican; was Alderman two years. He has a slaughter-house in connection with his business, and kills his own beeves. He has a large and paying business established.

Whitcomb Mrs. Helen, 608 Broadway.

WHITE HON. L. D., wholesale and retail tinnere's stock and stoves, 633 Hampshire street; residence, same; born in Scotland (Peasley) in 1828; came to the United States, and located in Quincy, in 1851. He married Miss Maria Atkinson in 1851. She was born in England in 1829. They have two children: Katie and Frank. Are members of the Presbyterian church. Democrat, Mason, and Knight Templar. He was Alderman, in 1875-76, and Mayor of Quincy, in 1877-78. He carries a full stock of goods in his line. His is, the largest establishment of the kind west of Chicago.

WHITE THOMAS, foundry, stoves and hollow ware, corner of 5th and York streets; residence, 18th street and Broadway; born in Scotland, in 1825; came to this country in 1851, and went to work as pattern maker for Allen Comstock, where he worked for twelve years. He started his present business in 1862; married Miss Mary Bowman in 1849. She was born in Scotland in 1828. They have six children: Marion W., Esther W., Mary B., Robert B., Thomas, and Laura J. Are members of the First Union Congregational Church. Republican. Capacity of foundry about 10,000 stoves a year.

Whitehead Lazarna, clothier, 149 N. 4th.

Whitman C H, farmer, Vermont e of 16th.

Whitmore Fred. M, clerk, 1621 Maine.

Whitmore Henry, Maine e of 16th.

Whitney A. H, organ manf., 819 Spring.

Whitney John C, flagman, 154 N. 3d.

Whyers Wm 216 State.

Wich John, Chestnut e of 6th.

WICHMANN ANTON, saloon, Maine street between 5th and 6th; residence

same; was born in Germany, 1823; came to United States in 1866 and located in Quincy; married Anna Menning in 1845. They have five children: Annie, Anton, Christina, Kate and Louisa. They are members of the Catholic church and a Democrat. He has been in business since 1866, and keeps a quiet and very select place of public resort at the above location.

WIDMAIER B., saloon, 302 Hampshire street, residence same; born in Germany, 1843; came to N. Y. state 1861; went to Philadelphia in 1862, and to this city 1864; married Charlotte Young, 1870. She was born in Germany, 1849. Have three children: Henry, John and Agnes. Are Catholics. Independent in politics. He has built up a good business by attention to it, and is one of the representative men in his line.

Wiebrack Fred, Monroe e of 5th.

Wiegand Herman, dye works, 1016 Maine.

Wiebmer Joseph, laborer, 7th e of Cedar.

Wieserman Henry, laborer, 708 Adams.

Wieters Mrs. Anna, widow, 810 State.

Wiggins James, shoemaker, cor. 25th and Hampshire.

WILCOX CHESTER A., proprietor of the *Quincy Whig*, Hampshire street.

WILCOX DAVID. was nearly 58 years of age at the time of his death. He was born in Providence, R. I., in September, 1820, and in 1854 he removed from Cortland county, N. Y., to the city of Janesville, Wis. He soon thereafter became one of the proprietors of the *Janesville Daily Gazette*, and in 1870 he removed to Milwaukee, where he became one of the stockholders of the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, and its business manager. Disposing of his interest in the *Sentinel* in 1872, he removed to Quincy in January, 1874, having purchased the *Quincy Whig*, of which paper he was proprietor at the time of his death, May 19, 1878, having been engaged in the publishing business almost continuously for a period of about twenty years.

From early manhood until a short time before his death, Mr. Wilcox had been constantly employed in active business pursuits. He was a man of thorough business qualifications, and was possessed of unusual energy and executive force. He never sought

public position, but nevertheless always manifested an active interest in all public affairs, both general and local.

In manner he was genial, yet frank and outspoken, leaving no one in doubt as to his views upon any subject whatsoever. He was a man of the strictest integrity in all his dealings, and he was actuated by none but the most honorable motives in all his relations with men. He possessed a generous and sympathetic nature, and was a man of warm personal attachments, and of unswerving fidelity to his friends.

Wilde Henry, teamster, 636 Madison.

Wiley Benjamin, foreman, bds at Quincy House.

Wilgenbus Berard, carpenter, 1038 Adams.

Wilhelm A. B. saddler, 130 N. 5th.

Wilhelm Frank, miller, Jefferson, e of 7th.

Wilke Herman, laborer, cor. 3th and Madison

WILKES T. A., florist, corner of 24th and Vermont; born in Leicestershire, England, in 1839; came to United States in 1848; married Miss Hannah McMin in 1857. She was born in Ohio in 1840. Have five children: William, Ellen, Emma, Lillie, and Thomas Edgar. He has been in the nursery and greenhouse business since he came to Quincy, part of the time as manager for Sommer & Co. He has been in his present location, on his own account, since 1875. He is a thorough, practical florist, familiar with the most intricate and delicate parts of his business.

Wilkes Wm. A., farmer, cor. 24th and Vermont.

Wilcnbrock Henry, laborer, 636 Adams.

WILLIAMS BENJAMIN F., carriage and house painter, northwest corner of 5th and Locust streets; was born in Calloway county, Mo., Sept. 5, 1834, and came to Mason county, Ill., in 1843, and to Fulton county in 1850, and to Adams county in 1859; enlisted in 1861 for three years, under Capt. Ralston, Co. A, 16th Regt. Ill. Inf.; married Feb. 14, 1864, to Louisa Miller. The fruit of this marriage is two children: Charles W., born Oct. 18, 1871; Ben. F., born July 25, 1876. Owns a house and lot in Quincy, worth \$2,000.

Williams C. F. salesman, cor. 6th and Lind.

Williams C. H. teamster, 1134 Broadway.

Williams David, 626 Maine.

Williams David G. wrapping paper, etc., 227 State.

Williams Jacob, miller, 94 S. 6th.

Williams James, porter, Elm e of Olive.

WILLIAMS JOHN. foundry and machine-shop, Nos. 49 and 51 Front street; residence, Jersey, between 6th and 7th Sts.; was born in Derry county, Ireland, in 1829; came to this country in 1838, and located with his parents in St. Louis, Mo. He married Miss Eliza Redmond in 1872. She was born in this city in 1850. They have two children: John J. and Mary G. Members of the Catholic church. Is a Democrat. He located in this city in 1855, and established a copper and sheet iron works; afterward started a boiler-making shop. In 1862 he established his present works. He is a member of the Board of Supervisors. In 1850 he went to New Orleans; in January, 1851, went to Panama on the Corps of Engineers; Panama R. R.; took sick and went to San Francisco, and returned in 1855.

Williams John H. atty. at law, cor. 6th and Spruce.

Williams Mrs. Martha, 10th s of Chestnut.

Williams Thos. H. engineer, 647 Payson ave.

Williamson Geo. salesman, 328 York.

WILLIAMSON L. C. brass founder and model maker, northeast corner of 3d and Maine streets; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1840; came to Quincy, Jan. 21, 1869, and engaged in the above business; married Miss Annie Mueller, Oct. 4, 1869. She was born in Norden, Germany. Have two children: Anna Telletta, and Leslie C. He does all kinds of brass casting, model making, and machine repairing, on short notice and at low rates. •

WILLIAMSON H. A. commission and oil merchant, 121 Hampshire street; residence, 933 Hampshire street; born in Armstrong county, Pa., in 1828; located in Quincy in the spring of 1859, and went into business in 1860; married Eliza M. Robinson in 1858. She was born in Pennsylvania. They have three children: Helen M., Charles H., and Walter E. Are members of the Episcopal church. Republican. He is a wholesale dealer in oils, salt, cement, lime, etc. He was one of the organizers, and the first President of the Quincy Building and Homestead Association, established in 1874.

Willing Mrs. Anna, widow, 68 S. 8th.

Willis Geo. saloon, cor. Front and Sprig.

Willis Lafayette, broom manf. 34 N. 14th.

Willis W. L. trav. salesman, 1247 Vermont.

Wilper George, carpenter, Cherry w of 10th.

Wilpers Herman, cooper, 510 Walnut alley.

Wilson Mrs. Adelaide, 1107 Vine.

Wilson J. T. physician, 147 N. 5th.

WILSON JAMES. proprietor Wilson's European Hotel, 4th street, between Hampshire and Vermont; was born in County Donegal, Ireland, 1812. He served as valet to a nobleman for several years, and came to the United States, 1840. He married Emma McDonald in 1850. She was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1801. She married a Mr. Hutchins in 1817, in the city of London. He was a lawyer by profession. He died in 1832, leaving seven children, whom she also lost by the cholera, in Montreal, Canada, the same year. They opened the Wilson House, on the European plan, in 1869, which is conducted as a first-class house on that plan, equal to any west of Chicago or in that city. Prices reasonable. He is a Democrat.

Wilson Mrs. Jane, widow, Vine, e of 4th.

Wilson Mrs. Sarah, E. cor. 5th and State.

Wilson Thomas, boarding house, 606 Maine.

Winans Mrs. Johanna, 403 Vermont.

Winchester Mrs. C. P. 61 S. 6th.

Windan Henry, laborer, 832 Payson ave.

Wingert Geo. mach nist, 192 N. 8th.

Winget J. P. groceries, etc., Hampshire, e of 20th.

Winget W. C. carpenter, Hampshire, w of 20th.

Winkel Johanna Aug. grocer, etc., cor. 12th and Vine.

Winkelman Frank, carpenter, 903 Kentucky.

Winkelma Mrs. Wm. cor. 9th and Kentucky.

Winking Bernard, cooper, 1103 Oak.

Winking Mrs. C. 1034 Hampshire.

Winking Henry B. laborer, 10th, e of Cedar.

Winking John, groceries, etc., cor. 11th and Vine.

WINTER CAPT. JOHN E.

Milwaukee saloon, No. 27 North 6th street; born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 19, 1836; came to the United States, June 1, 1852, and located in New York; went to St. Louis, Mo., 1853. He followed steamboating on the Mississippi river and tributaries, as clerk, pilot and captain, until the breaking out of the rebellion, 1861. His boat was stopped at Memphis, April, 1861, and the crew and officers taken up to swear allegiance to the Confederate flag. Captain Winter happened to be asleep in his room, after his watch, and was overlooked, until the return of the vigilance committee, when they ordered him to get up and take the oath to sustain the Rebel flag. He told them he knew no flag but the Stars and Stripes, and with a revolver in his hand, he drove the committee off his boat. They then went for reinforcements, and did bring a whole company of armed soldiers, to bring him up dead or alive. There was another boat going up the river, and, at the earnest re-

quest of the captain, he went aboard, and was landed at a point fifteen miles up, on the opposite side of the river from Memphis. He was guided by a colored man to Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, and from there he went to St. Louis, to find General Frank P. Blair and several Union men barricaded in Turner Hall, whom he immediately joined, and enrolled in the first Union military company organized in St. Louis, Co. A., 1st Mo. Inf. (Colonel, F. P. Blair). He was present at the capture of Camp Jackson, St. Louis, battles of Booneville, Mo., Duck Springs and Wilson's Creek, where his regiment lost 130 killed and 410 wounded, himself included, receiving nine buckshot in his body. He came back to St. Louis with his regiment, which was re-organized as the 1st Mo. Light Artillery. He was transferred to the navy, with the rank of First Master and Pilot; was present at the organization of the Mississippi Squadron, at Cairo, and took command of the propeller *Laural*; was at the battles of Ft. Henry, and towed the gun-boat *Essex* out of range of rebel guns, after she was disabled, and towed her to Mound City; was at the reconnoissance of Columbus, Ky., 1861-62; also at the siege of Island No. 10 and Ft. Pillow. His propeller caught fire there and rendered unserviceable; after refitting her, he took part in the naval fight at Memphis, where they captured three rebel gun-boats and destroyed four. He went with the fleet to Helena, Ark., then up White river, where the United States steamer *Mound City*, Captain Ketty, was exploded by a rebel shot and the Captain wounded. He went with Captain Welke's expedition to Yazoo river, 1862, and remained there until the fall of Vicksburg; was at the capture of Arkansas Post; was soon after transferred to the gun-boat *Tyler*, in which he was engaged in a continuous guerilla warfare with bush-whackers, keeping communications open. He was mustered out at Mound City, 1865; returned to St. Louis and assumed his old avocation of steamboating. He married Lizetta Thomas in Quincy, Feb. 22, 1866, and located in Quincy, 1873; was first clerk at the Tremont House one and one-half years; has been in business since 1875. His children are: Jennette, Willie, Albert and Edith. He is a Republican.

Winter Wm. stone quarry, 805 Ohio.

Winters James W. painter, Oak, e of 22d.

Winters S. molder, cor 11th and Washington.

Wirmer Bernard, tinner, Chestnut bet. 6th and 7th.

Wirth Gottlieb, stone cutter, 728 State.

Wise Christ, salesman, cor. 14th and State.

Wiener Ira S. family medicines, 22 N. 3d.

Wissling Theodore, cooper, 626 Walnut alley.

Wissing William, porter, 325 Kentucky.

WISSMANN GUST. livery and sale stable, 1039 Main street; residence same; born in Prussia in 1849; came to the United States in 1854, and located in Quincy with his mother. He first opened a feed store; in 1875 he went into the livery business, and in '76 opened a saloon in connection with his other business, corner of 11th and Maine streets. Deals in horses and live-stock generally. He is an active, energetic, enterprising business man.

Wissman Reinhold, blacksmith, 1212 Hampshire.

Wittland Casper, laborer, 839 Madison.

Wittland Fred, cooper, 1001 Adams.

Wittland H. H. engineer, 1008 Payson ave.

Wittland Wm. grave-digger, 508 Monroe.

Wittler Henry, laborer, cor. 10th and Ohio.

Wolcott George, civil engineer, cor. 21th and Hampshire.

WOLF FRED, meat markets, 627 Hampshire street, and York and 7th streets; residence 8th street, between Maine and Hampshire; born in Germany in 1851; came to the United States in 1871, and located in Quincy, where he went into business, and has two prosperous markets located as above. He is a Democrat. He is Secretary of the Butchers' Society, and a member of several societies and sodalities, including St. Joseph's Young Men's Benevolent Society, and St. Nicholas' Benevolent Association. He is a young man of good business capacity.

Wolf Philip, barber, 1111 Vermont.

Wolf Mrs. Ricka, widow, Jefferson e of 9th.

Wolfe Jacob, laborer, 32 N. 14th.

Wolfeier Hattie, domestic, 411 Elm.

Wolfeber Mrs. Lucinda, 5th e of Ohio.

WOLLETT FRED. grocery, northeast corner 10th and Chestnut streets; residence same; born in Prussia in 1832; came to the United States in 1846, and located at Galveston, Texas; and in Quincy in 1851; married Mary A. Pollay in 1855. Their two children were: Francisco and Sarah. She died in 1860. He married Mary Batten in 1861. John, Sophia and Mary were the fruits of this marriage. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., Druids, and Haragari Societies. He is still a mem

ber of the I. O. O. F., and K. of P. Has been in business since 1862.

Waltermann Wm. chairmaker, cor. 7th and Spring.

WOLTMANN HENRY, grocer, northeast corner 10th and Oak streets; residence same; born in Germany in 1816; came to the United States in 1848, and located in St. Louis; came to Quincy in 1854. He married Elizabeth Middendorf in 1850. She was born in Germany in 1828. Have seven children: Henry, John, Elizabeth, Bernadina, Herman, Caroline and Frank. Are members of the Catholic church. He was a shoemaker, and followed the business until 1868, when he went into the grocery business, and has been in it ever since.

✓ **WOOD JOHN**, was born in Moravia, Cayuga county, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1798. He was the second child and only son of Dr. Daniel Wood and Catherine (Crouse) Wood. His mother died when he was but five years of age. His father, a Surgeon and Captain during the Revolutionary war, was a man of unusual attainments as a scholar and linguist. He died at the ripe age of ninety-two, and is buried in Woodland Cemetery at Quincy,—probably being the only Revolutionary Soldier whose remains rest in Illinois soil.

John Wood left his home for the West, Nov. 2, 1818, with the half-formed intention of settling in the Tennessee valley of Northern Alabama. He passed the following winter in Cincinnati, came to Shawneetown, Illinois, in the summer of 1819, and spent the succeeding winter in Calhoun (then part of Madison) county. In March, 1820, in company with Willard Keyes, he located in Pike county, thirty miles southeast of Quincy, and "farmed it" for over two years.

In 1821 he visited the present site of Quincy—then uninhabited—and pleased with its prospects, soon after purchased a quarter section of land near by, and in the following fall (1822) erected near the river a small cabin, 18 by 20 feet—the first building in Quincy—of which he then became the first and for some months the only occupant.

In 1824 he gave a newspaper notice, as the law then prescribed, of his intention to apply to the General Assembly for the formation of a new county. This was done the following winter, resulting in the establishment of the present Adams county. During the next summer Quincy was selected as the County

Seat—it then containing but four adult male residents, and half that number of females.

Since that period Mr. Wood has continuously resided in the home of his early adoption—where he has been necessarily and prominently identified with every measure of its progress and history—and almost constantly kept in public positions.

He was one of the early Town Trustees; has been often a member of the City Council; many times elected Mayor; in 1850 was elected to the State Senate; in 1856 was chosen Lieutenant Governor, and on the death of Governor Bissell in 1859, succeeded to the Chief Executive chair; was one of the five delegates from Illinois in Feb., 1861, to the Peace Convention at Washington; and on the breaking out of the Rebellion was appointed Quarter-Master General of the State,—which position he held throughout the war. In 1864 he took command, as Colonel, of the 137th Regt. Ill. Inf., with which he served until the period of enlistment expired.

Gov. Wood has been twice married; first in January, 1826, to Miss Ann M. Streeter, daughter of Joshua Streeter, formerly of Salem, Washington Co., N. Y. They had eight children, four of whom are now living: Ann E., wife of John Tillson; Daniel C., married to Mary J. Abernethy; John Jr., married to Josephine Skinner, and Joshua S., married to Annie Bradley.

Mrs. Wood died on the 8th of October, 1863, and in June, 1865, Gov. Wood married Mrs. Mary A. Holmes, widow of Rev. Joseph T. Holmes.

Gov. Wood still lives, at the age of 78, on the site of his old wilderness home—the pioneer settler of his city and county, and the only now living man who was resident when the city and county were formed. Politically, he has always been actively identified with the Whig, and since its disbandment with the Republican party.

Few men have, in personal experience, comprehended so many surprising and advancing local changes as vest in the more than half-century recollections of Governor Wood. Fifty-four years ago a solitary settler, having no neighbor within a score of miles, the world of civilization away behind him, and the strolling Indian almost his only visitant, he has lived to see growing around him, and under his auspices and aid, over-

spreading the vanished wild grass and forest, a teeming city, second in size to but one in the State, and surpassed nowhere in beauty, prosperity, and promise; whose people recognize, as with a single voice, the proverbial honor and liberality that attach to the name and lengthened life of their PIONEER SETTLER—"The Old Governor."

Womelsdorf Christ. cooper, 6th s of Maine.

Womelsdorf Louis, miller, 5th e of Ohio.

Woning Ernest, carpenter, 916 Payson ave.

Wood Geo. W. hats, caps, etc., 1477 Maine.

Wood John, Jr., trav. salesman, 142 N 6th.

Wood John W. 146 N. 5th.

Wood Joshua S. 329 Jersey.

WOOD RODMAN R. grain and commission merchant, corner 12th and Broadway streets; residence, 3d and Spring streets; was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1817; located in Quincy in 1848. He married Elizabeth Lee in 1845. She was born in Wilmington, Del., May 11, 1829. Have seven children: William S., Leonora J., Julia A., Joshua, Eva, Viola, and Emma. Are Methodists. He has been in the grain and commission business since 1853, except a short time in the army, Co. F, 16th Ill. Vol., in 1861, and remained until discharged for disability. He is a cooper by trade.

Wood Samuel, salesman, 521 Washington.

Wood Wm. W. 306 N. 6th.

Woodhn John, engineer, 27 S 8th.

Woolms Mrs. Mary, widow, cor. 2d and Elm.

Woodruff F. T. farmer, cor. 2d and Maine.

Woodruff James, 823 Broadway.

Woodruff Joseph M. cor. 6th and Locust.

Woodruff L. M. minister, 96 N. 7th.

Woodruff T. D. music store, 18 N. 4th.

Woodruff Thos. T. Maine e of 14th.

Woods Mrs. M. M. D., Spruce e of 6th.

Woods Samuel, att'y at law, Chestnut e of 4th.

Woodworth Nelson, laborer, cor. 22d and Vine.

Wooters, Edward R. carpenter, 1027 Vermont.

Worth Christian, molder, 613 Monroe.

Worth John C. salesman, 229 State.

Wortman Fred. laborer, Monroe n of 14th.

Wray Lattie, brick mason, 1255 Hampshire.

Wray Mrs. L. A. widow, Elm w of 10th.

Wright James N. machinist, cor. 7th and Vine.

Wright M. W. 98 N 12th.

Wright Mrs. Rachel, Oak w of 22d.

Wulfmeyer H. stone mason, Jefferson w of 7th.

Wulfmeyer Herman, laborer, 527 Adams.

Wulfmeyer Henry, tailor, 212 and 214 York.

WURST CHRISTIAN G. stove and tin store, corner of 7th and State streets; residence, South 164 7th street; was born near Heilbrunn am Neckar, Wurtenberg, Oct. 19, 1834; emigrated to America via

New York City, Jan. 1, 1854, remaining one year; going from there to Oquawka, remaining sixteen months; then came to Quincy, Ill., in November, 1856, following his trade; after a short stay went to Palmyra, Mo., remaining there two years; then took a pleasure trip, and located at Mendon, Ill., in August, 1859, where he opened a tin shop, remaining seven years; then returned to Quincy, opening present large store; married Miss Kate Wolf at Quincy, April 2, 1861. She was born in Prussia, Germany, March 5, 1838, and emigrated to America via New Orleans, in 1855, going direct to Quincy. Five children: Augusta, born March 23, 1862; Emelia, Feb. 12, 1864; Henry, April, 1865; Albert, July 3, 1869; and Flora, Oct. 30, 1875. Is a member of the General Benevolent Association of Quincy. Methodist.

WURTZ BART C. barber, No. 40 Front street; born in Baden, Germany, in 1849; came to the United States in 1853, and located in Quincy; married Mollie Hildebrand in 1873. She was born in Adams county. They have three children: Ella, Johnnie, and Joseph. He is a member of the Barber's Society. Has been in business in this city since 1871.

WURTZ FRANK J. saloon, 325 Hampshire street; residence, same. He was born in Germany in 1842; came to the United States in 1850, and located in St. Louis; moved to Quincy in 1854. He married Sarah J. Buck in 1865. She was born in Springfield, Ill., in 1844; one child, Robert, is the fruit of their marriage. He is independent in politics and religion. His trade was that of a barber, which he followed for twenty-two years in Quincy. Established his saloon in 1877. He is a man of good business qualities.

Wyatt Barney, laborer, 9th n of Chestnut.

Wyckoff Chas. S. 1245 Vermont.

Wynne Patrick, laborer, 448 N. 5th.

Y

Yaekle Philip, buckster, south end Front.

Yeager Mrs. Harriet, 930 Oak.

Yeager Jerome, 1217 Hampshire.

Yeizing Anton, carpenter, 1022 Spring.

Yuchs Michael, cooper, 2d s of Vermont.

Yocum John J. farmer, cor. 22d and Broadway.

Yochansen Geo. engineer, 192 s 3d.

Young A. D. carpenter, cor. 12th and Ohio.

Young Elijah D. painter, cor. 3d and Vermont.
 Young Jacob, laborer, 794 Ohio.
 Young John, laborer, Vine e of 37th.
 Young John B. painter, cor. 3d and Vermont.
 Young Marion, laborer, 922 S. 3d.
 Young Mrs. Martha, 4th s of Washington.
 Young Mrs. Mary, cor. 3d and Vermont.
 Young N. W. farmer, Chestnut e of 32d.
 Youngman Wm. painter, cor. 35th and Spring.

Z

Zandar Louis, molder, 770 Ohio.
 Zang Henry, carriage trimmer, 776 Ohio.
 Zeiger Gottlieb, carpenter, 414 Payson ave.
 Zeiger Gustav, blacksmith, 414 Payson ave.
 Zengel I. stone quarry, cor. 7th and Cherry.
 Zengel Joseph, stone mason, cor. 7th and Cherry.
 Zieser L. stonemason, etc. 7th and Jefferson.

Zimmerman Alvis L. blacksmith, 324 Kentucky.
 Zimmerman Chas. J. cigars, etc. 104 S. 7th.
 Zimmerman Jacob, upholsterer, 715 Jackson.
 Zimmerman John, shoemaker, 5th near Kentucky.
 Zimmermann Anton, barber, 94 S. 5th.
 Zimmermann Chas. A. W., 816 Payson ave.
 Zimmermann A. W. physician, 626 Maine.
 Zimmermann Henry, blacksmith, Lind e of 3d.
 Zimmermann John, carpenter, 534 Kentucky.
 Zimmermann Mrs. J. widow, 514 Kentucky.
 Zimmermann P. blacksmith, 718 Jackson.
 Zimmermann Dr. Wm. 8th bet. York and Kentucky.
 Zipse L. cooper, 324 Payson ave.
 Ziving, accord on repairer, 630 York.
 Zolle Peter, boots and shoes, 30 S. 5th.
 Zoller David, barber, 7th s of Washington.
 Zoller Valentine, butcher, 7th n of Jefferson.
 Zonn Henry, molder, 609 State.
 Zumsteg Geo. molder, 329 Payson ave.
 Zurhede Henry, farmer, Monroe e of 15th.

ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP.

A

Allen Robt. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Quincy.

Allmeyer John, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.

Altenheim Fred, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Quincy.

ANEALS FRANCIS A., farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Fowler; born in Boone county, Mo., Oct. 30, 1826; came to this county in 1832, with his parents and settled on Sec. 5 of this township. His father, however, only lived one year, as he fell a victim to Asiatic cholera in 1833. Mr. Ancals was married to Miss Almira Frost, in Dec., 1847. She was born in Athens county, Ohio, June 5, 1827. Have three children, one boy and two girls. He has held various important offices in the township. He owns 270 acres of land, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation, stocked with fruit. He is one of the early and enterprising citizens; Republican in politics and a member of the M. E. Church.

ANTWEILER PHILLIP, hotel; Sec. 25; P. O. Quincy; born May 14, 1819, in Germany, and came to this county in 1867; was married to Abalina Koch in 1845. She was born in Germany. They have two children: Phillip, born Sept. 7, 1847; Anna, born Oct. 24, 1857. He owns three acres of land worth about \$6,000 which adjoins the city of Quincy, on which he has a very valuable vineyard in connection with the farmers' and travelers' Home Hotel. He is beautifully located on 12th street road where it intersects Cedar Creek.

Arrowsmith John, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.

Arrowsmith Geo. farmer, sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.

B

BANGERT CARL, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Quincy; born in Germany, Oct. 18, 1834; came to this county in 1853 and settled in Melrose township, where he resided about six years; then moved to Concord township, where he resided three years, after which time he moved to this township. He was married to Miss Mary Wolcott. She was born in Germany. They have eight children,

four boys and four girls. He has held different local offices in the township. He has 120 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well improved and stocked abundantly with fruit, and very valuable. Democratic in politics, and member of the German Lutheran church of Quincy.

BARR MRS. ELIZABETH S., retired; Sec. 13; P. O. Quincy; born in Worcester county, Mass., Nov. 20, 1827; came to this county in 1858, but did not locate permanently until 1859. She was married to Elizabeth Barr May 26, 1859. She has one child, May A., born April 29, 1865. Mr. Barr was, during life, one of the most enterprising and energetic of the county's citizens, and one of those to whom it is indebted for its present prosperous and flourishing condition. He died Oct. 10, 1864.

Barr H. E. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Quincy.

Barr H. F. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Quincy.

BARR NEWTON H., farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Quincy; born on the place where he now resides in 1853. His father emigrated from Lancaster county, Pa., to this county, in 1840. He held various local offices in the county; was independent in politics, and was numbered amongst the early and enterprising citizens who worked so nobly to make the county what it now is, and died after attaining his 61st year, in 1876. The subject of this sketch and his brother, Geo. F. Barr, are now cultivating the old homestead which contains 120 acres, in a high state of cultivation, stocked with fruit. He is Democratic in politics, and usually attends the Methodist church.

Bartlett Mary E. sec. 6; P. O. Quincy.

BEATTY JOHN B., farmer and fruit grower; Sec. 30; P. O. Quincy; was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1828, and came to this county with his parents in 1831. His father, F. B. Beatty, took a firm stand in the politics of the county, and died as he had lived a firm Democrat. His first settlement in the county was in 1828, and up to

the time of his death he was numbered among the early settlers of the county. Mr. J. B. Beatty has 80 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with the various species of fruit. Democratic in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church.

BECK AUGUST. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, June 5, 1827; was educated in the schools of his native country, and in 1855 emigrated to the United States and settled in this county. He was married in 1857 to Miss Annie Voltbrink. She was also born in Germany. They have four children: two sons and two daughters. He owns 152 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, abundantly supplied with fruit. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and one of the most energetic and industrious citizens of the township.

Beckman L. farmer, sec. 36; P. O. Quincy.

BEERS JAMES K., farmer and fruit grower; Sec. 32; P. O. Quincy; was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1815; came to this county in 1838; was married to Miss Paulina Farris in 1835. She was born in the state of New York in 1814. They have three children: Roseltha, Ursula, and John P. He owns twenty-five acres of land adjoining the city of Quincy, in a high state of cultivation, abundantly stocked with fruit and very valuable. Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist church.

BERNBROCK FREDERICK. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Quincy; was born in Prussia in 1825; came to this country in 1845 and settled in Mobile Ala., where he remained until 1849. He returned to Europe for a short stay, and married Miss Gertrude Rolf and returned to New Orleans, where he remained until 1851. Then he came to Quincy and went into general merchandising, pork packing and brewing, in which he continued until 1871, after which time and up to the present, he has lived a retired life on his beautiful suburban farm near Quincy. His home is elegantly improved, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. They have had two children, both now dead. Democratic in politics, and a member of the Catholic church.

Berrian C. farmer, sec. 28; P. O. Quincy.
Berrian Mary C. sec. 14; P. O. Quincy.
Benson John, farmer, sec. 32; P. O. Quincy.

BIMSON ROBERT, dairyman; Sec. 26; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in England, Nov. 11, 1830; was educated in the schools of his native country, and in 1847 emigrated to the United States and settled in this county. In 1850 he was married to Miss Jane Carlyle. She was born in Carlyle, England, April 15, 1830. They have seven children: four sons and three daughters. After coming to this county, he began the manufacture of lumber in the old primitive way with a whip-saw, in which business he continued some twelve years, and for the next six years he watered the streets around the square in Quincy, and then began the dairy business in which he is now engaged. He owns and occupies a beautiful suburban residence property containing six acres, splendidly located on the 12th street road, one mile north of the city limits. He is one of the most extensive and prosperous dairyman of the county notwithstanding he began life on a small scale. He has one son, Wm. H., in Co. "G" of the 15th United States Infantry; he has been in the service for the past seven years. Mr. B. is Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. Church.

Bittleston Harriet, sec. 17; P. O. Quincy.

BLAKESLEE WILLARD. fruit grower; Sec. 23; P. O. Quincy; was born in Ohio, July 10, 1829; came to Quincy when only 7 years of age; has been a pilot on the Mississippi river, nearly all his life, in the trade between St. Louis and St. Paul; was married to Mrs. Van Doorn in 1856. She was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1829. She was a Miss Fanny Miller, whose father, Joseph Miller, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and drew a pension until his death; he also received a warrant for 160 acres of land in Iowa. He died in Quincy, in 1873; was one of a family of ten children, who are all dead, he being the last. Mrs. B. has one child, William H., by a former marriage. Mr. B. has twenty acres in fruit, and on account of its proximity to Quincy, is very valuable. Republican in politics, and attends the Congregational Church.

Blessing G. farmer, sec. 36; P. O. Quincy.

BOWLES HOLEMAN, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Quincy, Ill.; was born in this township, Feb. 17, 1843; was married to Miss Lydia L. Barr in 1866. They have two children: Annie E. and Arthur E. His father came to this county in an early day from Bourbon county, Ky., and has always been identified with its prosperity. Took a firm stand in the Democratic rank of politics, and died in 1871, in his 56th year. Mr. H. Bowles has 120 acres of land well improved, in a high state of cultivation, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics.

BOWLES ROBERT L., farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Ellington township, June 2, 1851. He is the second son of A. E. Bowles (deceased), one of the early settlers of Ellington township. His early education was received at LaGrange College, LaGrange, Mo. He is Democratic in politics (having followed in the footsteps of his father, who was, during life, one of the leaders of the party in this county). He owns eighty-seven and one-half acres of land, which for fertility of soil and improvements will compare favorably with any in the township; and is one of the young, energetic, and industrious sons of the county, to whom it looks for a continuance of its present prosperity. His home is known throughout the county as the "*Locust Grove Farm*."

BRADBURY JONATHAN D., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Quincy; was born in Franklin county, Maine, Jan. 9, 1816, and came to this county May 1, 1838; was married twice; his first wife was Miss Sarah H. Merriek. She was born in Somerset county, Maine. They had two children. She died Aug. 27, 1849. His second, and present wife, was Mrs. Ann Huntington. She was born in Oxford county, Maine. They have one child. He has held numerous local offices in the township, and is now Township Assessor. He is one of the early and enterprising citizens who have made the county in its present prosperous condition. He owns about 500 acres of land, most of which is in a highly cultivated and well-improved condition. Republican in politics, and a member of the Free Baptist Church.

BREDEWEG JOHN G. II., dairyman; Sec. 23; P. O. Quincy; was born

in Hanover, Aug. 24, 1819; at the age of 17 he went to Holland, and engaged in dairy business. On June 9, 1842, he landed in Quincy, and in 1843 went into the dairy business with Albert G. Pearson, who continued as Mr. B.'s partner for three years; since which time he has been engaged in the business for himself, and has been very successful. He stands to-day the oldest dairyman in this part of the country; was married to Miss Hannah W. Stighost in 1851. She was born near Bielefeld, Prussia. They have seven children, two boys and five girls. He owns between 800 and 900 acres of land in this county, 300 of which he now resides on. It is in a high state of cultivation, and elegantly improved; he having just finished one of the finest suburban residences in this part of the country. Republican in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran church.

Bridle John, P. O. Quincy.

Brinton Wm. P. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.

Brome Arnold, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

Brome Samuel, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Fowler.

Brown Eliza, sec. 24; P. O. Quincy.

Brown J. T. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Quincy.

Brown Samnel, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

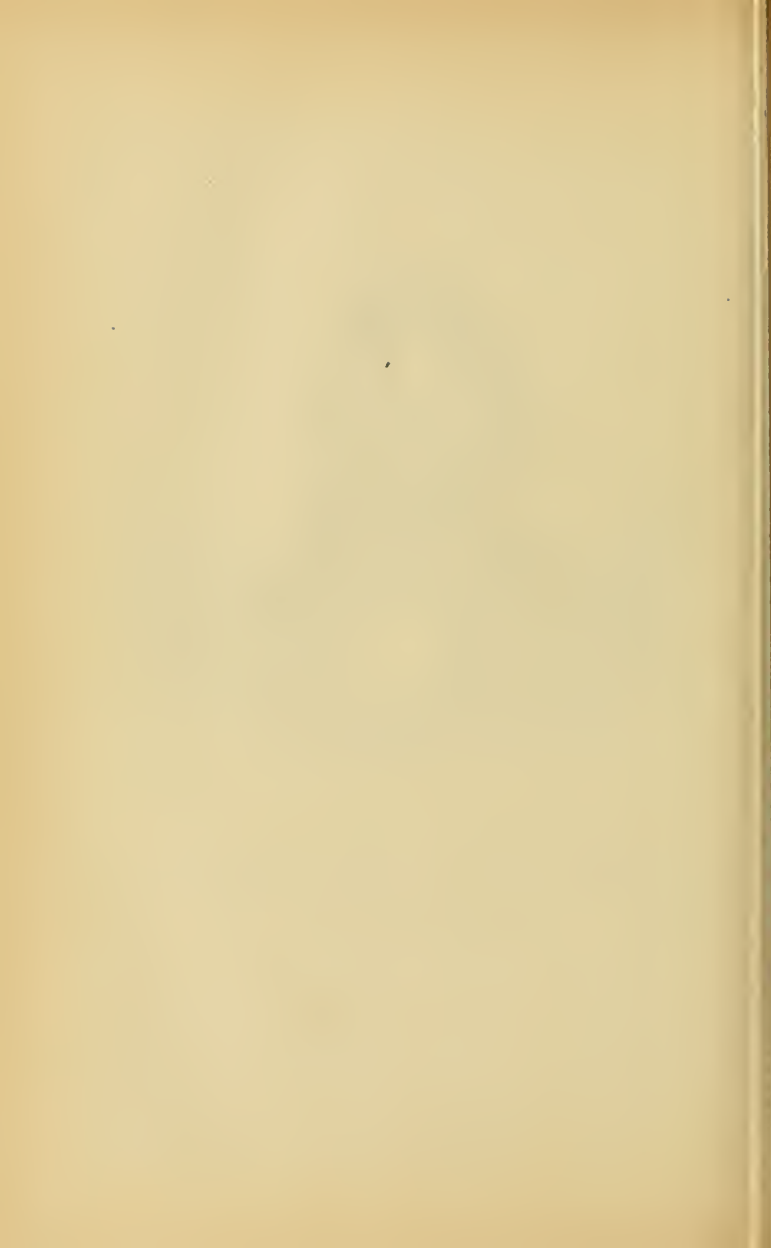
BYWATER GEORGE, farmer and fruit grower; Sec. 23; P. O. Quincy; was born in England, March 25, 1838; came to this country when quite young. His father settled on the farm on which he now resides, in 1838. He was married to Elizabeth Frazier in 1868. She was born in Ursa township, this county. He enlisted in the 2d Regt. Ill. Cav. in 1861, and served four years, during which time the regiment was actively employed through the western south, taking part in the engagements during Grierson's Raid, Island No. 10, and others too numerous to mention. He has forty-three acres of land in a high state of cultivation. Is Republican in politics.

CAROLAN ANDREW, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Fowler; was born in the County Cavan, Ireland, in Sept. 1817, and emigrated to this country in 1847, and settled in New York; moved from there to this county in 1851; was married to Miss Bridget Riley, Jan. 15. She was born in the same county as her husband. They have seven children, four boys and three girls. He owns eighty-one and one-fourth acres of land in a high state of cultivation, abundant-



John G. H. Bredeweg

ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP



ly stocked with fruit. Democrat in politics. They are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Carroll Thos. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.

Castle E. G. retired; sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.

CATE BENJAMIN, gardener and fruit grower; Sec. 25; P. O. Quincy, was born in Durham, New Hampshire, June 18, 1812; came to Quincy, May 1, 1837; was married to Debora Wood Thompson, in February, 1841. She was born in Livermore, Oxford county, Me. They have had eight children: Florinda T., born Aug. 25, 1842; Emenda, born March 13, 1844; Mary Jane, born July 1, 1846; Roswell, born April 26, 1848; Ellen, Jan. 31, 1850; Otis T., Oct. 23, 1852; Walter, Dec. 30, 1855; Austin, May 24, 1858. Mr. Cate owns forty-three acres of land, worth about \$150 per acre. The family are members of the Baptist church.

CATHER JUDGE WM. H., retired; Sec. 32; P. O. Quincy; was born in Waynesburg, Greene county, Pa., June 4, 1813; studied law in that town, and emigrated to Quincy in 1837, and for a number of years engaged in farming. In 1853 was elected County Judge, and served four years; was re-elected in 1857, and served up to 1861; after which time he resumed the practice of law, and continued at it until 1866, then retired to his beautiful suburban residence at "Ellington Heights." Has been intimately connected with the prosperity of the county ever since his settlement in it. Has been for a number of years past amusing himself with his bees, and attending to his beautiful vegetable garden, the products of which has taken the first premium at both state and county fairs every year for the last ten. He possesses a splendid library, and one of the best, if not the best, furnished houses outside the city of Quincy, in the county. He was married to Miss Amanda French Davis, daughter of Dr. Isaac Davis, of New Jersey, in 1848. The home place contains fifteen acres; fruits of every variety. Democrat. Catholic.

CHAPMAN ASA W., farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Quincy; was born on the place on which he now resides in 1854. His father came to this county in 1838, and was numbered among its early and enterprising citizens, who labored to make the county

what it is, and died on Dec. 24, 1866. Asa W. was educated in Quincy, and is one of a family of six children, five boys and one girl. His mother is still living, is in good health, and bids fair to live a number of years yet. They have 100 acres of land on the Warsaw road, about five miles north of Quincy, well improved and stocked with the different varieties of fruit, and very valuable. Republican in politics.

CHAPMAN ERASTUS W. (deceased); was born in Ellington, Tolland county, Conn., Aug. 27, 1814, (his father, Thos. W. Chapman being a farmer). He lived in Ellington until the spring of 1837, when he came to Illinois, and settled in Adams county. He purchased the farm on which he lived until his death, being a very successful farmer. He was married in 1840 to Miss Mary Henderson. They had nine children, are six still living. When the county was organized into townships, he named his township Ellington, after his old town in Connecticut, and was elected first Town Clerk; held same for thirteen years, and then was elected Supervisor, which office he held until his death, which occurred in Dec. 24, 1866 at the age of fifty-two years. He was much respected by all that knew him, and a great loss to his family.

Chapman Frank, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Quincy.

Chapman M. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Quincy.

Chapman Mary, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Quincy.

Chase Levi, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Fowler.

CHASE MRS. REBECCA, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Quincy; was born in Greene county, Pa., in 1809, and came to this county in 1830; was married to Charles Chase in 1827. They are amongst the earliest settlers of the county, and have always been members of the "Old Settlers Society," who have their meetings at Clayton. Mr. Chase died Sept. 29, 1876, in this township. Mrs. Chase still resides on the old homestead, and has been, and is now, enjoying good health, with a prospect of quite a number of years yet. The estate consists of 560 acres of land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation, well improved, stocked with fruit. She has been a member of the Methodist church for about fifty years. She has seven children, five boys and two girls. All are members of the same church, with

the exception of one, who is a Presbyterian.
Chase Rebecca, sec. 4; P. O. Quincy.

CHASE ROBERT, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Quincy; was born on the place adjoining the one he now occupies, Aug. 29, 1832. His father, Charles Chase, came to the county in 1830, from Washington county, Pa., and has always been numbered amongst the early and enterprising citizens who have labored so hard to make the county what it is. He was a Democrat in politics, and died Sept. 29, 1876. Robert Chase has 150 acres of land elegantly improved, well stocked with fruit, and valuable. He was married to Miss Irene A. Frazer in September, 1856. She was born in this county. They have three children, all girls. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist church.

CLEVELAND GEO. W., farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Quincy; was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1828, and came to this county in the fall of 1834, with his parents; settled on the farm he now owns; was married to Mrs. Pauline Lynch in Feb. 1874. She was born in Brown county, Ill., March 4, 1847. They have one child, Clara B. He owns about eighty acres of land, stocked with fruit. He has been identified with the county's prosperity ever since he has been a citizen of it. His father, John Cleveland, was the principal builder in Quincy during its younger days. George W. is a Green-backer in politics, and a free thinker in religion.

Cook Mrs. Ann, farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Quincy.

Cook John, farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Quincy.

Cook S. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Quincy.

Cook S. N. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Quincy.

Cosjan George, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Quincy.

Cosjan Henry, plasterer; P. O. Quincy.

Crew J. C. farmer; block 9; P. O. Quincy.

Crow Elizabeth, sec. 7; P. O. Quincy.

Crow H. M. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Quincy.

Currier L. H. P. O. Quincy.

D

DAVIS EDWARD F., farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Fowler; was born in Halifax county, Va., July 17, 1831; came to this county in 1859; was married to Miss Antoinette V. Thomas in 1849. She was born in Lauderdale county, Ala., Oct. 25, 1830. They have four children: Edward A., John

B., William E., and George R. Mr. Davis was postmaster at Bloomfield up to the time of its discontinuance; the office, however, was known as U'm. He owns seventy-three and a half acres of land in a high state of cultivation, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. Democrat in politics, and members of the Methodist church.

Dedert William, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.

Deleschuze E. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Quincy.

Dempey Edward, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Fowler.

DEMPSEY MARK, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Quincy; was born in the County Londonderry, Ireland; came to this country and settled in Lehigh county, Pa., in 1845, and engaged in the manufacture of iron, and moved to this county in 1855. He has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Margaret Hartman. They had three children: Emma, Edward, and Margaret. She died in October, 1865. His second wife was Miss Margaret Marion. They had three children: Marcus, Thomas, and Mary. She died Dec. 24, 1872. He has 173 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with fruit. Is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Dempsey James, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Fowler.

Dickson W. W. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Quincy.

DUDLEY EDWARD A., retired; Sec. 26; P. O. Quincy; was born in Fayette county, Ky., in 1807; came to this county, February, 1851. After the passage of the Nebraska bill in Congress, Mr. D. took an active part in the politics of the country up to the close of the rebellion, since which time he has withdrawn entirely from the political world. He was a member of the Kentucky Legislature before coming to this State. Is a graduate of the Transylvania University of Lexington, Ky. He was married twice. His first wife was a daughter of Isham Talbot, United States Senator from Kentucky. His second and present wife is the daughter of Thos. A. Russell, of Fayette county, Ky. He is a Republican in politics.

Duncan F. M. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Quincy.

Duncan J. W. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Quincy.

DUNCAN MILLARD A., farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Quincy; was born Aug. 24, 1850 (which was his father's 48th birthday), on the place on which he now resides, was married to Miss Emma Lehman, May 7, 1876. She was born in Payson township

this county. They have one child, Alta Lelia. His father, Gavin Bennett Duncan, came to Quincy April, 1829, and was, during his life, numbered amongst the early and enterprising citizens who have labored so hard to make the county what it is. He was Republican in politics, and died May 20, 1876. M. A. Duncan has forty-six and a half acres of land on the Warsaw road, improved, well stocked with fruit, and very valuable. Is Republican in politics.

Duncan W. H. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Quincy.

E

EDWARDS PAUL, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Quincy; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1820; came to this county in 1837; has held several local offices in the county; was married to Miss Mary Ellen Platt, May 28, 1848, who was also born in Cincinnati. They have been living on their present farm for over twenty-two years. Have five children: Rachel Edna, born Sept. 10, 1858; Mary Lenellew, Aug. 31, 1861; William Alanson, March 6, 1865; Carrie Platt, Oct. 19, 1868; Nina Belle, Nov. 11, 1872. He has fifty-eight acres of land in a high state of cultivation, worth about \$250 per acre. Republican in politics, and member of the Baptist church.

Evatt Wm. farmer; block 10; P. O. Quincy.

F

Fallom J. W. P. O. Quincy.

FARRELL MRS. ANN, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Fowler; was born in Mason county, Ky., Jan. 4, 1822; was married to Edward Farrell in 1846. They came to this county in 1852. They have two children: William and Henry. Mr. Farrell was one of the old and enterprising citizens who has been identified with the industries and enterprises that have been so conducive to the county's welfare up to the time of his death, which occurred July 18, 1876. The estate contains about 500 acres of land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. She is a member of the Christian church.

Fanst Jacob, P. O. Quincy.

Fessler Anton, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Quincy.

Fogle Ludwig, P. O. Quincy.

Folkrod George, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Quincy.

FOOTE THOMAS W., fruit grower; Sec. 24; P. O. Quincy; was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1830; came to this county in 1840, and settled with his parents in Quincy; was married to Miss Kehlenbrink in 1852. She was born near Berlin, Prussia. They have eight children, five boys and three girls. He moved out to his beautiful suburban fruit-farm, known as "The Pines," in 1869, where he now resides; it contains fifty acres, well stocked with all the different varieties of fruit. Ten years ago, it received the State premium for being the most fancy fifty-acre tract in the State.

Fork Augusta; sec. 33; P. O. Quincy.

Fork John, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Quincy.

Francis Mrs. Ellen; block 11; P. O. Quincy.

FRAZER MISS MALINDA JANE, retired; Sec. 4; P. O. Quincy; was born in St. Charles county, Mo., in 1825, and came to this county in 1857, with her father, James Frazer. He has been identified with the prosperity of the county from the time of his settlement until his death, which occurred Oct. 23, 1877, in his 82nd year. He was Republican in politics. Miss Frazer owns 200 acres of land, improved, well stocked with fruit, and very valuable. She is a member of the Methodist church.

FRESE LOUIS, fruit grower; Sec. 24; P. O. Quincy; was born in Quincy Oct. 14, 1856, and was there educated. He moved out to his present location, with his father, Joseph Frese, in 1873, and engaged in fruit growing. The farm he cultivates is one of the oldest fruit farms in the township, and is a source of very considerable revenue to him. His father was born in Germany, March 19, 1831, and married Miss Tresa Ink in 1853, who was also born in Germany. They have seven children, four boys and three girls. They are all Democratic in politics, and members of the German Catholic church.

Futterer Frank, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Quincy.

G

Gay Robert, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Quincy.

Gramke J. B. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Quincy.

Grant Peter, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.

Grant Richard, P. O. Quincy.

Grimes M. P. O. Quincy.

Guth Auton, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Quincy

Gutte y D. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Quincy

Guttery Mrs. D. sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.

H

Hall Sarah E. sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.

HARVEY GEORGE, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Quincy; was born near Kingston, Canada, in 1847; came to this county in 1853; was married to Miss Hannah Dickhut, of Quincy, in 1873. They have three children living and one dead. He has held various local offices in the county; owns forty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and very valuable. Republican in politics.

Harvey Joseph, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Quincy.

Harvey Samuel, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.

Harwood E.H.; block 10; P. O. Quincy.

Hayte W. B. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Quincy.

Hedges James, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Quincy

Heidbreder John, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Quincy.

Helmhold Lewis, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Quincy.

Henboff Fred, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Quincy.

Herman Gottlieb, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Quincy.

Hirth Jacob, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Quincy.

Hocgrave A. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Fowler.

Hocgrave S. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Quincy.

Hogan Thos. P. O. Quincy.

Hogan Geo. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Quincy.

Holtman G. H. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Quincy

Homan Mary, sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.

Hopke Fred, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.

HULSE JOHN C., farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Clola; was born on the place where he now resides, Sept. 22, 1847. His father, Wm. Hulse, settled on the place in 1840; was among the early settlers who have been so conducive to the country's prosperity, and died on Nov. 11, 1875, in his 52d year. He held various local offices in the township and took a firm stand in the Democratic ranks. His mother is still living on the old homestead, and bids fair to remain among her children for a number of years to come. Mr. J. C. Hulse is one of a family of five children, two boys and three girls. They have 300 acres of land in high state of cultivation.

HUNTER JAMES, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Quincy; was born in the County Londonderry, Ireland, in 1820, and came to this country in 1840, and assisted in making the first iron that was made in this country from hard coal, in Lehigh county, Penn. He came to this county in 1850; was married to

Miss Martha Logan, who was also born in County Londonderry, Ireland. They have five children, three girls and two boys. He has held local offices in the township. Has 240 acres of land well improved, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. Democrat in politics. They are members of the Presbyterian church.

Hyman Frank, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Quincy.

I

INGHRAM THOMAS, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Clola; was born in Greene county, Penn., Aug. 15, 1809; came to this county, Jan. 9, 1839; was married to Miss Lucy Cather in 1832. She was born in Greene county, Penn. They have one child: Wm. Robert, born Oct. 10, 1852. Mr. Inghram has been identified with the county's prosperity ever since his settlement in it. He owns about 1,000 acres of land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He deals extensively in cattle and hogs, and has always been successful, and has accumulated considerable means. Is Independent in politics.

J

JAMESON COL. SAMUEL, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Quincy; was born about six miles north of North Bend and west of Fort Washington (now Cincinnati, Ohio) in October 1800. His grandfather Jameson came from Scotland in 1756. His uncle, John Jameson, had command of the post at New York that Major Andre was turned over to when taken prisoner. His mother's brother, James Rankin, crossed the ice on the Delaware with General Washington the night of the battle of Trenton, and was with Washington when Lord Cornwallis was taken prisoner. Her other brother, Wm. Rankin, was in Crawford's defeat in 1782. Mr. Jameson's father served in Wayne's army three years, helped to build Fort Wayne, Fort Recovery, and Fort Defiance. His mother came down the Ohio on a little flat boat, with old Mrs. Benham and two other families (but having aboard only one man), and landed at Fort Washington in 1795, and there met her husband, who was mustered out of Wayne's army. His Aunt Pattie, wife of Jas. Rankin,

drew a pension about fifty years, and a portion of the time Captain's pay. His father's cousin, Mary Jameson, was the only survivor in a massacre sometime during Dunmore's war, the balance of the family were all killed, and she taken prisoner, afterward marrying a chief called Hickatoo, by whom she had three children, and at the "big tree" treaty in New York was given a large reservation of land on Genesee flats, on which she resided until her death. Mr. J. had two brothers in the war of 1812, and a brother-in-law, Daniel McDaniel, was in Hull's surrender and Perry's victory. Col. Jameson came to this county in 1813; was married to Miss Nancy Mars, who was born in Philadelphia and died in 1876. They had nine children. He has 160 acres of land, valued at \$150 per acre; is Democratic in politics; was formerly an old line Whig.

JONES COL. KILER K., Sec. 26; P. O. Quincy, retired; was born in Hanover Chautauqua county N. Y. April 13, 1825; married to Miss Ambolena Hanson in 1851. She was born in Norway August 23, 1827. Eight children, six of whom are still living, three sons and three daughters.

His father, William Jones, came to Chicago in an early day and was during life a much valued citizen of that city. Col. Jones learned the printers' trade in early life and established the paper known as the "Gem of the Prairie" at Chicago, which afterward merged into the *Chicago Tribune*, but being possessed of an unusual amount of ambition, and believing "one iron not enough in the fire," he began branching out in other directions, building a large pier and grain elevator, and also several vessels. He began the grain forwarding and commission business, in which he continued for years, and which proved a pecuniary success. His donations and contributions have been the most generous and liberal, to which the elegant Jones library, with its building and grounds at Manitowoc, Wis., point conclusively, as also the library of the high school at Camp Point, which was presented by Col. Jones, in May, 1869, as a nucleus for one of larger size, but by neglect, or carelessness, or both, on the part of those most interested, has not increased beyond the \$300 worth of standard volumes so generously donated by him. He was, on

the 26th of September 1861, appointed by the Hon. Alex W. Randall, Governor of Wis., Lieutenant Colonel of the 15th (Scandinavian), Regt. of Wis. Inf., and on the first of January, 1862, was mustered into the Service of the United States.

Ever since his residence here he has been one of the most energetic and active of citizens. Commenced the construction of the splendid gravel road out 12th street, and kept agitating the subject until we are the best supplied county in the state with free gravel roads. Republican in politics and one of the strongest advocates of those principles.

Jones Mrs. K. K. sec. 26; P. O. Quincy.

K

Kapke Fred, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Quincy.

Kappus J. G. P. O. Quincy.

Keller Ann E. sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.

Kelley John, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.

KEMP HENRY STEWART, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Quincy; was born in Bourbon county, Ky., August 18, 1812. His father and several of his uncles served in the war of 1812. He came to this county in the spring of 1831; Lieutenant of militia during the Black Hawk war; has filled numerous local offices in the county, and has always been numbered amongst the most enterprising, as well as the early settlers who have labored so energetically to make the county what it is; was married to Miss Caroline V. Laughlin, of Clark county, Ky. They have four children, three boys and one girl. He has about 700 acres of land in this county, in a high state of cultivation; improved, and well stocked with fruit. He has always been an old line Whig up to the birth of the Republican party, which he joined, and has given it his support ever since. He is a member of the Christian church.

KENDALL LEWIS, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Quincy; was born in Loudon county, Va., in 1810, came to this county in 1843, and settled east of Quincy; in 1844 he moved to the place he now resides on; was married to Miss Sarah Watson in 1831. She was born in Claremont county, Ohio. They have eight children, seven girls and one boy. He has about eighty acres of land

in a high state of cultivation, adjoining the city of Quincy, well stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Republican in politics. He started out as a Whig of the old line order when Henry Clay began advocating those principles and still adheres to those political doctrines.

KENT HENRY, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Quincy; was born in Schenectady, N. Y., April 22, 1797 and came to this county, April 1, 1838; was married in Danbury, Conn., to Miss Nancy C. Spear, of Springfield, Pa., in 1825. He has been engaged in packing pork and beef since 1843, and in that year made a trip to New York by water, via New Orleans, and in 1848, in company with his wife, in his carriage, made a trip overland to Pennsylvania. He has traveled a great deal, having visited nearly every state in the Union, and down nearly all the navigable water-courses. Is Democrat in politics and has always taken a firm stand in advocacy of those principles. Owns 250 acres of land, elegantly improved; member of the Episcopal church.

KIDNEY THOMAS, fruit grower; Sec. 31; P. O. Quincy. He was born in Luzerne county, Pa., in 1822; came to this county in the fall of 1837, and engaged in farming, in which he continued until 1863, when he purchased a portion of the place he now lives on, and commenced the cultivation of fruit, which he has succeeded in bringing to a high state of perfection. In 1873 he built a magnificent residence which he now occupies. His place is suburban in location, and his farm abundantly stocked with every variety of fruit, which is a source of very considerable revenue. He was married to Miss Sophia L. Berrian in 1846. She was born in New York State. They have three children, two boys and one girl. Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church.

KIMBALL GEO. E., farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Quincy. He was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1821, and came to this county in October of the same year. He married Miss Susan E. Arrowsmith in Sept., 1860. They have four children, three boys and one girl. Has a home of three acres adjoining

the city of Quincy, in a high state of cultivation, and very valuable. His father is amongst the earliest settlers of the county, and built the first mill. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church of Quincy.

Kimball Susan E. sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.

Kincade Elizabeth, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Quincy.

KINCADE JAMES F. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Quincy. He was born in this county in 1845, in Honey Creek township. His father, Joseph Kincade, came to this county in 1840; was married to Elizabeth Frazier in 1842. Jas F. Kincade is one of a family of six children, three boys and three girls. He owns a valuable farm of 100 acres in a high state of cultivation. Republican in politics.

Kirtcher T. A. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Quincy

Knorr Fred, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Fowler.

Kaorr Jacob, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Fowler.

Knox S. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.

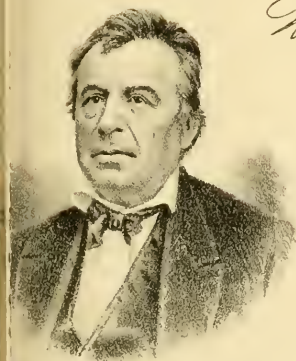
Kraber C. L. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Quincy.

KRABER WM. A., farmer and fruit grower; Sec. 20; P. O. Quincy. He was born in Quincy, Feb. 13, 1845. His father, Augustus Kraber, came to this county from Pennsylvania in 1837, and took a firm stand in favor of temperance in the early history of the county. He was closely connected with the Sons of Temperance, and held an office in that order for a number of years. He was in early years a Democrat, but after maturing somewhat in years, left that party and became a Whig, of the Henry Clay order, which party he remained with up to the birth of the Republican party which he joined, and advocated those principles until his death, which occurred April 22, 1878. He has always been numbered amongst the old and energetic citizens who have worked so nobly to make the county what it is. Wm. A. Kraber is cultivating the homestead, which contains seventy acres, most of which is highly cultivated and stocked with the different varieties of fruit. He was married to Miss Martha Hunter in Dec. 1874. They have two children, George L. and Harry A. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

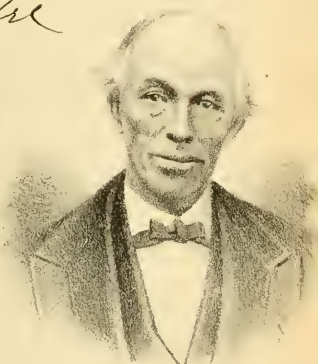
Kruse H. K. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Quincy.



John Thule
(DECEASED)
ELLINGTON



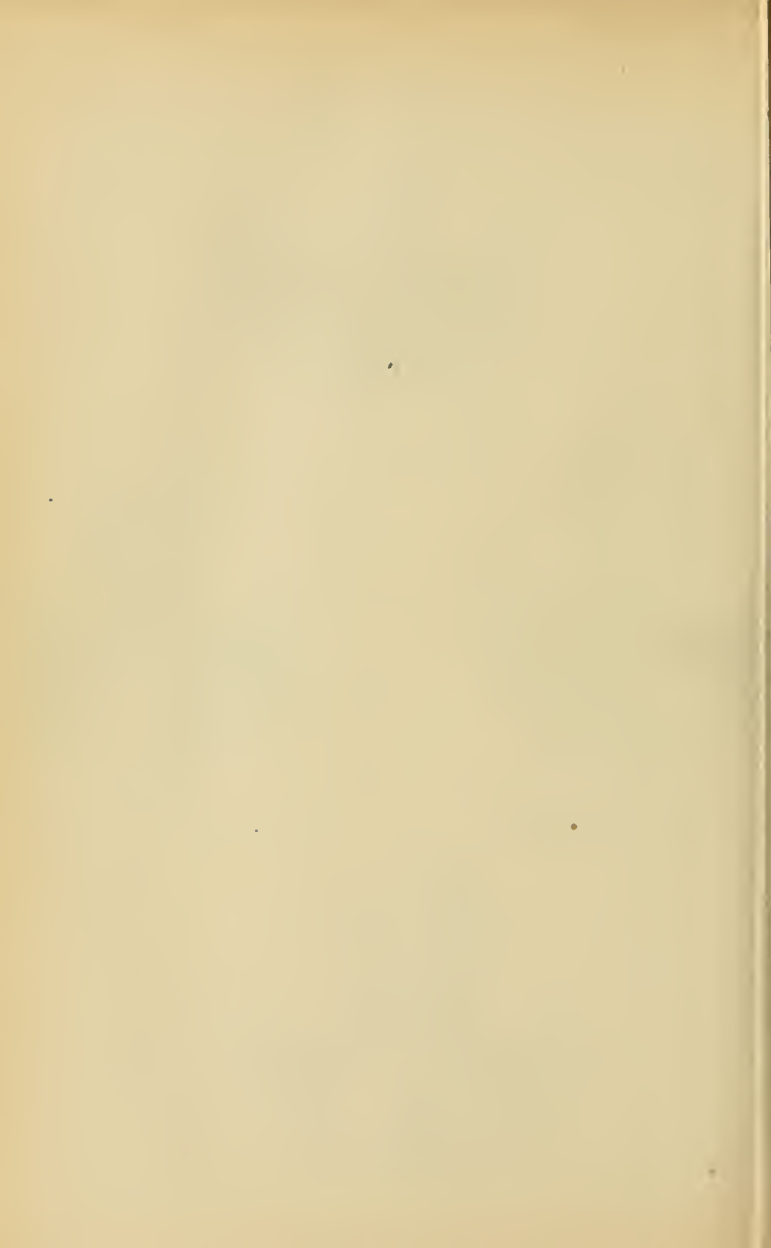
Lewis Kendall
ELLINGTON



Ober Lewis
ELLINGTON



H. C. Wanschmidt
ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP



L**LACKE BERNHARD J.,**

farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Quincy. He was born in Germany, in 1844, and came to this county in 1861. He was married to Mrs. Bernandiena Willer in July, 1877. She was born in Germany. They have five children by former marriages. He owns about ten acres of land, well improved and in a high state of cultivation, stocked with fruit and very valuable. Democratic in politics, and are members of the Catholic church.

Laughlin Franc's, sec. 24; P. O. Quincy.

Leise Margsret, P. O. Quincy.

LEWIS EBER, farmer; Sec. 30;

P. O. Quincy; born in Tyringham, Berkshire county, Mass., November, 1812, and moved with his parents to Ohio, and to this county in 1832. He has held several local offices in the township; commenced in March, 1833, to improve the farm on which he now resides. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Greaser, who was born in this county. He owns eighty acres of land, well stocked with fruit, and valuable. He is Republican in politics and attends the Presbyterian church.

Limb Jas., Jr. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Quincy.

Lincoln Mrs. Anna, sec. 7; P. O. Quincy.

Linthcum J. D. P. O. Quincy.

Lohmeyer H. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Quincy.

Long Robert, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Quincy.

Lyford Wm. farmer; sec 1; P. O. Quincy.

LYLE JOHN CHURCH, farmer;

Sec. 11; P. O. Fowler; born in County Derry, Ireland, June 26, 1824; came to this country in 1847 and settled in Pennsylvania, where he remained up to 1850, when he moved to this county. He was married to Miss Martha McLane in 1852. She was born in the same county as her husband. They have one child, Margaret, who is now 22 years old. He owns ninety acres of land in a high state of cultivation, stocked with fruit. Republican in politics. Members of the Ellington Presbyterian church.

M

McCann Michael, P. O. Quincy.

McCLELLAN MRS. MARY A.,

farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Quincy; born in Knox county, Delaware, Aug. 10, 1824, and was married to Samuel McClellan in 1842. He

was born in Pennsylvania. She came to this county in 1835. She has eleven children, three boys and eight girls. Mr. McClellan, with the other early citizens, labored hard to make the county in its present prosperous condition; was Democratic in politics, and a member of the Methodist church, and died in August, 1869. Mrs. McClellan still resides on the homestead, which contains 205 acres, of which she owns forty-five, in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, stocked with fruit, and valuable. She is a member of the Methodist church.

McCOY ROBERT, lumber dealer;

Sec. 31; P. O. Quincy; born in Carlyle, Pa., in 1821; went to Wheeling, West Va., and became interested in the banking business, and from there came to this county in 1846, and settled in Beverly, where he remained some eighteen years, after which time he came to Quincy, and engaged in lumbering, and has run an extensive saw mill in West Quincy for a number of years, which he recently moved to Wisconsin. He was married in Wheeling, Va., to Miss Elmira Weaver in 1846. She was born in Wheeling. They have four children, three girls and one boy. Mr. McCoy occupies and owns a beautiful suburban residence, which adjoins the city of Quincy, elegantly improved and very valuable. Democratic in politics.

McFadon John W. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Quincy.

McGee S. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.

MAHONEY COLEMAN, farmer;

Sec. 35; P. O. Quincy; born in Waterford county, Ireland, March 1, 1810; came to this country in 1845 and settled in Boston, Mass., and remained there until 1854, at which time he moved to this county, and in 1858 he purchased the farm he now lives on. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Lyons. She was born in the County Cork, Ireland. They have eight children, three boys and five girls. He has been identified with the county's prosperity ever since he came to it. He owns 105 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, stocked with fruit. Democratic in politics. Members of the Roman Catholic church.

Markley H. A. retired; block 8; P. O. Quincy.

MARS JOHN WHIPPS, farmer;

Sec. 6; P. O. Quincy; born in Oldham county, Ky., in 1833, and with his grandfather and mother moved to this county, April 7, 1842,

son, which time he has been a valuable citizen. He has occupied various local offices in the township and is at the present time one of the supervisors of the county. He was married to Miss Francis J. Duncan of this county in 1871. They have two children, Edw. Oscar, 13 years old, and James William. He owns 14 acres of land in a high state of cultivation and very valuable. Republican in politics. Member of the M. E. church.

Mota John, farmer; sec. 24, P. O. Quincy.
 Meyer Ernst, farmer; sec. 24, P. O. Quincy.
 Meyer G. farmer, sec. 14; P. O. Ohio.
 Meyer Henry, farmer, sec. 15, P. O. Fowler.
 Meyers Barney, farmer, sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.
 Mercer Chas. farmer, sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.

MITCHELL HUGH MORGAN, farmer and fruit grower. Sec. 2, P. O. Chula, was born in Ohio county, West Va., Aug. 19, 1831, and came to this county in 1840, and settled near Coaling where he remained about five years, after which time he moved to this township, adjoining the place he now owns. He was married twice. His first wife was Miss Phoebe Endanks to whom he was married in 1854. They had three children. She died, Aug. 21, 1861. His second and present wife was Miss Mary E. Cherry, to whom he was married in 1868. She was born in Pennsylvania. They have one child. Mr. M. has, during the early days of his life, moved about a great deal, but for the past twenty-three years has lived on the same place, containing 111 acres, which is in a high state of cultivation, and soil with the different varieties of fruit and very valuable. Is Democratic in politics.

Mitchell J. W. farmer, sec. 11, P. O. Quincy.

MOORE JOHN L., farmer. Sec. 24, P. O. Quincy, was born in New York City, January, 1820, and came to this county in the winter of 1824-25, was married to Fannie Hague in 1840 who died in 1862. He was afterward married to Miss K. F. Bosh in January, 1863. They have one child, a girl, are members of the Episcopal church. He owns about seventy-five acres of land which adjoins the city, and consequently, with the improvements, very valuable. The house stand is known throughout the country as "Fanny Place."

Moore's Henry, farmer, sec. 2; P. O. Quincy.

MORRIS HON. ISAAC N., Attorney, P. O. Quincy, was born in Benzel, Germany county, Oct. 22, 1812, came to this county in 1838, was married to Miss Mary A. Robbins in 1837. She was born in New Ipswich, Hillsborough county, N. H., March 1, 1817. They have three children, all sons. He came to this county in 1838, and represented this Congress and District in Congress, during the entire Buchanan administration. Democratic in politics.

Morris Mary A., sec. 11, P. O. Quincy.
 Murphy Wm. farmer, sec. 24, P. O. Fowler.

N

Neely Jas. farmer; sec. 26, P. O. Quincy.
 Neimeyer H. A. farmer, Mch. 8, P. O. Quincy.
 Neool Henry, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Quincy.

O

Oberling Henry, farmer, sec. 27, P. O. Quincy.
 O'Connor John, farmer; sec. 26, P. O. Quincy.
 Obeneams John G. farmer, sec. 17, P. O. Quincy.
 Osborn Wm. farmer, sec. 24; P. O. Quincy.

P

Pat J. M. farmer, sec. 26, P. O. Quincy.

PAYNE THOMAS, banker. Sec. 24, P. O. Quincy, was born in Montgomery county, Ky., Oct. 4, 1814, learned the saddle and business and moved to Morgan county in 1835, and to Adams county in 1847. Shortly after coming to this county, he commenced mercantile trading at Marc Olin, and continued in business there until 1848, when he moved to Quincy, and after remaining a few years he returned to Mercetline and there remained until 1865, when he purchased his present residence, adjoining the city of Quincy, which is rapidly improved and one of the best in the county. Has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Flora Tripp, of Kentucky. They had four children, all of whom are now dead. His second wife was Miss Rose the daughter of Pennsylvania. She had six children, only three of whom are now dead. His third and present wife was Miss Mary Densie. They have three children. He was about 180 acres of very valuable land in this county. He has been, and is today one of the most successful business men the county has had the honor of claiming. He started a poor boy, and by being faithful and attending

closely to his business, has amassed a handsome fortune. He has always done a great deal of trading outside of his regular mercantile business, and every time came out the gainer. He is at present, and has been for years, in the banking business. He is Democratic in politics and a member of the Christian church. He owns a vast amount of valuable property in the city of Quincy.

Peabody A. B. farmer; sec. 24. P. O. Quincy.

PEABODY JOHN LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 11, P. O. Quincy, was born on the place he now resides, on January 10, 1833. He enlisted in 1861 in the 2d Ill. Cavalry, Co. L., known as Delano's Dragoons, and served three years as commissary, was married in 1867 to Miss Annie Baker, who was born in Sheridan county Mo., in 1844. They have five children: Lilly B., born April 29, 1868; Ora G., April 10, 1870; Thos. A., Oct. 30, 1871; Cordelia A., June 5, 1874, and John Lewis, Jr., Sept. 4, 1877. He has fifty six and a half acres of land worth about \$200 per acre. Republican in politics, and is a member of the Christian church.

PENROSE EDWIN, farmer; Sec. 18, P. O. Quincy, was born in Bedford county, Penn., in 1830, came to this state in 1845, and to Quincy in the spring of 1846. Was married to Miss Adelaide Stone in 1865. She was born in Brighton, but raised near Cambridge, Mass. They have one child: Edwin Thomas. Mr. P. has 160 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved and very valuable. Republican in politics, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Quincy. His father's family were among the second batch of emigrants that came to this country with William Penn, and settled in Chester county, Pa.

Perry Joshua, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.

PFANSCHMIDT CHARLES C., farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Quincy; was born in Prussia, January 30, 1831, and came to this county in 1834 and settled on the place he now occupies. Was married to Mary Limb, Oct. 14, 1852; she was born in England. They have ten children: three boys, and seven girls. His father was one of the early settlers and was associated with the enterprises of the county up to his death, which occurred in a few years after his coming here. Mr. P. owns 140 acres of land in

a high state of cultivation, well improved, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Republican in politics, and has held several local offices in the township.

PFANSCHMIDT HERMAN C., farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Quincy, was born in Prussia, March 8, 1825; came to this county in 1835, and settled in Quincy. Was married to Miss Charlotte Welse, Dec. 10, 1847; she was born in Prussia, March 19, 1826. They have six children: Edward, William, Paulina, George, Amanda, and Laura. He owns 320 acres of land, improved, well stocked with fruit. He has been and is to day one of the most enterprising citizens of the county, and has been identified with a great many of the enterprises that have been so conducive to its prosperity. He is Republican in politics, and attends the Methodist church.

Pfan John L. Sr., farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Quincy.

Phelps Chas. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Quincy.

PHELPS GEO. RODNEY, fruit grower; Sec. 14; P. O. Quincy; was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in 1824; came to this county in 1834, has held various local offices in the county. He was married to Miss Mary Amanda Peabody, who died in 1858. They had four children: Emma, Charles, Annie and Wallace. He afterward married Miss Emma C. Ellis, his present wife. They have two children: Lottie H., and Pearley Myrtle. He has forty seven acres of land, worth about \$200 per acre, and in a high state of cultivation. Their home is known throughout the county as "Fair Glen." He is Republican in politics, and a member of the society of Progressionists.

Potter Frank, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Eubanks.

Potter Fawton, farmer; sec. 15; H. O. Eubanks.

POTTER MRS. MARY, farmer. Sec. 15; P. O. Eubanks; was born in Brown county, Ind., in 1818; came to this county with her parents in 1830; was married to John Potter in 1828. He was born near Wheeling, Penn., April 22, 1810, and was identified with the enterprises and industries of the county up to his death which occurred in Sept. 1871. They have five children: three boys, and two girls. Mrs. P. still resides on the homestead which contains eighty-four acres, improved, in a high state of cultiva-

tion. She is a member of the Christian church.

POWELL GEORGE W., farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Fowler; was born in Kent county, Delaware, May 24, 1811, and came to this county, November, 1833; was married to Miss Mary Ann Beatty in November, 1836. She was born in Ireland. They have six children, four boys and two girls. She died in January, 1854. He has held local offices at different times in the township. He owns 100 acres of land, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He took a firm stand in the Democratic ranks of politics in early life, and is still to be found there. He is one of the early and enterprising citizens who have been so conducive to the county's prosperity.

POWELL JOHN, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Quincy; was born June 13, 1802, in Kent county, Delaware; emigrated to this county in the fall of 1832; was married to Miss Mary Lewis, June 3, 1827. She was born in Kent county, Delaware, March 10, 1809. They have had fifteen children, five of whom are dead. He has always led a retired life, and not courted any political notoriety. He has labored hard to make the county prosperous; owns a valuable farm of 300 acres, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation; stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Republican in politics, and a member of the Christian church.

POWELL WM. C., farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Eubanks; was born in Kent county, Delaware, Oct. 20, 1798, and came to this county Oct. 5, 1830; has been a resident ever since; was married to Miss Elizabeth Williams, Aug. 24, 1828. She was born in Franklin county, Ky., Dec. 25, 1804. They have six children: Drusilla, Johannah, George W., Charles K., Mary, and Hattie. He has been identified with the industries and enterprises that have been so conducive to the country's prosperity. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Society. He owns 940 acres of land, about one-half of which is in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, abundantly stocked with fruit, and is known as "Pleasant View." He is Democratic in politics.

Prentiss H. P., farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Eubanks.

PUTNAM RUFUS WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Quincy; was born on the farm he now lives on, in 1833. His father came to this county in 1818 or 1819, when it was little more than a wilderness, and purchased the farm on which his son R. W. now resides. Mr. P. was married to Miss Melissa Simmons in 1855. She was also born in this county. They have six children: William H., Emma L., Minnie, Fanny, Annie, and Edith. He has held various local offices in the county: has 250 acres of land. Republican in politics, and a member of Presbyterian church.

R

REDMOND JAMES, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Quincy; was born in Quincy, Feb. 2, 1839. His father came to this county in an early day. He was married to Charlotte E. Gay, of Quincy, June 16, 1878. He owns eighty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and very valuable. Democratic in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Richey Thos., P. O. Quincy.

Rossman B. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Quincy.

Rothman Casper, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Quincy.

Xubolk H., farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Quilacy.

Ruthoff S., farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Quincy.

S

Salmon Ella, block 8; P. O. Quincy.

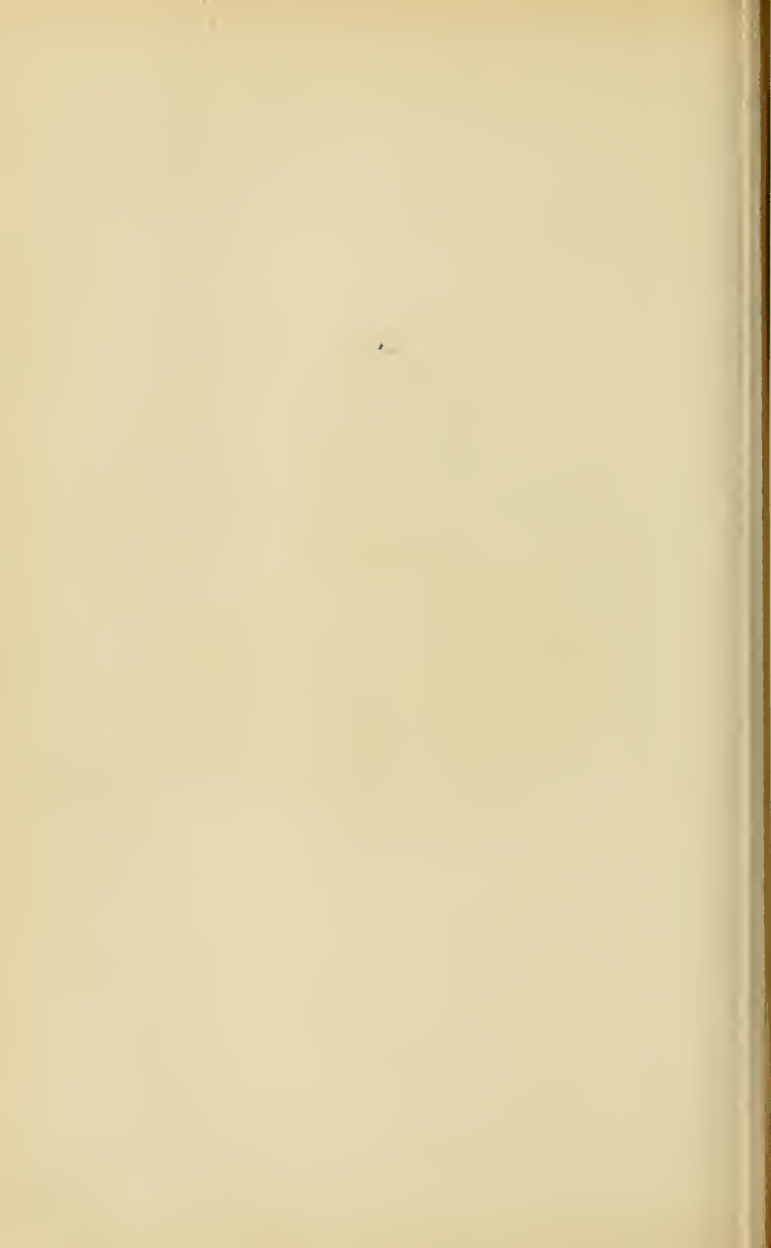
SAVAGE CHARLES ALEXANDER was born in Bangor, Me., Oct. 26, 1814, and is the third son of Alexander and Priscilla (Thomas) Savage.

Fitted in the schools of his native city, he entered Bowdoin College in the fall of 1833, and graduated in regular course in 1837. In the same class with John A. Andrew, the War Governor of Massachusetts; the Rev. Doctors Field and Fiske, and other men of mark. After studying law in the office of William Abbott, Esq., of Bangor, he was admitted to the Penobscot bar in 1839, and in the same year he came to the West, settled at Quincy, and entered on the practice of his profession.

In 1840 he received the appointment of Illinois agent of the Munn Land Company, located in New York, in which capacity, together with the prosecution of a general



Chas A Savage
3



land agency, he has been actively engaged up to a recent date.

The old State Bank of Illinois had closed up its business, and there was no institution north of St. Louis, on the river, furnishing banking facilities, when, in 1848, Mr. Savage, in company with Messrs. Newton, Flagg and I. O. Woodruff, established a banking house at Quincy, and many years prosecuted that business with great vigor.

Having formed a wide acquaintance with the country, its leading men and its business interests, he quickly appreciated the grand capabilities of the Mississippi valley yet to be developed, and the agency railroads were to have in the work, and threw himself with rare energy and public spirit into this department. He was directly connected with the origin and actual construction of all, or nearly all, the railroads and railroad bridges that have so largely aided the growth and prosperity of Quincy. He was one of the original movers in building the Quincy & Toledo, the Quincy & Palmyra, and the Quincy & Chicago railroads, having been for several years President of the first, Director of the second, and Treasurer of the third of these corporations.

Mr. Savage was the leading power in the organization of the Meredosia Bridge Company, to form a pathway for railroad trains across the Illinois river, and was President of that company. With other prominent citizens he took the initiatory steps in organizing the Illinois and Missouri Railroad Bridge Companies. Of these he was one of the first directors, and, after their consolidation, he was Secretary of the united company till the completion of the grand structure which spans the Mississippi river at Quincy. This was the first iron bridge ever thrown across that river, and on the question of chartering the company to build it there was a spirited conflict in the Legislatures at Springfield and Jefferson City, and in the Congress at Washington, between the steamboat and the railroad interests involved. The charters were drafted by Mr. Savage, and the cause of the bridge was ably managed by him at the State capitals, and by Governor Wood at Washington.

In addition to such enterprises, which in their success have become monuments of his sagacity and energy, he has since filled the

position of Secretary of the Quincy & Warsaw Railroad; has been President of the Quincy, Alton & St. Louis Railway Company; has acted as Director of the Toledo, Wabash & Western; and from its first incorporation down to 1873 he was President of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railway. In all these positions Mr. Savage has acted with uniform integrity and intelligence, and with an overruling public spirit universally admired wherever exhibited among men.

In politics Mr. Savage was a member of the old Whig party, and when that disappeared he joined the rising ranks of the Republican organization, to which he has adhered, without faltering, to the present.

In the civil war he was one of the most prompt and zealous in support of the institutions and authority of the Republic. At its outbreak he happened to be General Manager of the Quincy & Toledo Railroad on behalf of its bondholders; and it is interesting to hear him tell of Grant's first command—the 21st Regt. Ill. Inf., after having been marched from Springfield afoot—how he took the Colonel and his men from Naples to Quincy by rail, and, with many another, ran over the city to hunt up guns to supply them with arms, that they might drop down into Palmyra, Mo., and suddenly squelch the spirit of rebellion rapidly rising there; or, to hear him describe how six companies were dispatched from Quincy by steamboat, under sealed orders from Governor Yates to drop down to Hannibal and stop the casting of rebel cannon in the foundries there; and how the rebel flags, flying from numerous houses, disappeared as, with drum and fife, the column marched through the streets and took position on a height commanding the city; or how he got possession, at Rushville, of brass twelve-pounders, owned by the Government and wanted for its defense, but held, forsooth, by beautiful patriots to fire salutes withal; and now at midnight, by horse, they were drawn through the sleeping town, rushed by rail over to Springfield, and thence, without delay, dispatched to Cairo, to be the first mounted ordnance in defense of that important and imperiled point. The railroads of Illinois did noble service for the old flag, in the hot haste of that unanticipated war.

Absorbed as Mr. Savage has always been in special lines of effort, he has yet found time to act—and has been second to none in zeal—for the moral and social advancement of Quincy. Long a member of the First Presbyterian Church (to quote from a history of Quincy), "he is a Christian gentleman of the noblest type. He has munificently aided the charitable, educational and religious institutions of our city, and has at all times been the friend of science and art. Of affable address, of rare judgment, and a sagacious observer, he wields a large influence with the leading men of Quincy, and is admired and esteemed by all who know him." This testimony is true.

Mr. Savage was first married Oct. 2, 1842, to Miss Elvey Wells, daughter of Levy Wells, Esq. She died July 19, 1873. He was again married, Dec. 29, 1875, to Mrs. Olivia T. Murphy, *nee* Thomas, daughter of William Thomas, M. D., late of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Such is a brief outline of the life history of one whose life has been marked by that enterprise and devotion to principle which must inevitably lead to honorable success.

Schafer Henry, farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Quincy.

SCHILL FRANK X., proprietor of Bluff Brewery; Sec. 23; P. O. Quincy; born in Baden, Germany, in 1841; came to the United States in 1862; located in Quincy; married Theresa Binkeet in 1865. She was born in Quincy in 1845. They have three children: Frank, Kate and Bertha. He has been in the brewing business since 1841. He purchased the Bluff Brewery, which he is now running, from Mr. Ruff, in January, 1874. He manufactures a first-class article of beer, and can be found always at home by his customers.

Schoffler A. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.

Schrader Henry, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Quincy.

Schroeder G. H. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Fowler.

SCHUCHMAN JOHN P., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Quincy; was born in Melrose township, this county, Nov. 13, 1847; was married May 16, 1876, to Miss Carrie Hendriker, who was born in Cass county, this State. They have one child: Edwin, born July 23, 1877. He has fifty-five acres of land, worth about \$125 per acre. Is Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Schutloff Anton, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.
Schulte George, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Quincy.
Schwarz Joseph, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Quincy.
Shonahan Wm. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Quincy.

SHARP JOHN, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Quincy; was born in Yorkshire, Eng., Oct. 8, 1800, and emigrated to the United States in 1819, and settled in Baltimore, Md.; in February, 1825, moved to New York and engaged in livery business, at which he continued until May, 1837, when he was married to Margaret Frazer, and moved to this county. She was born in New York. They have two children: Emma and Robert C. Mr. S. has been identified with nearly all of the enterprises that have done so much for the prosperity of the county. He owns 180 acres of land, under good cultivation, well improved, stocked with fruit, and valuable. He is Republican in politics.

Sherman G. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

SIGSBEE BALTIMORE, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Quincy; was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1826; came to this county in 1859; was married twice. His first wife was Miss Palmyra Jackson, to whom he was married in 1848. They had two children. After her death he married his second and present wife, who was Miss Sarah Rogers, of New York.

He has been County Supervisor for three years, and has held various local offices in the township. He has about fifty acres of land, well stocked with the different varieties of fruit, and consequently very valuable. Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

SIMMONS FRANCIS M., farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Quincy; was born in Morgan county, Ill., in 1832, and moved to this county with his parents in 1833; was married to Miss Mary A. Campbell in 1861. She was born in this county. They have four children, two boys and two girls. His wife's father, Clayburn Campbell, was about the earliest settler in this county, having come while the Indians were still here, and her cousin, Jackson Campbell, was the first child born in Adams county. His father, Enos Simmons, came to Morgan county, from Bullett county, Ky., and from that to this county in 1833, when it was in its infancy. Mr. F. M. Simmons has 118 acres of land, well improved, stocked with fruit,

and very valuable. Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist church.

SIMMONS THOMAS S., farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Quincy; was born in Kentucky, Jan. 23, 1825; moved to this county in an early day; was married to Miss V. Fansher, Aug. 5, 1860, in Owasco, Mo. She was born in Tennessee. They had one son, who died in 1864. He owns forty-three acres of land, well improved, in a good state of cultivation; very valuable. Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SINGLETON GEN. JAS. W. The subject of this sketch at present resides at his beautiful home, near the city of Quincy, known as "Boscobel Stock Farm;" Sec. 32; P. O. Quincy, and gives his attention exclusively to the rearing of fine stock. He is a native of Virginia, and was born at Paxton, the country residence of his father, in Frederick county, Va., Nov. 23, 1811, and received his education at the Winchester, Va., Academy. He took up his residence at Mt. Sterling, Schuyler county, (now Brown county) in 1834; was admitted to the bar in 1838; represented Brown county several times in the Legislature, and also in the convention that formed the Constitution of 1847. He was elected Brigadier-General of the 4th Brigade, 5th Division, Ill. Militia, in 1844, and was commissioned by Gov. Thomas Ford. He acted a conspicuous part in the so-called Mormon difficulties of the times; was elected to the Legislature from Brown and Adams counties in 1850, and again in 1852. He removed from Brown county to the city of Quincy in the spring of 1854, and practiced law until 1860, when he was elected to the Legislature from the county of Adams; and in 1861 a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of that year. In 1862, he was appointed by Gov. Yates, under authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State, one of a commission to visit, and confer with, the British and Canadian authorities on the subject of establishing a continuous water communication between the two countries. In 1868, he was nominated by the Democratic convention at Monmouth, for Congress, and ran against Mr. John B. Hawley, the Republican candidate, and present Assistant Treasurer of the United States. The district at

the time being very overwhelmingly Republican, he was of course defeated, but received the largest vote ever given to a Democratic candidate in the district before or since, but lost the election by a greatly reduced and small majority. In 1878, he was again nominated by the Democrats for Congress, being supported by all parties. He carried the city of Quincy by the unprecedented majority of 1,732 out of 3,000 votes, receiving large majorities in every county in the district; was of course elected, and is now the Representative in Congress of the Eleventh District. It is a peculiarity of Gen. Singleton's life, worthy of remark, that he has never permitted political differences to interrupt his social intercourse and enjoyment. Although an active, political opponent of President Lincoln and Gov. Yates, and at the same time opposed to the war, he was the warm and respected personal friend of both, and retains many valuable testimonials of their confidence and esteem.

Sinnock Eliza, sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.

Sinnock Thos. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.

Smallshoff John, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Quincy.

Smith H. B. farmer; block 10; P. O. Quincy.

Smith James, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Fowler.

Smith John, P. O. Quincy.

SMITH PETER, civil engineer; Sec. 32; P. O. Quincy; was born Feb. 24, 1816, in the County Meath, Ireland; studied civil engineering in that country, and emigrated to the United States, Feb. 19, 1848; was engaged a few days after his arrival in New York as civil engineer on what was then the Morgan & Sangamon, now part of the T., W. & W. R. R., one of the first built in the State. After quitting that road his next engagement was on the construction of what was then known as the Northern Cross, now the C., B. & Q. R. R., and there remained until its completion in 1856, immediately after which time he took charge of the Quincy & Palmyra, now part of the Hannibal & St. Joe R. R. In 1861, he was elected County Surveyor, and occupied that position until 1869, from which time, until 1873, he was principal assistant engineer in the construction of the Q., M. & P. R. R. From 1873 until 1876, he had principal charge of the engineer department of the Hannibal & St. Joe R. R., after which date, and up to the present, he has led

a retired life at his beautiful suburban villa adjoining the city of Quincy, devoting his time to his splendid vegetable garden, his fruits, and flowers, of which he has an abundance. He was married to Miss Celia R. Blake, of the County Galway, Ireland. They have had but one child, a daughter, who died after attaining her 15th year. Democrat, and a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Spoooner L. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Quincy.

Streater Daniel, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.

STERNE JOHN WALLER, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Quincy; was born in Stafford county, Va., April 11, 1792, and came to this county in 1829. He served in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, in Col. Richard M. Johnson's regiment of mounted volunteers. When Mr. Sterne came to this county he settled in Quincy, which was then in a deplorable condition on account of sickness, there being about 500 citizens, two-thirds of whom were sick, in what is now a city of 45,000 inhabitants; held the office of County Treasurer in 1830, but his aspirations have not been toward office-holding; was married to Miss Elizabeth Duncan, of Pendleton county, Ky., in 1824. She was born Jan. 25, 1801. They have one child, Wm. C. W., born Dec. 3, 1824; has 345 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and very valuable. Republican in politics; has always been an old line Whig up to the birth of the Republican party, which he joined. Is Universalist in belief.

STERNE WILLIAM CHAS. WILLIS, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Quincy; was born in Pendleton county, Ky., Dec. 3, 1824; came to this county, with his father, whose biography appears in this work, in 1829; was married to Miss Elizabeth Penrose, March 13, 1851. They have three children: John Francis W., Susie E., and Charles Thomas. His wife died July 2, 1868, after which he married his second and present wife, Miss Sarah F. Benson, Feb. 26, 1872. They have one child, Anna Gertrude. He owns a valuable farm of 345 acres, which is splendidly improved. Is Republican in politics. They are members of the Presbyterian church.

STREETER THOMAS J., farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Quincy; was born in 1848, on the place he now resides on. His father came from New York in an early day, and has been associated with the enterprises of Quincy and Adams county during their growth from infancy; was a member of the Old Settlers' Society up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1864. Mr. Streeter owns eighteen acres of the old homestead, worth about \$240 per acre, on which is a valuable nursery of young fruit-trees. He is one of a family of nine children, all living. He attends the Baptist church.

STEWART HON. JOSEPH HOWARD, farmer and fruit grower; Sec. 25; P. O. Quincy; was born in Washington county, Me., Nov. 22, 1833; came to this county in 1836; was married in Payson to Miss Elizabeth Hyman, Nov. 29, 1854. She was born in crossing the Atlantic, as her parents were emigrating from Germany to this country. Mr. Stewart is one of a family of ten sons and four daughters, all of whom are now living, with the exception of one daughter, who, at her decease, left a family of five children. Hers has been the only death, with the exception of Mr. Stewart's father, that has occurred in the family. On Thanksgiving day of 1877 the family had a re-union, at which five generations of the family were represented. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have five children: Anna B., born Sept. 23, 1856; Clara M., May 17, 1860; Cora E., Nov. 24, 1867; William H., Dec. 13, 1869; Junie C., June 17, 1876. Mr. Stewart has about 700 acres of land, all of which is very valuable. He has been a member of the Legislature of this State.

STROTHOFF BERNARD, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Quincy; was born in Prussia, Oct. 6, 1824; was married to Miss Catharine Roth, Dec. 14, 1855; came to this county in 1848, and in 1851, he went to California, and remained four years, after which he returned, and purchased the farm he now lives on. He has eight children, four boys and four girls. He owns 550 acres of land, one-half of which is cultivated, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He has one of the finest houses in the county.

outside the city. Democratic in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church.

SUMMERS RICHARD, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Quincy; was born in Harrison county, Ky., May 12, 1818; came to this county May, 1835, and settled in Melrose township; married Miss Louisa Triplett, of Pike county, Mo. They have eight children, three boys and five girls. He purchased and settled on the place he now occupies, in March, 1856. He has held various local offices in the township. He owns 330 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, well stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is a Republican, and attends the Methodist church

T

Taylor Anthony, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Quincy.
Tempe Joseph, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Quincy.
Terwische Henry, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Quincy.
Tucker H., farmer; block 8; P. O. Quincy.
Tully Patrick, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Fowler.

TURNER JOHN T. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Quincy; was born in Androscoggin county, Maine, in 1820, and came to this county in 1834; was married to Miss Harriet Barnes in 1842. She was born in Connecticut. They have five children, two boys and three girls. He has held numerous local offices in the county. He has been Supervisor twelve or fourteen years. He has 174 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, well stocked with fruit, and very valuable, on which he has lived since 1835. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist church.

Turner S. B. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Quincy.
Tyson Z. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

U

Upshulte B. H., farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Quincy.
Upshulte Geo., farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Quincy.

V

VANDERWAAL PETER, fruit grower; Sec. 30; P. O. Quincy; was born in Holland, in 1835; came to this country in 1867, and to this county in 1870; was married to Miss Eureka Vanderheyden in 1872. She was also born in Holland. He has been engaged in growing fruit and vegetables ever since he came to this country,

and has the reputation of producing as fine varieties as come to the Quincy markets. He has been very successful in his business. He is Independent in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

VONDERHEIDE JOHN B. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Quincy; was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 6, 1819; was educated in the schools of his native country, and also of this county. In 1837 he emigrated to this country, and settled in Virginia, where he lived till 1839, and then removed to this county. On the 19th of August, 1845, he was married to Miss Mary Anna Giese. She was born in Hanover, also; and came to this country the same year as her husband. They have had twelve children, eight of whom are still living; three sons and five daughters. He owns about seventy acres of land, besides considerable property in Quincy. The home place contains forty-four and one-half acres, which for location, fertility of soil, and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the township. He was, in former years, an old line Whig, but is now politically, Independent, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He was, in years gone by, Street Commissioner in Quincy, and is one of the old energetic and industrious citizens who have been so conducive to the county's present prosperous condition.

Voorhees J. L. blacksmith; sec. 21; P. O. Quincy.

W

Wagner P. H. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Quincy.
Watson Lewis, block 10; P. O. Quincy.
Weaver A. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.
Wenning B. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Quincy.
Wermker C. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Quincy.

WILLER CLEMENS, gardener; Sec. 31; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, June 22, 1822; received his early education in the schools of his native country, and in 1849 emigrated to the United States, and settled in St. Louis, Mo., where he lived some six or seven years. In November, 1857, he was married to Miss Annie Upshulty. She was born in Germany. They have eight children, six sons and two daughters. He owns forty acres of land near the city of Quincy, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare with any in the township. He is a Democrat; and

a member of the Roman Catholic church, and one of the most energetic and industrious sons of the township.

Williams Mrs. A. P. O. Quincy.

Williams, L. W. farmer; block 8; P. O. Quincy

Williams Richard, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Quincy.

Wilper E. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Quincy.

Wilson Lucy W. Sec. 1; P. O. Fowler.

Wilson P. T. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Fowler.

Windkamp A. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Quincy.

Wood Charles, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Quincy.

Wood C. H. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Quincy.

Woolen J. A. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Fowler

Wurtz M. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Quincy

CLAYTON TOWNSHIP.

A

Allen G. W. plasterer; P. O. Clayton.

Ambler Robert, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Clayton.

ANDERSON JAMES W., division carpenter of the Wabash Railway; residence, Clayton; son of Josiah Band Francis Anderson; was born in Brown county, Ill., Jan. 27, 1832; worked at blacksmithing a number of years in early life; came to Clayton in 1854, where he continued the business for ten years. Enlisted in Co. B, 50th Regt. Ill. Inf., in August, 1861; went as Orderly Sergeant; was promoted to 2d Lieutenant, June, 1862; was Aid-de-Camp on Gen. Vandivee's staff; was mustered out Jan. 27, 1865. After leaving the service, engaged in the drug business in Clayton for twelve years, then handled sewing machines for a time, and finally entered the employ of the Wabash Railway Company, May, 1878. He was first married to Elizabeth Davis, of Virginia, March 21, 1852. She died in December, 1864, leaving five children; four are living: Amanda, Sept. 6, 1855; Elmore D., Dec. 17, 1857; Lillie L., Dec. 29, 1859; Edgar, May 22, 1862; oldest child died July 31, 1854. Married again Sept. 26, 1865, to Annie Wheatley, of Kentucky. She has one child, Robert L., born Jan. 19, 1866. Mr. Anderson is a member of the I. O. O. F. Encampment; owns a house and two lots in Clayton.

Angelo W. T. student; P. O. Clayton.

B

Babb Monroe, laborer; P. O. Clayton.

BALL ELI BRADLEY, book-keeper; residence Clayton; is the son of Nathan and Mary (Buell) Ball; the father

was born in Massachusetts, the mother in Vermont. The subject of this sketch was born in Greece, Monroe county, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1842; came to Illinois and settled in Montgomery, Kane county, in 1867; thence to Clayton, Adams county, in 1868. He has been in the employ of the Wabash Railway for ten years, six years as carpenter, four years as clerk of the roadmaster's department. He was married in June, 1863, to Emily Simmons, who was born in New York. She died in September, 1875, leaving one child, John E., born Dec. 29, 1866. His second marriage took place in October, 1876, to Aurie Jones, a native of Delaware county, Ohio. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Orders, Knight Templar. Owns a house and lot in Clayton.

Baker S. J. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Clayton.

Bakerbower J. M. harness maker; P. O. Clayton.

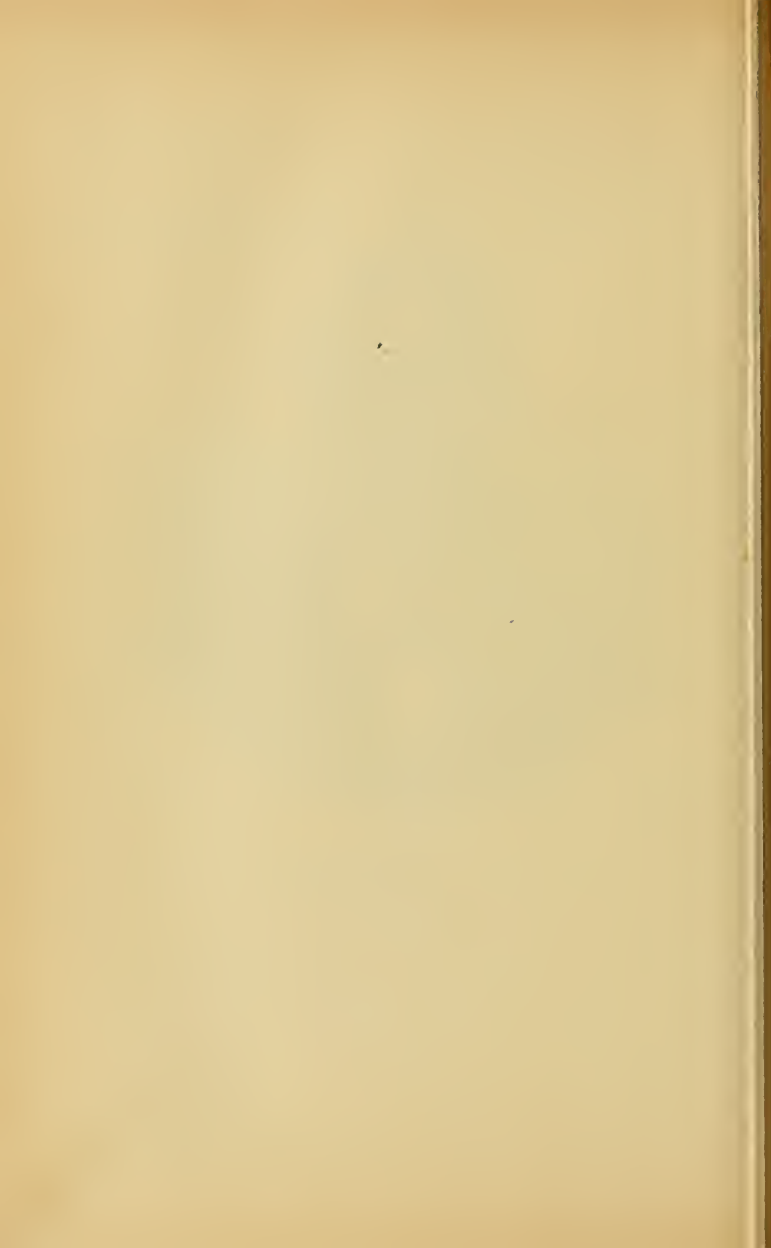
BALLOW HON. CHARLES.

Justice of the Peace, Clayton; was born in Williamson county, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1818. He is the son of William H. and Priscilla (Manier) Ballow; the former born in Virginia, Oct., 10, 1783, the latter in Kentucky, March 4, 1788. He came with his parents to Morgan county, Ill., in 1827, and to Adams county, in November, 1837. He married Araminta P. Berry, Oct. 3, 1848, who died Jan. 13, 1870, leaving two children: Charles B. and Martha Jane. Mr. Ballow was elected Justice of the Peace in 1850, and has held the office most of the time since. He was elected a member of the House in the General Assembly of Illinois, for the year 1873 and 1874; served as postmaster in Clayton, from 1855 to 1860. He has been an elder in the Presbyterian church for many years. Politics, Democratic.



J. G. Black

CLAYTON



Bartholomew E. L. general agent; P. O. Clayton.
 Bartlett Henry, grocer; P. O. Clayton.
 Bartlett Laura, P. O. Clayton.

BECKETT JAMES A., farmer;

Sec. 17; P. O. Keokuk Junction; is the son of Robert A. and Mary Beckett, now living in Clayton township. He was born at the homestead in Adams county, April 24, 1840; enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Co. G, 78th Regt. Ill. Inf.; participated in a number of hard-fought battles; was slightly wounded at Kennesaw Mountain; accompanied Gen. Sherman in the march to the sea; was mustered out June 7, 1865. He was married Jan. 29, 1861, to Mary E. Black; born in Adams county, Aug. 27, 1841. Five children: Lizzie L., Hattie L., Harry E., Della Fredonia and Ureth Lovenia. Member of the Masonic Order, and of the M. E. church; wife, member of the Presbyterian church. He is 1st Lieutenant of the Keokuk Junction Guards. Owns 200 acres of improved land, and fifty acres of timber, worth \$40 per acre.

BECKETT ROBERT A., farmer;

Sec. 18; P. O. Camp Point; was born in Clark Co. Ind., Jan. 18, 1818; parents were William and Jane Beckett, of Penn. They removed to Kentucky about 1792, and to Indiana in 1802. Mr. B. came to Illinois and settled in Adams Co. in 1835; came to where he now lives forty-one years ago. There were only five houses between there and Quincy, a distance of twenty-five miles; wild deer could be counted by the score from his door; wolves roamed about the premises carrying off fowls and young animals at will. Married Mary Downing, Feb., 27, 1834. She was born in Virginia, March 13, 1813. Twelve children, eight living: Joseph, born Dec. 2, 1834; William, May 2, 1836; Sarah J., Jan. 10, 1838; Harriet, Jan. 24, 1839; James A., (killed at Jonesbrough); John S. and Reason D. (twins); Nancy A., Ann M., Robert A., and Cornelius L. William died from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Chickamauga; was shot through the arm and body, the ball passing clear through him, after which he walked six miles and lay twenty-four hours without attention. Robert A., Jr., born July 19, 1849, attended the high schools at Camp Point and Quincy; has taught school for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Beckett's family, save one, are members of the M. E. church. Own 200 acres of land in

Clayton and 100 in Camp Point, mostly improved, worth \$40 per acre.

Behrens H. F. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Behrens U. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Benhoff P. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Clayton.
 Bennett Robert, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Clayton.

BENNETT Z. F., farmer; Sec. 26;

P. O. Clayton; was born in Adams Co., Ill., Dec. 16, 1835. He is the son of Otha H. and Nancy (Ferguson) Bennett, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Indiana. Mr. B. was reared on a farm, and has led a farmers life. He enlisted in the war as a member of Co. I, 119th Ill. Inf., in August 1862; was promoted to Sergeant in October, 1862; was discharged in August 1865; married Nov. 30, 1865, to Sarah J. Marrett, who was born in Adams Co., Jan. 24, 1846. They have one child: Lillian Fredonia, born Oct. 20, 1867. Mr. B. is a member of both Masonic and Odd Fellow's Orders. Wife is a member of the Christian church. They own 160 acres of improved land in Clayton township worth \$45 per acre, and twenty acres timber in Concord township.

Bentel Wm. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Black Amy, Clayton.

Black S. N. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Clayton.

BLACK THOMAS G., Physician;

residence, Clayton; was born in Tenn. June 1, 1825. He is the son of William and Mary S. (Vaughn) Black; father was a native of Georgia, mother of Virginia. He came to Illinois with his parents and settled in Morgan county in 1834, and read medicine and graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville; came to Clayton and began practice in the Spring of 1849. In April of that year he married Martha F. Nance, of Linn. They have four children; Mary Ellen (wife of Dr. Robt. Briggs), Martha F., Edwin T., and Joseph N. Dr. Black entered the United States service Sept. 1861, as Captain of Co. C, 3d Mo. Cav.; was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the fall of 1862; had command of the regiment during the remainder of his term of service; was mustered out in the fall of 1864. He was elected to the House of Representatives in the Illinois Legislature, on the Republican ticket, November 1876, and served with distinction; has been actively identified with the politics, and has been one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party in Adams county for a number of years. He has also been zealous

in advancing the social and pecuniary interest of Clayton and vicinity. Is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow's Orders, and Eminent Commander of Delta Commandry. He and wife are members of the Christian church.

BRIGGS ROBERT, Physician; residence, Clayton; is the son of William and Sarah Ann (Brake) Briggs. His father was a native of North Carolina. His mother was born in Kentucky. He was born in Linn Co., Mo., Jan. 23, 1847. He removed with his parents to Brown Co., Ill., in 1848; came to Clayton in 1866 and studied medicine with Dr. T. G. Black. He attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1868 and 1869, at which time he graduated from that institution. After practicing medicine five years he attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital College, N. Y., from which he graduated in the spring of 1875, and resumed practice in Clayton. He married Mary E. Black, Dec. 6, 1870. They have one son: Willie E., born Aug. 9, 1872. He is a member of both Odd Fellow's and Masonic Orders, and also of the Adams County and Illinois State Medical Societies. Politics, Democrat.

Bowman R. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Bradley Benj. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Clayton.

Breeden L. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Clayton.

Brown A. retired merchant; P. O. Clayton.

Burgesser Q. banker; P. O. Clayton.

Bushboun A. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Clayton.

BUSS GERD H., farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Keokuk Junction; is the son of Henry G. and Gertie Buss, of Hanover, Germany. He was born in the same place, Oct. 22, 1830; came to America in the spring of '51, and settled in Clayton township, Adams county, Ill. He was married to Alty Franzen, July 3, 1852. She was born in Germany, Oct. 21, 1828. Eight children: Henry, Harm, Anke, John, Richard, George, Gertie and Martha. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church. He owns 340 acres of well improved land (house cost \$4,800), worth \$60 per acre, and two houses and lots in Keokuk Junction, worth \$1,200. He also has 350 acres in Kansas, on which he sowed 200 acres of wheat this year. He carried on merchandising, together with farming, from 1862 to 1896. He began life without a dollar. Makes a specialty of live cattle and hogs.

BUSS HENRY J., farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Keokuk Junction; is the son of John G. and Jokke (Eilerts) Buss, of Hanover, Germany, where the subject of this sketch was born, Dec. 15, 1847. He came with his parents to America in 1848, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He was married to Foolke Laathoff, March 29, 1869. She was born in Germany, Aug. 8, 1848. Four children: John, born Feb. 2, 1870; Hannah, born Sept. 9, '72; Catharine, born Aug. 16, '74; and Fanny, born Aug. 28, '76. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church. He owns ninety acres of land in Clayton township (eighty improved) worth \$45 per acre.

Buss Ike, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Buss J. J. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Buss R. W. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

C

CAIN PHILIP, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Clayton; is the son of Philip Cain and Ruth (Mead) Cain, now living at Keokuk Junction. His father was born in Ohio. His mother in Maryland. He was born in Adams county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1850, and was brought up on a farm. March 8, 1872, he married Casanda Naylor. She was born in North Carolina. Have three children: Calvin L., born July 25, 1873; George E., born July 11, 1876; and Orpha, born Feb. 8, 1878. He removed to the farm where he now lives in the spring of 1861. He owns sixty acres (forty improved) in Clayton township, worth \$40 per acre.

CAMPBELL JAMES, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Clayton; son of David M. and Jane Campbell, of Kentucky; was born in Muhlenburg county, Ky., June 16, 1826. The family came to Adams county, Ill., in 1830, with all their effects in a cart drawn by a yoke of three-year-old cattle; settled on a farm two miles northwest from Clayton. His father erected the log cabin, 16x16, which was to be the future residence, and served as a hotel five years, in which many of the prominent men of Adams and adjoining counties were entertained by the hospitable Mrs. Campbell. In this house, during four weeks, while her husband was absent in Kentucky, in the fall of 1832, she made money enough to buy forty acres of land. They kept hotel in Clayton for five years.

soon after it was laid out, and then returned to the farm. Mr. C.'s opportunities for procuring an education in those pioneer days were very meager. The first district school he attended was in Brown county, to which he and his brother walked, five miles and back, each day. Married Elizabeth Bradley, Jan. 18, 1849. She was born in Ohio Oct. 26, 1829. Eleven children; ten living: John S., Thomas A., Julia A., Allen D., Barbara E., Henry B., James E., Minnie J., and Charles O. Mr. C.'s father was the second man who settled in Clayton township. He is the oldest settler now living in it. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Both he and wife are members of the M. E. church, of Clayton. Owns 230 acres (220 well improved) in Clayton township, worth \$50 per acre; also 160 acres in Brown county. Mr. C. and brother went across the plains to California in 1850; remained two years; while there he ran the first threshing machine in the San Jose valley, and laid brick on the walls of the first M. E. church erected in the valley.

Camp L. W. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Clayton.

CARLIN WM., farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Camp Point; is the son of Josiah and Elizabeth Carlin, of Maryland. He was born in same State, Oct. 18, 1837. He settled in Adams county, Ill. in 1869. He was married Jan. 20, 1858, to Delilah Slade, of Maryland. Had four children: Elizabeth, John W., Thomas and George. Mrs. Carlin died Feb. 20, 1870. Mr. Carlin was married again Sept. 19, 1871, to Matilda Lyon, born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 20, 1840. They have two children: Harry and William. Mr. and Mrs. Carlin are members of the M. E. church; own ninety acres of land, mostly improved, in Clayton township, worth \$40 per acre.

CARSTENS GARRETT, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Keokuk Junction; was born in Germany, March 30, 1828; came to America and settled in Adams county, Ill., in 1857; removed to where he now resides in 1868. He married Lucy Bauer, of Germany, Oct. 13, 1862. Have seven children: Anna, Minnie, Dick, Herman, John Gotlieb, William Christ and Paul Fredrick; are both members of the Lutheran church. He served in the German army six years, and went through the war with Denmark. He is a Republican;

owns 100 acres of land, eighty acres improved, worth \$30 per acre.

Carstens Wm. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Keokuk Junction. Caughenour H. minister; P. O. Clayton.

Chanaman C. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Clark Hugh, plasterer; P. O. Clayton.

Clark James, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Clayton.

Coe H. P. hardware; P. O. Clayton.

COE JAMES BISSELL, hardware and tinner; residence, Clayton; is the son of Henry P. and Mary Ellen (Bissell) Coe. His grand parents on his father's side were Henry Coe and Sophronia Elmar, of Connecticut, in which State his father was born, Nov. 26, 1817. He came to Ohio in 1837, and from there to Illinois in 1842. He was a traveling salesman for a number of years. He located in Clayton and embarked in the hardware and tin trade, in 1866, in which business he is now engaged. James B. was born in Concord township, Adams county, Ill., June 25, 1853. He was educated in the schools of Clayton; is a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge 147, Chapter 104, and Delta Commandery 53. He is also 1st Sergeant of the Clayton Guards; is at present in business with his father.

COLEGATE OLIVER W., teacher; residence, Clayton; is the son of Richard and Elizabeth Colegate; both born in Pennsylvania. He was born in same State, April 3, 1851. He was educated at Juniatta Collegiate Institute, and chose the profession of teaching, in which he has been engaged for nine years; came to Clayton, Adams county, Ill., in 1872. He was elected principal of the schools in Clayton, in 1876, and filled that position for two years. He has been quite extensively engaged in holding Normal Institutes, in Brown and other counties. He married Emma L. Vanslavoren, Aug. 28, 1877, who was born Aug. 9, 1859, in Iowa. They have an infant son: Benjamin Vanslavoren, born June 15, 1878. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian church.

Connor C. C. wagon maker; P. O. Clayton.

Connor Chas. wood worker; P. O. Clayton.

Courtney Wm. farmer; P. O. Clayton.

Cowan J. D. laborer; P. O. Clayton.

COX GEO. W., Physician; residence, Clayton; is the son of Charles and Rachel (Craig) Cox. His father was a native of Kentucky. His mother of Scott county, Ind. He was born in Morgan county, Ill., July 4,

1842; removed with his parents to Hancock county in 1850; was educated at Keokuk, Ia.; read medicine with Dr. D. L. McGugen of that place, and attended lectures at the Iowa State University of Medicine—now College of Physicians and Surgeons—graduated in 1865. He began practice at Liberty, Adams county, Ill., the same year; came to Clayton, in 1867. He married Mary V. Hessey, June 17, 1868, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 7, 1845. They have one child, Charles Hessey, born March 28, 1870. Dr. Cox is a member of the Masonic Order and of the A. O. U. W. Is medical examiner of the Masonic Relief Association and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his wife are both members of the Presbyterian church. Politics, Democrat.

CRAIG HENRY C., farmer and banker; residence, Clayton; born July 2, 1818, in Scott county, Ind. His parents were John and Priscilla (Crafton) Craig, both of Kentucky. He removed with his parents to Adams county, Ill., and settled in Liberty township, in 1829. They had only one neighbor on the east for twenty miles, and three on the west for the same distance. There was but one store in Quincy, kept by a Mr. Anderson, in a log cabin 14x16 feet in size. Mr. Craig has always lived on a farm except the years 1867 and 1868, when he held the office of Sheriff, and resided in Quincy. He has also filled the office of Supervisor and other local offices for many years. He married Virginia Farmer, March 12, 1837. They have had twelve children, five living: Margaret A., Emily S., Lucinda N., Lizzie and Warren F. Mrs. Craig was born in Alabama, Sept. 2, 1819. They removed to Clayton in 1869. Mr. Craig is a member of the Masonic Order. He started in life with no capital but a good head and willing hands, and now owns a joint interest in the Clayton bank and 500 acres of farming lands.

CURRY BENJ. A., farmer and merchant; residence, Clayton; is the son of Thomas and Matilda (Murphy) Curry, both of Kentucky, and now living in Clayton. He was born in the same state, May 8, 1825; came to Illinois and settled in Clayton township, Adams county, in 1837; has always farmed, and has been engaged a number of years in general merchandising, also in the

manufacture of scales for five years, from 1864; was also engaged in the wagon-making business two years. He married Mary Ann Major, Oct. 10, 1850. She was from Ohio. She died in 1864, leaving three children: Malinda A., Dora A. and Mary Ellen. He married for his second wife, Lucy J. Hoskins, March 28, 1865. She was born in Ohio, Jan. 5, 1837. They have three children: Edgar Thomas, Charles Samuel and Carrie Eva. He has held several local offices; was Supervisor of Clayton for two terms; owns 520 acres of improved land in Clayton township, in all, 670 acres in Illinois. He started in life without any capital. He purchased his first piece of land in 1850; made a payment of \$150, \$75 of which he borrowed. He is one of the energetic and enterprising citizens of the township.

CURRY CHRISTOPHER S., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Clayton; son of Thos. and Malinda (Murphy) Curry, of Kentucky, now residents of Clayton. He was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Nov. 9, 1836; came with his parents to Adams county, Ill., in the fall of 1837; married Elizabeth Bennett, May 26, 1859. She was born in Adams county, Oct. 24, 1837. They have ten children, all living: Charley T., born Feb. 20, 1860; Benjamin A., July 25, 1861; William B., Feb. 28, 1863; Luella, June 14, 1864; James S. July 30, 1865; Laura, Nov. 10, 1867; Loran O. Sept. 11, 1869; Ella, Aug. 6, 1871; Bertie, April 11, 1873, and Otha H., Oct. 19, 1875. Mr. Curry is a member of the I. O. O. F.; is serving the third time as Road Commissioner; owns 147 acres of improved land in Clayton township, worth \$50 per acre, and twenty-one acres of timber in Concord township, worth \$15 per acre. Republican.

CURRY HENRY H., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Clayton. He was born in Clayton township, Adams county, Ill., July 8, 1841. He is the son of Thomas and Malinda (Murphy) Curry, natives of Kentucky, and now living in Clayton. He enlisted in the Union army, May 24, 1861, in Co. B, 16th Regt. Ill. Inf.; served three years and was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 11, 1864. Nov. 17, 1864, he married Ella McMurry, who was born in Adams county, April 8, 1845. They have had five children, three living: George E., born Aug. 2, 1865; Clarence H., born March 13, 1870, Pauline,

born Oct. 19, 1873 (died Dec. 29, 1874); Guy L., born Oct. 11, 1875; Granville B., born May 31, 1878 (died July 16, 1878). He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and both are members of the Christian church. They own 100 acres of improved land in Clayton township, of the old homestead (on which the skeleton of the old log house, built by Grandfather Curry in 1837, still stands), and forty acres of timber in Columbus township.

CURRY RICHARD S., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Clayton. He is the son of Thomas and Malinda (Murphy) Curry, natives of Kentucky. He was born in the same state, Jan. 22, 1830. He came with his parents to Illinois, and settled in Clayton township, Adams county, in 1837, where he has since resided. He married Mary V. Booth, Sept. 1, 1853, who was born in Virginia, March 24, 1834; seven children, six living: Susannah J., born May 18, 1854; Anna M., born Jan. 12, 1858 (died Jan. 30, 1875); John M., born Dec. 7, 1861; Sarah E., born Oct. 14, 1863; Harriet M., born March 13, 1866; Lottie B., born Dec. 12, 1867, and Desdemona, born Sept. 3, 1874. Mr. Curry is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of the Christian church. He owns 165 acres of improved land in Clayton township, and twenty acres of timber land in Concord township.

Curry Thos. retired farmer; P. O. Clayton.

CURRY WILLIAM M., farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Camp Point. He is the son of Daniel and Susan (Stafford) Curry, natives of Jefferson county, Ky. He was born in Oldham county of the same state, June 9, 1819; settled in Clayton township, Adams county, Ill., in 1837. April 3, 1844, he married Elizabeth Curl, who was born in Kentucky, Feb. 17, 1824. They have ten children, eight living: Clara A., Susan C., Mildred E. (deceased), Daniel W., John T., Sarah M., Samuel W., Flora E. and Florence (twins), and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Curry are members of the Christian church. He started in life without a dollar; now he owns 500 acres in the home farm lying in Clayton, Camp Point, Columbus, and Concord townships, and eighty acres in another place in Columbus township. Mr. Curry is a great fancier of animals and birds; has a fine deer park in which he has a half-score of those beautiful denizens of the forest, and

until recently has kept some antelopes and buffalos. He has provided houses for birds and squirrels by scores among the trees on his farm, and knowingly will not permit any interference with their rights. His political views are Republican.

D

DAVIS DAVID A., druggist; residence, Clayton. He is the son of Washington J. and Nancy (Chipman) Davis; the father born in Virginia, the mother in North Carolina. He was born in Clayton township, Adams county, Ill., Dec. 24, 1846; farmed all his life until he entered the drug business, in 1874. He married Sarah M. Merett, May 7, 1867. She was born at Naples, Ill., Aug. 3, 1843. They have three children: Jennie C., Clara C., and Nancy Ella. Mr. Davis is a member of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife are both members of the Baptist church. He is Democratic in politics.

Davis J. G. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Clayton.

Davis J. M. miller; P. O. Clayton

Davis J. T. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Clayton.

Davis Nancy, sec. 35; P. O. Clayton.

Dodd H. H. marshall; Clayton.

Dorn T. H. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Dowell Abner, retired merchant; Clayton.

DOWNING AMOS R., merchant; residence, Clayton; is the son of E. C. and Elizabeth Downing; father born in Virginia, mother in Indiana; both are living. Mr. Downing was born in Adams county, Ill., March 15, 1850. He began merchandising in Camp Point in 1873, came to Clayton in 1874, and was engaged in milling business for three years, then re-embarked in mercantile pursuits as a member of the firm of Oliver & Downing. He married Mary M. Oliver, Sept. 9, 1873. They have two children: Clarence O., born Dec. 17, 1874, and Oscar Julian, born Jan. 20, 1877. Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Commandry, and of the A. O. U. W., and the I. O. O. F.; and is 1st Lieut. of the Clayton Guards. He is connected with the M. E. church, and his wife with the Presbyterian church.

E

EMMINGA HARM H., miller; Sec. 6; P. O. Keokuk Junction; is the son of Henry R. and Margret Emminga, of Hano-

ver, Germany. He was born in same place, Dec. 25, 1850. He came with his parents to America and settled in Clayton township in 1851. They were the seventh family who settled in the German neighborhood of Clayton and North East township. His parents were married in 1848. Mr. E. has been engaged in the milling business from his boyhood. His father erected the mill known as the Custom Mill east of Keokuk Junction, propelled by wind power, with two run of stone, in 1854, which supplied a pressing need in the way of breadstuffs to the early settlers in that vicinity. Mr. E. Sr., returned to Germany in 1863, remained nine years, when he came back to America. He and the subject of this sketch erected the Prairie Mills immediately south of Keokuk Junction in 1873. They are propelled by wind power, have three run of stone, and grind from 200 bushels upwards. The immense fans which furnish the power have a capacity of fifty horse power, with a good strong breeze. Mr. E. was married Nov. 5, 1873, to Mary Gemblor, born in Texas, Dec. 14, 1854. Two children: Margret and John Jacob. He and wife are connected with the Lutheran church. He owns the Prairie mills, and forty acres of improved land in Clayton township.

Emm nga H. R. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Edmonston A. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Clayton.

Eyman Mrs. Sarah, sec. 22; P. O. Clayton.

F

FLAGG THOMAS P., farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Clayton; was born in Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1812. He is the son of James Flagg (a captain in the war of 1812) and Sarah Flagg. Mr. Flagg moved to Delaware county, Ohio, in 1851. He came to Clayton township in 1875. He married Sarah Comer for his first wife, who was also a native of Washington county, Ohio; had seven children, four living: George C., David R., Melville C., and Eva E. Mrs. Flagg died Sept. 5, 1864. He married again Aug. 24, 1865, to Caroline J. Jones, born in Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, July 8, 1831. She was first married to Solomon Jones by whom she had two children, Aurie, and Carrie Jones. Mr. Jones was in the United States army at Arlington Heights June 11, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Flagg

have two children, Homer H., and Lucius C. S. Mr. Flagg was for eight years engaged in the ferry business at McConnellsville, Ohio, and was agent for the C. C. C. & I. Ry., twelve years, the rest of his life has been spent in farming; are members of the Presbyterian church; owns 120 acres of land in Clayton township, worth \$50 per acre, thirty-two and a half acres in the corporate limits of Clayton, and a good house and three lots in the town.

Fleming James, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Clayton.

Flashner J. H. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Keokuk Junc.

Flashner W. H. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Keokuk Junc.

FLESSNER HENRY M., farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Keokuk Junction; is the son of Minke and Antil Flessner, of Germany. He was born in that country, March 8, 1816; came to America and settled in Livingston county, Ill., in 1868; removed to Clayton township, Adams county, in 1875. He was first married, in 1840, to Volke Berherend. Eight children: Antye, Gertie, Volke, Minkie, Gerd, Henry, Ventye, and Anna. His wife died in 1865. He married Icke (Gerdes) Buss, Jan. 2, 1875, who had been previously married to John Buss (deceased) in 1858, by whom she had seven children: Gerd, Elsecatrine, Henry, John, Jennie, Weert, and Eilert. Mr. Flessner and wife are members of the Lutheran church. They own eighty acres of improved land, worth \$40 per acre.

Flynn Dennis, barber; P. O. Clayton.

FLYNN JOHN, baggage master at Clayton, for Wabash Ry. Co.; residence, Clayton; is the son of James and Margaret (Sullivan) Flynn, natives of Ireland. They came to America early in life, and were married in Rhode Island, whence they removed to Illinois and settled in Brown county, where the subject of this sketch was born, Nov. 22, 1842. He lived on a farm till 1867; came to Clayton and engaged in the employ of the Wabash Ry. Co. in 1868, as trackman for eight years, since which time he has been baggage master. He was married June 26, 1869, to Anna Crummy, born in Ireland. They have four children: Mary Agnes, John J., Margaret E., and Catharine. Are members of the Catholic church. They own a house and lot in Clayton. His mother died in 1877; father still lives in Brown county.

Foster Johnson, laborer; P. O. Clayton.

G

GARNER CHARLES W., farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Clayton; is the son of Robert R. and Harriett Garner, Indiana. He was born in Clayton township, Adams county, Ill., Oct. 5, 1855; has spent his life on a farm in the same county. Feb. 28, 1878, he married Samantha Summers McFarland. She was born in same county, Jan. 28, 1857. Mr. Garner's father died Sept. 17, 1875. His mother is still living in Clayton township. His wife is a member of the M. E. church. He owns eighty acres of improved land in Clayton township, worth \$35 per acre.

Garner Harriett, sec. 15; P. O. Clayton.

GARNER JOHN M., farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Clayton; was born in Adams county, Ill., March 3, 1844. His parents were Robert R. and Harriet (Downing) Garner, natives of Indiana. He always lived on a farm in Clayton township, except five years, from 1870 to 1875, when he lived in Hancock county. Oct. 18, 1864, he married Ann M. Beckett, who was born in Adams county, May 17, 1844. She died Sept. 25, 1875, leaving three children, two of whom have since died. The living son is Edwin C., born Oct. 11, 1865. Mr. G. is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the M. E. church. He owns a farm of eighty acres in Hancock county, worth \$3,000.

Garner L. N. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Clayton.

Garren C. M. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Clayton.

Garr tt E. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Garrett D. J. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Gay A. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Clayton.

Gibson O. D., minister; P. O. Clayton.

Gilbert Louisa; P. O. Clayton.

GILBIRDS C. H., roadmaster on the Wabash Railway; residence, Clayton; was born in Yates county, N. Y., May 2, 1834. He is the son of John and Sarah (Freelove) Gilbirds; his father was a native of England, his mother of Vermont; both dead. In 1846 he removed to Michigan, where he remained one year; then returned to Monroe county, N. Y., lived there two years; then removed to Toledo, O., thence to Logansport, Ind., thence to Lafayette, Ind., thence to Brown county, Ill., in 1858, and finally settled in Clayton, Adams county, in 1865. He has been engaged in railroading since 1853, on the same road, never missing

a day from duty in twenty-five years. He now has charge of the Wabash road in all its branches, from Springfield, Ill., west; in all 225 miles of main line and sixty-five miles of side track. Through his instrumentality a shop has been established at Clayton for sawing off defective parts of defective rails, and dressing up worn rails, by which many thousand dollars are saved to the Company yearly. He married Minerva J. Stiner, April 9, 1863. They have one child, Lulu, born in August, 1865. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Commandry, and the Knight Templars. He lives in one of the prettiest homes in Adams county, surrounded with birds, flowers and natural curiosities, mineral collections, etc.

GLASS GEORGE H., farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Clayton, (the son of Alfred E. and Lydia M. Glass, of Jefferson county, N. Y.); was born in that county, Dec. 29, 1845; came with his parents to Schuyler county, Ill., in 1861; after having lived three years in Mo., Mr. G. enlisted in Co. B., 7th Mo. Cavalry, in August, 1861; served one year; re-enlisted in the 78th Regt. Ill. Inf., in January, 1864; was transferred in June, 1865, to the Veteran Inf.; was taken prisoner at Independence, Mo., August 11, 1862; was exchanged immediately; was wounded—skull fractured by a piece of shell at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain; was mustered out July 17, 1865. He married Mary A. Veach, of Adams county, Ill., July 1, 1869. She died January 22, 1872, leaving two children, Wiley M. and James A. (dead). He married Rachel F. Billings, March 14, 1876. She was born in Schuyler county, Ill., August 10, 1848; have one son, Fred Irwin, born Jan. 3, 1877. Both members of the First Presbyterian Church, in Clayton; own forty acres of land in Sec. 33, a large portion of which is in orchard.

GRIFFITH SAMUEL, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Keokuk Junction.; is the son of Jefferson and Cordelia (McGruder) Griffith, of Maryland. He was born in the same state, July 4, 1832; came from there to Adams county, in the spring of 1857; settled on the farm where he now lives in the spring of 1865; was married, April 16, 1862, to Mary Jane Wallace, who was born in Adams county, August 22, 1839, died July

2, 1871, leaving two children, Elizabeth, born March 16, 1863, and Oliver, born November 2, 1868; Mr. G. is a member of the M. E. church. He owns 106 acres of land in Clayton township, ninety-five improved, worth \$40 per acre.

Gross Henrietta, music teacher; P. O. Clayton.

H

Haley John, laborer; P. O. Clayton.

Hamilton E. H. carpenter; P. O. Clayton.

Hamilton J. E. merchant; P. O. Clayton.

Harbinson A. produce dealer; P. O. Clayton.

HARBISON JOHN C., conductor on the Wabash Railway; residence, Clayton; was born in Monroe county, Ind., Nov. 8, 1845. He is the son of John C. and Elizabeth W. (Millen) Harbison, natives of North Carolina. Mr. H. came to Adams county, Ill., with his parents in 1855; began railroading in the employ of the F. W. & W., now the Wabash Railway, in 1860; has been a conductor on the same railroad since March 15, 1878. He was married Feb. 17, 1870, to Caroline Hughes, who was born in Adams county, Ill., Feb. 5, 1852. They have two children: Clarence Ellsworth, born April 29, 1872, and John Oscar, born Nov. 20, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. H. are both members of the M. E. church.

HARTMAN EDWARD, lumber merchant; residence, Clayton; was born Dec. 12, 1837, in Hancock county, Ill. He is the son of Peter and Elizabeth (Miller) Hartman, both born in Pennsylvania, but brought up in Ohio. They came to Hancock county, Ill., in 1837, thence to Adams county, in 1839. He spent his early life on a farm, and after he attained his majority, farmed summers and taught school winters, for seven or eight years; thence came to Clayton and engaged in the lumber trade, in the spring of 1869, and now owns the only lumber yard in the place. April 9, 1861, he married Sarah Rice, who was born in New York State, in 1834. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge and Commandery, and is local correspondent for several newspapers. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. church.

HAWES JOSEPH W., agent for T. W. & W. R. R. at Clayton. He is the son of William and Sophia Hawes; both born in Massachusetts; father is living in Provi-

dence, R. I.; mother died in 1854. Was born in Providence, R. I., May 4, 1852. He came West as a book-keeper for a grain-shipping company, and settled at Tolono, Ill., in 1871; remained two years; thence to Decatur one year; then to Clayton in 1876; was educated in Providence, Mass.; was cashier at Decatur. The position he fills, being at the junction of two branches of the Wabash Railway, is an important one.

Hazlett John, merchant; P. O. Clayton.

HAZLETT JAMES, general merchandise and agricultural implements, residence Clayton. His parents were John and Charlotte (Davis) Hazlett, born in County Down, Ireland. Mr. H. was born in same place July 4, 1829. He came to United States in 1849; lived in New York city till 1855, when he came West and settled in Clayton, Adams County, Ill., Nov. 10, 1855. He worked at the mason trade for eight years, then bought and shipped grain for ten years, and finally embarked in general mercantile business in March, 1874. Oct. 10, 1852, he married Elizabeth Rankin, who was born in Ireland in 1830; they have seven children: Martha, Mary Lovena, Elizabeth C., William J., Thomas G., Anna P., and Charles G. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Order, and he and wife are connected with the Presbyterian church; politics, Republican. He came to Clayton with \$13.50; his last invoice was \$35,000.

Hazlett John, butcher; P. O. Clayton.

Henaley Nancy; P. O. Clayton.

Hedenburg Mrs.; P. O. Clayton.

Heinick Carl, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

HENICKA HENRY, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Keokuk Junction. He is the son of Carl and Catharine (Hirk) Henicka, of Germany. He was born in Adams county, Ill., April 19, 1852, and was married Oct. 13, 1873, to Trinka Shem, born in Adams county. They have two children, Carl and Catharine. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Lutheran church. They have lived on the farm of eighty acres, where they now reside, since 1873.

Hermetet P. J., farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Clayton.

Hineon S. B., laborer; P. O. Clayton.

Hoke Craven, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Clayton.

HOKE JOHN A., farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Camp Point; was born in Kentucky,

Nov. 28, 1814. (His parents were Leonard and Barbara Hoke, natives of Pennsylvania.) He settled in Adams county, Ill., in March, 1844. He has always "been a sort of a farmer." Nov. 22, 1840, he married Ennice Welsh, of Kentucky. They have had three children: Mary C., born Aug. 31, 1842 (died Oct. 14, 1869); Robert W., born Nov. 12, 1846; Leonard G., born Aug. 12, 1848; a grand-daughter, living with them (child of Mary C.), who was born May 18, 1869. Mr. H. and wife are both members of the Christian church. They own forty acres in the home place, and 125 in Columbus and Camp Point townships.

HOKE LEONARD G., farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Camp Point; (son of John A. and Ennice Hoke, of Jefferson county, Ky.); was born in Adams county, Ill., Aug. 12, 1848; married Alice B. Funk, Dec. 10, 1874. She was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Dec. 11, 1852. Have three children: Minnie E., born Nov. 14, 1876; Walter A. and Warren H. (twins), born Dec. 10, 1877. The twins were exhibited at the Quincy Fair Exposition in September, 1878, in competition with others from various parts, and drew a prize of \$40 in gold, as the handsomest twin babies. He has spent all his life on a farm. They are members of the Christian church. He owns 150 acres of improved land in Clayton township, valued at \$40 per acre; eighty acres pasture and timber in Concord, worth \$25 per acre, and 100 acres in Columbus township, worth \$20 per acre.

Hopper H. B. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Clayton.

HOUGH DAYTON E., engineer on the Wabash Railway; residence, Clayton; (is the son of Josiah and Laura Hough, natives of Connecticut). He was born near New Haven, in that State, June 18, 1837. He left there July 4, 1859; came west, and settled in Springfield for a short time; then went to Joliet in the employ of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company; thence to Marshall, Mich., and ran on the Michigan Central Railroad for three years. He also ran on the Rockford and Rock Island Road for three years, and has been on the Wabash Road for over three years. He has had charge of an engine since July 4, 1861. He married first in November, 1860, to Aramenta Johnson, of Joliet, Ill. They had two children: Frank, born Oct. 25, 1862;

Gilbert, born Feb. 10, 1868. He married Lelia Ransom, Nov. 30, 1873. She was born in New York State, Dec. 11, 1849. They have two children: Ella B., born April 30, 1875, and Arthur, born Sept. 30, 1877. Mr. H. is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

HOUGH GEORGE R., conductor on the Wabash Railway; residence, Clayton; was born near New Haven, Conn., March 19, 1835. He is the son of Josiah M. and Laura Hough, natives of Connecticut, and both now deceased. Mr. Hough came to Illinois, and settled in Springfield, in 1857. He began railroading as fireman, on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., in 1851; engaged in the employ of the Wabash Railway Company immediately after coming west, and has continued on the same road since. He ran an engine on the road for nearly twenty years; changed off to passenger conductor in March, 1878. He married Georgianna Pringle, March 21, 1858. She was born in Ohio, Jan. 22, 1837. Is a member of the Presbyterian church. They have seven children: Laura E., Sophia M., John E., Charles R., Nettie E., Harry H., and Maggie L. Mr. Hough is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He has run a passenger train for seventeen years, and has never been the means of drawing a drop of blood from a passenger.

HOWARD JOHN WESLEY, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Clayton; is the son of John and Sarah Ann (Warner) Howard, the former born in North Carolina, the latter in Virginia. Mr. Howard was born in Missouri, June 2, 1842; came with his parents, and settled in Hancock county, Ill., in 1849. He came to Adams county in 1866. He enlisted July 14, 1862, in Co. D, 78th Regt. Ill. Inf.; was promoted to Corporal; was wounded in the chin, by a buck-shot, in the battle of Chickamunga; was mustered out at Nashville, May 29, 1865; was married Feb. 15, 1866, to Ann Hartman, who was born in Adams county, Ill., Sept. 18, 1843. They have six children, three living: Joseph L., born Nov. 18, 1867; Peter H., born Oct. 26, 1868, and Edmond, born Nov. 10, 1875. Mr. Howard owns forty-five acres of improved land, in Clayton township, worth \$40 per

acre. He makes a specialty of breeding Poland China hogs.

Howes Oliver, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Clayton.

I

IRWIN S. MILTON, Superintendent Clayton schools; residence, Clayton; was born in Ohio, Feb. 26, 1845. He is the son of Wesley and Mary J. (Boon) Irwin. His father was a native of Ohio, and his mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. Irwin has been engaged in teaching most of the time since 1866. He came to Illinois, and settled in Clayton, March 12, 1867, since which time he has taught eighteen terms in the State. He married Susan Ross, Jan. 12, 1865, who was born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 13, 1848. They have one child, Ora, born June 20, 1873. Mr. Irwin is 2d Lieutenant of the Clayton Guards, known as Co. I, 8th Regt., I. N. G.

J

Jackson B. F. railroader; P. O. Clayton.

Jamison John, teacher; P. O. Clayton.

Jones Wm. retired; P. O. Clayton.

K

Kendrick Wm. laborer, P. O. Clayton.

KERN JACOB R., Constable; residence, Clayton; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Smith) Kern; natives of Pennsylvania; was born in Monongehala county, West Va., March 16, 1828. He came to Quincy, Adams county, Ill., in 1840, and to Clayton, in 1871; has been a farmer all his life, until 1872, since which time he has held the office of Constable in Clayton. Dec. 24, 1850, he married Sarah E. Kirkpatrick, who was born in Sangamon county, Ill., Oct. 10, 1828; came to Adams county when two years old. They have no living children. Mr. Kern is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W. He and his wife are both members of the M. E. church. Politics, Greenback Republican. His mother is still living, 78 years of age.

Kirkpatrick James; sec. 34; P. O. Clayton.

Kirkpatrick Mary, sec. 25; P. O. Clayton.

Kirkpatrick M. B. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Clayton.

KLEIN CARL, cooper; residence Clayton; is the son of John and Martha Klein, both born in Germany. He was born

in same county, Jan. 12, 1837. He came to America in 1857 via New Orleans to Quincy; settled in Pike county, Ill., for three years; thence to Iowa, one year; thence to Hancock county, Ill., one year; thence to Quincy till 1869, when he came to Clayton. He learned the cooper's trade in Germany, and has always followed it. April 23, 1861, he married Caroline Greiser, born in Baltimore, Md., June 14, 1836. They have six children: Charlie, Harry C., Louisa, Leonard L., Elmar E., and an infant son. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the A. O. U. W. Owns forty acres of land in Ellington township, and lot, house and shop in Clayton, in which he employs five men.

Kollman H. L. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

L

Lackey A. M. merchant; P. O. Clayton.

Lackey Mrs. R. E., P. O. Clayton.

LACKEY THOMAS, retired farmer, Clayton. He is the son of John and Susan Lackey, of Washington county, Pa., and was born in that county, Oct. 22, 1800. He came with his parents to Ross county, Ohio, when eight years of age; and from there to Morgan county, Ill., in 1823. After living there ten years, they removed to Brown county; thence to Clayton, Adams county, in 1874. Mr. Lackey has been a farmer all his life. April 18, 1822, he married Elizabeth Meritt, who was born May 11, 1801. They have three living children: Abel M. (in Clayton); William R. (in Kansas); and Mary Ellen Hayes (in Nebraska). They had eleven children in all. His wife died Aug. 28, 1871. Mr. Lackey is a member of the Presbyterian church. Politics, Republican.

Lepar Jesse, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Leeper Jesse, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Clayton.

LESAGE COL. JOHN B., proprietor Adams House, Clayton; was born near Montreal, Canada, Dec. 29, 1824; and is the son of John B. and Margret E. (Prudon); Le Sage, of Canada East. He came to the United States in 1839, and to Quincy, Adams county, Ill., in 1849. He enlisted as a Regular in the United States army in 1811, and after serving five years, re-enlisted, and went through the war with

Mexico, during which he received several slight wounds. He settled in Adams county, in 1862. In August, 1862, he went into the United States army as Captain of Co. A, of the 101st Regt. Ill. Inf.; was promoted to Colonel of the same regiment in the spring of 1864, and mustered out in July, 1865; married Amanda Brown April 14, 1851, who was born in Ill., in April, 1831. They have two children: Nellie and Ora. Mr. Le Sage was engaged in steamboating from 1852 to 1859; has kept hotel in Clayton since 1865.

LESTER JOHN W., telegraph operator; residence Clayton; is the son of George W. Lester, Sr., and Elizabeth (Hart) Lester, both born in Kentucky, and now living in Clayton. John was born in Adams county, Ill., March 1, 1851, and has always lived in the county. He came to Clayton Feb. 1, 1874; began telegraphing in 1867, has been the operator for the Wabash Railway company, at Clayton, for five years; married Miss Lizzie R. Craig, daughter of N. C. and V. C. Craig, Jan. 12, 1879, at the M. E. church in Clayton. He is a member of the Masons, the I. O. O. F., and the Druids; and also of the Masonic Relief Association of Clayton, and of the Iowa Masonic Relief Association at Keokuk.

Lewis H. M. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Camp Point.

Lewis John, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Camp Point.

LEWIS WILLIAM M., farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Camp Point; is the son of Henry M. and Sarah (Kelley) Lewis, natives of Kentucky. He was born in Clayton township, Adams Co., Ill., July 23, 1851; was reared on a farm. He married, Dec. 27, 1876, Mary A. Mills, who was born in Ky., Oct. 4, 1857. They have one child, Herbert H., born Oct. 22, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are members of the Christian church. His parents are living in Clayton township. He owns eighty acres of land (sixty improved) in Clayton township worth \$45 per acre, and twenty-four acres of timber land in Columbus township, worth \$10 per acre.

LITTLE JOHN T. miller; residence, Clayton; was born in Adams Co. Ill. Sept. 18, 1849. His parents were Joseph and Mary Little, the former of Pennsylvania, the latter of Kentucky. Mr. L. began the milling business in Camp Point in 1869; came to Clayton in March, 1865, since which time

he has had charge of the large mill there. He married Josephine Mathews, Mar. 24, 1870. She was born in Missouri, Feb. 3, 1850. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. Both he and wife are members of the Christian church. His father resides at Camp Point.

Logue John, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Clayton.

LOGUE JOHN C., farmer; residence, Clayton. His father was a native of Pickaway Co., Ohio, and his mother, Elizabeth (Mahan) Logue, was a native of Brook Co., West Virginia, in which county he was born, Feb. 17, 1842. He came from there to Clayton, Adams Co., Ill., in 1855, where he has since lived. His only educational advantages were such as the district schools afford. He entered the United States army in the war of the Rebellion, as a private in Co. 'I. 84th Regt. Ill. Inf., in August, 1862; was promoted to Corporal before going to the front; to 4th Sergeant in November of that year; to 2nd Lieutenant, in Feb. 1863, and to 1st Lieutenant in March. He resigned from disability in Dec. 1863. He married Francina Campbell, Dec. 17, 1867. She was born in Prebel Co., Ohio, Dec. 20, 1845. They have four children: Jessie W., Mary C., Wilbur C., and Laura Belle. He has held the office of Town Trustee, was Chairman of that Board, and was the Greenback candidate for Representative to the Illinois Legislature. He and wife are both members of the Baptist church, and he is a member of the Masonic Order and of the A. O. U. W. He lives in a residence that cost \$5,000, and owns twenty acres in the corporation of Clayton.

Logue Wm. farmer; sec. 26.

LOGUE WILLIAM M., farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Clayton; is the son of John and Elizabeth (Mahan) Logue, of West Virginia. He was born in that state, July 8, 1839; came with his parents to Illinois and settled in Adams county in 1855. He was married Oct. 17, 1861, to Harriet E. Davis; born in Illinois, Jan. 6, 1844. Five children, four living; Curren E., born Aug. 31, 1862; Julia V., born Jan. 11, 1865 (deceased); Nannie C., born Oct. 8, 1867; William C., born Feb. 25, 1869, and Lizzie, born July 25, 1870. Mr. L. is a member of the A. O. U. W. and both he and wife are members of the Baptist church. He has an interest in

his father's estate of 560 acres (486 improved) in Clayton township, and 100 in Brown county. He owns forty acres in Clayton township. He is one of two brothers now living of a family of eight children, five of whom died in the months of April and May in 1855, and one in November, 1860. His father, now living with him on the homestead, was born Dec. 25, 1810. His mother was born March 7, 1816; died March 16, 1875. They were married March 8, 1838.

Long J. B. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Clayton.
Lloyd E. carpenter; P. O. Clayton.

LUKER JOHN C., proprietor Hampton House, Clayton: son of William C. and Mary (Shrader) Luker; the father born in New York, the mother in Pennsylvania. He was born in Alleghany Co., Penn., March 5, 1818; moved to Ohio in 1833, to Missouri in 1876, and to Clayton, Adams Co., Ill. in 1878. For many years he conducted a chair manufactory in New Concord, Muskingum Co., Ohio; went on a farm in 1848; removed to Hocking Co., Ohio, in 1850; thence to Knox Co., Mo. Has been in the hotel business six years. He married Caroline E. White, Nov. 3, 1842, who was born in the State of Delaware, in 1822. They have two living children: Joseph Henry and Mamie (Luker) Sells. He and wife are both members of the Presbyterian church. Politics, Republican.

Lang J. B. retired; P. O. Clayton.

M

McBradney Samuel, merchant; P. O. Clayton.

McBratney Mrs. L. M. millin r; P. O. Clayton.

McBratney Robert, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Clayton.

McBratney Thomas, butcher; P. O. Clayton.

McCarty Wm. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Clayton.

McCain Robert, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Clayton.

McClintock Wm. J. farmer; sec. 18; (P. O. Camp Point.

McClintock Mrs. M. P. O. Clayton.

McClintock Wm. M. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Camp Point.

McCoy B. W. auctioneer; P. O. Clayton.

McCoy Emeline; P. O. Clayton.

MCCOY JOHN D., farmer and breeder of Durham cattle: Sec. 34; P. O. Clayton; son of John and Martha McCoy, both of Kentucky. They came to Illinois and settled in Concord township, Adams county, in 1833. Mr. McCoy was born in that township, March 13, 1844; removed to Brown county in 1872; remained there until

the spring of 1878, then removed to Clayton; married Eliza Hoskins, Sept. 6, 1864. She was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1845. Have two children: Pearl L., born March 23, '68, and Mary E., born March 18, 1873. Enlisted in Co. E, 10th Regt. Ill. Inf., April 17, 1861 (was the seventeenth man enlisted in the state by Gen. Prentiss); served one year; re-enlisted in Co. E, 70th Regt. Ill. Inf.; served four months; again re-enlisted, Feb. 5, 1865, in Co. K, 151st Regt. Ill. Inf.; served one year, and was mustered out, Feb. 8, 1866. He owns sixty-eight acres of land: devotes special attention to breeding blooded cattle.

McCoy F. laborer; P. O. Clayton.

McCoy John, stock-dealer. P. O. Clayton.

McCoy T. laborer; P. O. Clayton.

McDowell A. S. secy. Masonic Relief Society; P. O. Clayton.

McFarland Joseph, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Camp Point.

McMullen William; P. O. Clayton.

McMURRAY JOSEPH C., farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Clayton: is the son of George and Elizabeth (Waller) McMurray, natives of Kentucky. He was born in Clayton township, Adams county, Ill., on the farm where he now resides, Oct. 20, 1851; was reared a farmer, and has made that the occupation of his life. He married, Feb. 13, 1873, Mattie Carter, who was born in North Carolina Oct. 6, 1855. They have two children: Freddie M., born Jan. 15, 1874, and Roy, born June 20, 1877. Mr. McMurray owns 100 acres of the old homestead, lying in section 23, Clayton township, worth \$40 per acre.

McMurray J. H. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Clayton.

McMURRY WILLIAM F., farmer: Sec. 55; P. O. Clayton; was born in Alton, Ill., Dec. 6, 1840. His parents were Wilson Smith McMurry and George Ann (Parish) McMurry, natives of Kentucky. His father, who was an itinerant minister in the M. E. church, died in 1851. Mr. McMurry came to Clayton township in August, 1851; went to Hancock county in 1868, when he returned to Clayton township. He enlisted in Co. L, 2d Regt. Ill. Cav., July 12, 1861; went in as a private and was promoted to Sergeant. He served in the Army of the Tennessee; was mustered out, Aug. 12, 1864. He was married, March 12, 1867, to Sarah A. Cromwell, who was born in Kentucky,

Dec. 26, 1842. Two children: Bertha, born May 21, 1869; Leona, born Aug. 27, 1872. He and wife are members of the M. E. church. He owns eighty-five acres of improved land in Clayton township, worth \$40 per acre; also twenty of timber in Brown county.

MAGNER JOHN, section foreman on Wabash Railway; residence, Clayton. He is the son of Thomas and Nancy (O'Neil) Magner, of Ireland. He was born in the same country, Dec. 26, 1819; came to America in 1847; spent six months in Massachusetts, and then went to Maine, where he remained till the spring of 1849; came to Cincinnati, Ohio; engaged in railroading for the C. H. & D. R. R. Co. for three years, and was in the employ of the O. & M. R. R. for four years on construction, and one year as section foreman. He came to Illinois in June, 1857; engaged as track-layer on what is now the Wabash Railway, on which road he has been employed chiefly since. He has been in his present position since the 21st of May, 1863. He was married April 20, 1851, to Bridget Begley, of Ireland. Five children: Thomas W., Mary Ann, James B., Catharine and Margaret. Are members of the Catholic church. He owns a house and one-half acre of land in Clayton. He was a member of the Constabulary Corps, a police organization for the protection of society, in Ireland, for three years.

Manhollan Samuel, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Camp Point.

Marrett Catharine, sec. 35; P. O. Clayton.

Marrett Samuel, sec. 35; P. O. Clayton.

Marshall Elizabeth, sec. 23; P. O. Clayton.

Mead Margaret, P. O. Clayton.

Mesta Wm. laborer; P. O. Clayton.

Meatheringham Wm. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Clayton.

Meints Fred, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Meintz John, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Mellon Francis, teacher; P. O. Clayton.

Metz John, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Clayton.

Miller Benj. laborer; P. O. Clayton.

Miller Daniel, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Clayton.

Miller Fred, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Clayton.

Miller George, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Miller Gerd. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Miller Jacob, wagon maker; P. O. Clayton.

MILLER JACOB, wagon manufacturer; residence, Clayton. His parents were John and Elizabeth Miller, of Saxony, Germany. He was born in the same place,

June 1, 1829; came to America in 1848; settled in Baltimore, Md., one year; removed to Summersett county, Pa., one year, and thence to Quincy, Ill., in 1852; from there to Brown county in 1856; thence to Clayton in 1858. He has followed this business all his life. Married Catharine Faust, April 23, 1852, who died in 1868, leaving three children: Henry, Louisa and Emma. He married Catharine Fraelisch in the fall of 1869. They have one child, Jennie. His first wife was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 22, 1834. Mr. Miller is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the benefit association of that order. He started business with five dollars, and is now worth over \$10,000; is Town Trustee.

MILLER JAMES A., farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Clayton. He is the son of John N. and Elanor (McClain) Miller. He was born in Marion county, Va., Sept. 24, 1841; came with his parents to Adams county, Ill., in 1853, and settled in Clayton township in 1866. He enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. B, 78th Regt. Ill. Inf., as private; was promoted to Corporal; taken prisoner at Mulden's Hill, Ky., by John Morgan, but was at once paroled; discharged June 21, 1865. He was married March 4, 1869, to Jane Lierle. She was born in Adams county, July 14, 1848. They have four children: John W., born Dec. 9, 1869; Leona C., born Sept. 29, 1871; Alberta, born Aug. 26, 1873, and James L., born Dec. 29, 1875. He owns seventy-five acres of improved land, worth \$40 per acre. He makes a specialty of breeding Poland China hogs.

MILLER JOHN, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Camp Point; son of Nathan and Eleanor Miller; was born in Miami county, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1835; came to Adams county and settled in Clayton township in 1863; married Martha Wilson, Dec. 24, 1857. She was born in Ohio, Oct. 7, 1836; four children: three living; William Howard, Moulton Edwin, Franklin Alva; own eighty acres in Clayton, all improved, worth \$50 per acre; seventeen acres of timber in Concord township. Republican in politics.

Miller Joseph, farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Clayton.
Moonhill Mary, P. O. Clayton.

MONTGOMERY GEORGE W., druggist and banker; Clayton. He is the

son of Daniel and Julia (Mahan) Montgomery. His father was born in Pennsylvania, mother in Baltimore, Md. Mr. Montgomery was born in Brook county, W. Va., Feb. 24, 1841; came from there to Clayton, Adams county, Ill., in 1865; engaged in the dry goods trade till 1867, when he changed to the drug business. In 1877 he in company with Mr. Craig, embarked in the banking business and continues in both. December 27, 1871, he married Laura A. Nance, born in Kentucky, in 1850. They have one son, Flint, so named by his grandfather, for Dr. Flint of Louisville, Ky. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Second Advent church, of the I. O. O. F., and the order of A. O. U. W. Politics, Democratic.

Montgomery J. B. carpenter; P. O. Clayton.

MONTGOMERY WILLIAM, real estate and loan agency; Clayton; was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1829. He is the son of William and Jane (Patterson) Montgomery, both born in Ireland. He came with his parents to Brown county Ill., in 1840. He was brought up on a farm and followed it till 1850. Mr. Montgomery removed from Mt. Sterling to Clayton in 1845. In 1850 he engaged in a general merchandising business, and also dealt in live stock, and did something in the milling business. He and two other men purchased the woolen mill then in operation in Clayton, and conducted it for two years, at the end of which time it was destroyed by fire in 1873. Mr. Montgomery abandoned the mercantile business in 1866, and since then has a real estate and loan agency in Adams and adjoining counties. September 18, 1855, he married Roxana Chapman, who was born in Clayton, Adams county, Ill., Sept. 27, 1837. They have three children living: Addie J., born Sept. 8, 1858, Mary Elva, born July 2, 1862, and William Elmar, born July 8, 1874; Emery B., was born Oct. 4, 1856, died July 31, 1873. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and wife are connected with the M. E. church. He owns a farm of 100 acres in Brown county, and a fine property in Clayton.

MOREY SETH J., Justice of the Peace and surveyor; residence, Clayton; was born in Columbia county, New York, Jan.

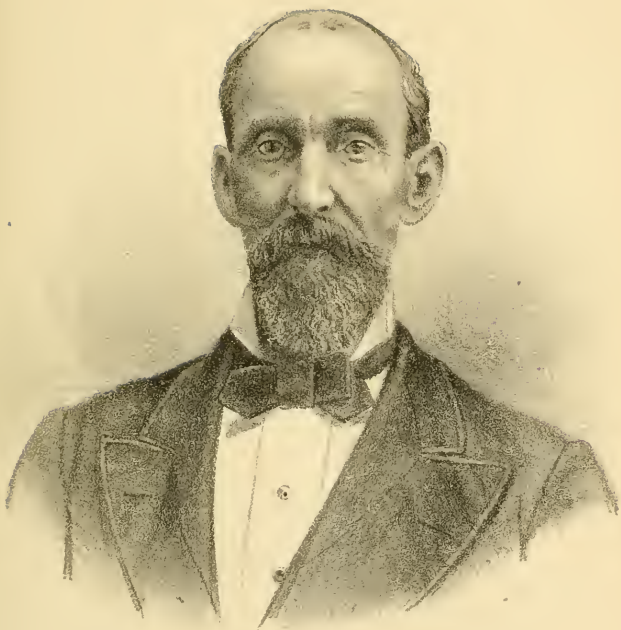
23, 1815. He is the son of Joshua and Thankful (Smith) Morey. His father was a native of New York, his mother of Connecticut. Mr. Morey was educated at Lewis county Seminary, New York. He came to Illinois and settled in Adams county, in 1838. He followed teaching for eight years after locating in the west, then farmed for two years. He was elected deputy surveyor which office he filled for a number of years. He was married March 30, 1843, to Jane A. Wallace, born in Garrard county, Ky., Jan. 8, 1817; came with her parents to Adams county, Ill., in 1835, when there was only one house in Clayton. Mr. Morey has held every local office in the gift of the people, and has filled from one to three offices ever since. He was examiner of teachers in this part of the county for a number of years; was Deputy Provost Marshal during the rebellion; has been Magistrate for fourteen years; is now Township Treasurer; member of the Masonic Order; Republican in politics. His wife is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He owns forty acres of land half of which lies in the town of Clayton, and a good house which cost \$4,000. Motter H. R. banker; P. O. Clayton.

N

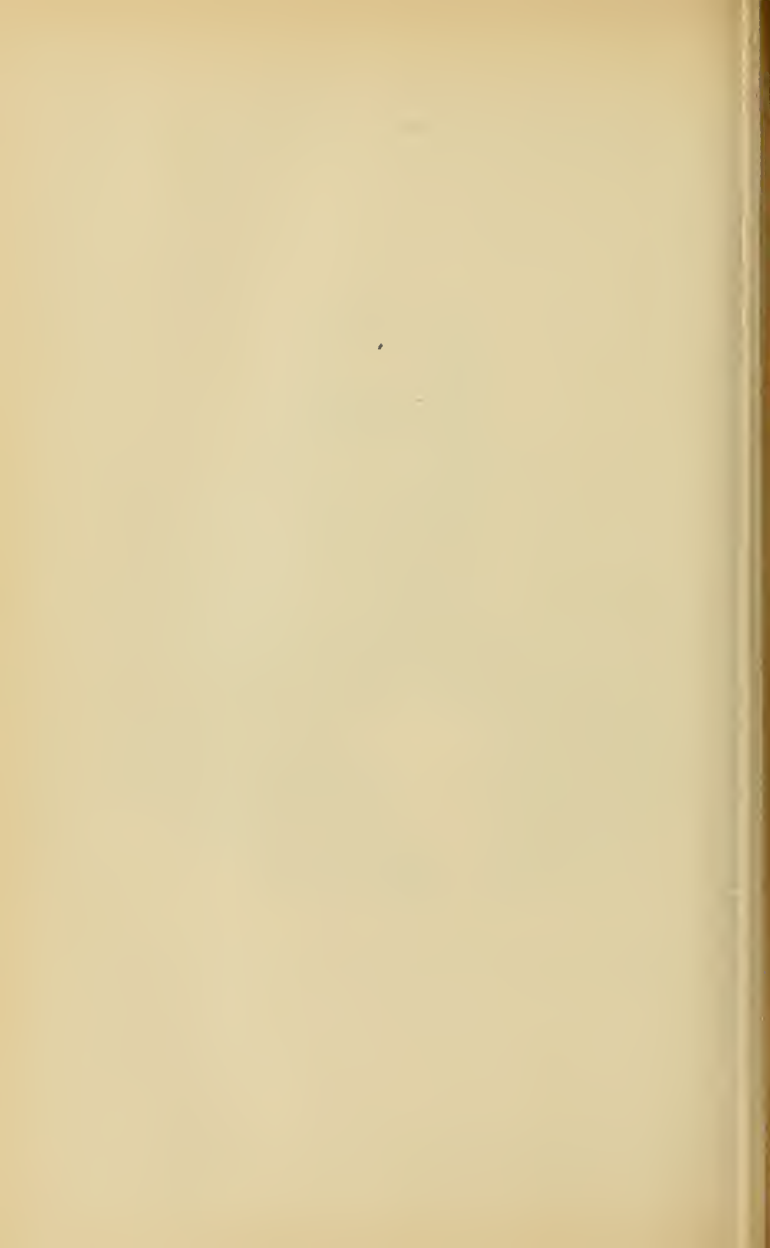
NEWHOUSE SAMUEL, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Clayton; is the son of John and Mary Newhouse, Ohio. He was born in Delaware county, Ohio, May 1, 1835. He came to Illinois in the fall of 1866, and settled in Clayton township in the spring of 1867. He enlisted in the one hundred days' service in Co. C. 145th Regt. Ohio Inf., and was discharged at the expiration of three months, Oct. 27, 1859. He married Nancy Newhouse, who was also born in Ohio, Sept. 17, 1839. They have had nine children, seven living: Olive M., Ann Virginia, (dead) George, (dead) Frank M., Arthur N., John C., Bertice W., and Mary F.; both members of the M. E. church. They own 100 acres in the home farm worth \$45 per acre, and 80 acres in Sec. 22, worth \$35 per acre.

O

OMER JACOB, retired farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Clayton; (son of Peter and Rebecca Omer, of Kentucky). He was born in the



Wm. Montgomery
CLAYTON



same State, March 23, 1820; came west, and settled in Clayton township in 1851. He was married April 10, 1845, to Mary J. Farmer. She was born in Indiana, Nov. 30, 1823. Have two children living: Alexander, born March 5, 1850, and Anna, born Aug. 22, 1853; two dead: William, born Jan. 21, 1846, died Feb. 27, 1857; Elizabeth, born April 24, 1857; died Aug. 13, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. O. are members of the M. E. church; began life with no capital but willing hands, now owns 200 acres of land in Clayton township.

OMER PETER, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Clayton; was born in Jefferson county, Ky., March 25, 1822. He is the son of Peter and Rebecca Omer; the former born in Pennsylvania, the latter born in Maryland. Mr. O. came to Illinois, and settled in Adams county, in 1847; married Barbara Hoke, of Kentucky, in 1847. She died in 1852, leaving one son, John Irwin; married Sarah Ann Marsh in 1854. They had eight children, five living: Charles H., Sarah J., William E., Arthur M., and Anna E. His second wife died in August, 1876. He married Julia C. Wilson, April 4, 1878, who was born in Keokuk, Iowa, in August, 1848. They are members of the M. E. church. He owns 320 acres of land, all in Clayton township, Sec. 34; also twenty acres of timber land in Concord township.

OSTERMAN JOHN, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Keokuk Junction. His parents were Habbo and Gracie Osterman, of Germany, now living in Northeast township. Mr. Osterman was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1842; came to America, and settled in Adams county, 1855; was married in December, 1868, to Anna Woid, born also in Germany, in 1847. They have five children: Habbo, William, Grecan, Hattie, and John. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church. He owns 108 acres of improved land in Clayton township, worth \$40 per acre; has lived on the farm he now owns, since 1874.

P

Parker Edgar, harnessmaker; P. O. Clayton.
Parker James, hotel keeper; P. O. Clayton.
Parker W. R. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Clayton.
Perehouse Elnor, P. O. Clayton.
Perehouse J. B. blacksmith; P. O. Clayton.

Pierce John, peddler; P. O. Clayton.
Post Gerd, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

POTTER JOHN W., mail agent on the Wabash Railway; residence, Clayton; is a descendant from English parentage. His paternal ancestry have held official positions in every war waged in the North American Continent. His parents were William and Olive (Wortman) Potter; the former was born in Nova Scotia, and the latter in England; both were reared near Eastport, Maine. He was born while they were on a visit in New Brunswick, May 26, 1821. His early life was spent in Massachusetts, where he was educated. He was employed for a time in a bank, afterward learned book-binding; followed it for a number of years; came west, and settled in Mendon, in 1851, where he devoted some attention to the study of law; afterward decided to enter the medical profession; read with Dr. Mason, of Mendon; began practice in Camden, Schuyler county; married Julia Plunkett, of same county. She was born Sept. 28, 1833. They have two children: Edgar S., born June 1, 1857, and John W. Jr., born May 29, 1859. Dr. P. enlisted Sept. 11, 1861, as private in Co. B, 3d Regt. Mo. Cav.; was appointed Provost Marshal, afterward Adjutant, and finally transferred to the medical department; was mustered out June, 1865; settled in Clayton, in 1867. Soon after bought the *Clayton Standard*, which he published a year; sold it to T. J. Mitchell, and entered the Postal service Dec. 17, 1869. He owns a house and seven acres of land in Clayton.

Powers A. W., farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Clayton.

REATH HENRY, proprietor Clayton House, Clayton; is the son of Henry and Catherine Reath, both born in Germany; father died in 1840 and mother in 1843. He was born in same country, May 15, 1834; came to America, with his parents, in 1838, and settled in Louisville, Ky.; removed to Indiana, in 1841, thence to Jacksonville, Ill., in 1866. He enlisted as a private in the United States army in the war of the Rebellion, in Co. 1, 120th Regt. Ind. Inf., in September, 1862; was promoted to 2d Lieutenant in the fall of 1863; resigned from disability in the fall of 1864. He has worked at the harness trade since he was sixteen years old; came from Mount Ster-

ling, Brown county, to Clayton, in the summer of 1878; married Miss Sarah Smith, April 8, 1857. She was born in Orange county, Ind., Nov. 3, 1839. They have five children: Ida, Josephine, Gertrude, Catherine, and Frederick. Mr. Reath is a member of the I. O. O. F., and they are both connected with the the M. E. church. Politics, Republican.

Robinson J. retired farmer; P. O. Clayton.

Roe S. L. merchant; P. O. Clayton.

Rotledge W. H. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Clayton.

S

Saathoff Menke, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Salthouse Thos. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Clayton.

Schoene O. farmer; sec 5; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Seaton Eda A.; sec. 30; P. O. Camp Point.

Shackley L. S. cooper; P. O. Clayton.

Shall William, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Clayton.

Simmonds J. R. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Camp Point.

Simpson Mrs.; P. O. Clayton.

Slocum L. hardware; P. O. Clayton.

SMITH DANIEL W., farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Clayton; is the son of Ratcliff and Nancy (Dorset) Smith, of North Carolina. He was born in the same state, and came to Adams county, Ill., in the fall of 1849; removed to Missouri in 1866, where he lived till 1873. He returned to Adams county, Feb. 20, 1855. He married Miss Susan E. Hinson, who was also born in North Carolina. They have had three children, one living, Emery, born Dec. 1, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are connected with the Presbyterian church. They own 100 acres of land in Clayton township, fifty of which is improved.

Smith J. C. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Clayton.

Smith I. N. laborer; P. O. Clayton.

Smith J. K. retired farmer; P. O. Clayton.

Smith J. W. blacksmith; P. O. Clayton.

Smith R. M. blacksmith; P. O. Clayton.

SMITH THOMAS C., farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Clayton; is the son of James and Mary (Curry) Smith, natives of Kentucky. He was born in Adams county, Ill., Sept. 26, 1845; has spent his life on a farm. He enlisted in the Union army, in Co. B, 137th Regt. Ill. Inf.—hundred-day service—May 25, 1863; went out as a Corporal; was promoted to Sergeant; was mustered out in October of the same year; Dec. 14, 1865, he married Miss Mary A. Foster, who was born

in Kentucky, Sept. 23, 1845. They have two children, Elmer Ellsworth and Elnora. Mr. Smith is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife of the Christian church. He is Republican.

Smith Wm. B. ex-messenger; P. O. Clayton.

STAKER WILLIAM, general insurance agent; residence, Clayton; was born in Loughborough county, Canada, Feb. 27, 1832. His parents, C. R. Staker, and Elizabeth J. (Boyce) Staker, were natives of the same place. They removed to Morgan county, Ill., in 1836. Mr. Smith learned the carpenter trade, and divided his attention between that and farming, prior to 1865. He married Miss P. A. Davison, June 1, 1855. He was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Aug. 20, 1836. Their union has resulted in three children: James L., Mary Adda M., and Hattie Gertrude. They removed to Adams county, and settled in Beverly one season; then came to Clayton, in December, 1865. In April, 1871, they removed to Mound Station, where they remained until 1873, when they returned to Clayton. Mr. Smith is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He and his wife are members of the Christian church. They own a residence and eight acres of land, in Clayton, and thirty-seven acres in Concord township.

STEWART ENOS F., stock dealer, residence Clayton; son of Martin and Sarah (Thompson) Stewart, both of Athens, Ohio; was born in Adams county, Ill., March 20, 1840; since the age of twenty he has been engaged in buying and shipping live stock. When the war of the Rebellion broke out he enlisted, in April, 1861, as a private in Co. B, 16th Regt. Ill. Inf., and was mustered out in July, 1865. March 13, 1830, he married Ella Powell. He is a member of the Order of Good Templars, and in politics is Republican.

STOUT MRS. CATHERINE, P. O. Clayton; widow of William Stout, who was born Jan. 27, 1825, in Kentucky, and died in Clayton township March 14, 1877. Mrs. Stout is the daughter of Peter and Rebecca (Hawes) Omer, and was born in Kentucky, Nov. 14, 1829. They were married Sept. 25, 1851; came to Illinois and settled in Adams County in 1854. They had

nine children, seven living: John R., Eliza C., Sarah E., Mary F., William P., Oliver S., and Florence F. Mrs. Stout owns ten acres of improved land, with house and other buildings, on Sec. 34, in Clayton township. She is a member of the Christian church.

SWOPE ALBERT F., farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Clayton; was born in Shelby County, Ky., March 10, 1819. He is the son of Michael and Jane (Ringo) Swope. Mr. Swope came west and settled in Indiana in 1839; remained till 1857, when he removed to Clayton township; Sept. 20, 1842, he married Caroline T. Sullivan, who was born in Jefferson County, Ind., July 15, 1825. Seven children, five living: John M., Susan J. (dead), Mary E. (dead), Michael, Homer M., William A., and Charlotte E. Mr. Swope is a member of the Masonic Order, Commandry and Knight Templars; is Master Overseer in the Chapter and Swordbearer in the Commandry. He and wife are connected with the Presbyterian church. They own 274 acres of finely improved land in Clayton township, worth \$65 per acre, a house costing over \$5,000, and forty-three acres of timber in Columbus township, worth \$20 per acre.

Swope John, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Clayton.

T

Terrill James C. merchant; P. O. Clayton.
Thomas Mrs. P. O. Clayton.

THOMAS ELI R., farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Keokuk Junction; was born in Clark county, Ind., Aug. 15, 1835. His parents were Josiah and Mary Thomas, the father born in Virginia, the mother in Kentucky. Mr. Thomas came to Illinois and settled in Adams county in the spring of 1850. May 29, 1861, he married Mary A. Beckett, who was born in Adams county, Jan. 26, 1840. Have three children: Ida May, born Feb. 26, 1864; Curtis M., born June 3, 1868; and Joseph Lorin, born Nov. 23, 1872. He and wife are members of the M. E. church; own eighty acres of improved land in Clayton township, worth \$40 per acre, and twenty acres of timber in Camp Point township, worth \$30 per acre.

Tibbets Isabella. P. O. Clayton.
Valentine Nelson, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Camp Point.

W

Wagner Thomas, laborer; P. O. Clayton.
Wallace Mary, P. O. Clayton.
Wallace M. E. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Camp Point.

WALLACE MASON R., farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Keokuk Junction; is the son of William M. and Elizabeth (Reed) Wallace, of Kentucky. He was born in Clayton township Oct. 3, 1844; has always lived on the farm where he was born. He was married, March 7, 1872, to Angeline Wallace Turner, born in Concord township Oct. 2, 1844. Mr. Wallace has always followed farming. He is a member of the Anti-Horse-thief Association at Camp Point. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian church. He owns 140 acres of land in Clayton township, and seventy-one acres in Camp Point township (120 improved), worth \$40 per acre.

WALLACE ORIGEN, farmer and breeder of blooded stock; Sec. 34; P. O. Clayton; was born in Garrard county, Ky., Dec. 31, 1817. His parents were Allen and Ann Wallace, the former born in Virginia, the latter in Kentucky. His mother's father served seven years in the Revolutionary War. He came to Illinois and settled on the farm where he now lives, in 1851. He married Nancy Weir, Sept. 13, 1853. She was born in South Carolina, Dec. 21, 1826. They have had six children, five living: John W., Cylon O. (dead), Samuel A., Ann Allen, William T., and James S. Mr. Wallace has paid special attention to breeding the celebrated Magie hogs for nearly twenty years. He exhibited the first lot of this stock ever shown at a State Fair in Illinois; and to him is largely due the dissemination of this valuable breed in many of the Western States. He owns 160 acres in the home farm, on Sec. 34, 150 acres in Concord township, on Sec. 3, and twenty acres in Sec. 7 of same township.

WATSON MARCUS H., druggist, Clayton, is the son of David K. and Ruth A. (Kirkpatrick) Watson, natives of Pickaway county, Ohio. They came from Ohio to Illinois and settled in Brown county, where the subject of this sketch was born, Sept. 25, 1854, the third child, there being one brother and sister older. He was brought up on a farm, where he remained until 1877,

when he purchased an interest in the drug business in Clayton, and is now conducting it under the firm name of Davis & Watson.

Weaver Malinda, P. O. Clayton.

Wertz Eilert, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Keokuk Junc.

Wertz Foke, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Keokuk Junc.

Wertz Hye, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Keokuk Junc.

West Edward, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Clayton.

WEST REV. WILLIAM T. pastor Christian church; residence, Clayton; was born Aug. 1, 1842, in North Carolina. He is the son of John and Jane (Edwards) West, both born in that state. He was educated at Christian University, Lewis county, Mo. He came to Illinois in 1869; began the ministry as pastor of the church at Camp Point, Adams county, in 1875. He came to Clayton, Oct. 15, 1878. He married Nancy Tout, April 11, 1871. She was born in Adams county, Ill., March 10, 1853. They have four children: William Brownlow, Adelia May, Winthrop H., and Winslow M., the last twins. Mr. West enlisted in the United States army, April 2, 1862, as a private in Co. A, 2d Regt. N. C. Mounted Inf.; was promoted Orderly Sergeant in June of same year, and served as Quartermaster and Sergeant Major; was mustered out Aug. 19, 1865; received a slight wound at the battle of Stone River. Politics, Republican.

WHITFORD HENRY S. farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Keokuk Junction; is the son of Thomas and Martha (Stafford) Whitford, of Rhode Island. He was born in that state, Dec. 6, 1808; learned the tailors' trade in Providence, R. I.; followed it for nine years; came to Illinois and settled in Clayton township in the spring of 1833; built the house and located where he now resides, in 1859; married Mary James, of Rhode Island, Oct. 20, 1820; had one child, Mary C., now living in Rhode Island; married the second time to Sarah A. Downing, Jan. 16, 1840. She was born in Clark county, Ind., in 1820. This union resulted in nine children: Albert R., James T., Aseneth (deceased), Lydia A., Charles G. (deceased), Edward C., John S., Harriet E. (deceased), and Nancy M. (deceased). Mrs. Whitford died May 6, 1856. His third marriage took place Feb. 7, 1861, to Myra C. Clark. She was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., March 7, 1829. Have five children: Henry B., Alice E., Dora A., Fannie C., and Daniel W. Mr. Whitford is a member of the M. E.

church, and Mrs. Whitford of the Presbyterian church. He came to Illinois when the country about him was the habitation of the deer and wolf, and Indian. Little of the soil had been disturbed by the white man. He started in life unaided; has by industry and business tact been quite successful, besides helping each child to some \$1,400 as a start in life on arriving at their majority. He now owns 720 acres of land, most of it finely improved. His father was a sea captain, and lost his life on the briny deep in 1816. His mother came west and died in Adams county in Jan. 27, 1872.

WIGLE SOLOMON, farmer; residence Clayton; was born in Union county, Ill., April 20, 1816, (he is the son of John and Margaret Wigle, both born in Pennsylvania); came with his parents to Adams county in 1826; when they settled there were only fifteen families in the county, their nearest neighbor was seven, and the next ten, miles distant. The first Monday in August of that year, an election was held at Millville, when the whole voting population of the county attended; The total number of votes polled was twenty-eight. The Wigle family first settled in Liberty township, where Solomon remained until 1867, when he removed to Clayton. Ex-Governor Wood and Abram Stone are the only persons living, who were in the county when they came. He married Nancy Potter, Dec. 17, 1838. She was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 11, 1811, and died March 29, 1864, leaving one child, James. He married Hellen A. Hughes, for his second wife, Dec. 8, 1864. They have two children, Lorena D., and Charlie S. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic Order. He and wife are members of the Christian church. He was Collector, and made the first tax returns under the township organization. He owns twenty-nine acres of land in the corporation of Clayton, and 219 acres altogether.

Williams F. M. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Camp Point.

Williams P. M. laborer; P. O. Clayton.

Williams Thos. laborer; P. O. Clayton.

Williams W. C. photographer; P. O. Clayton.

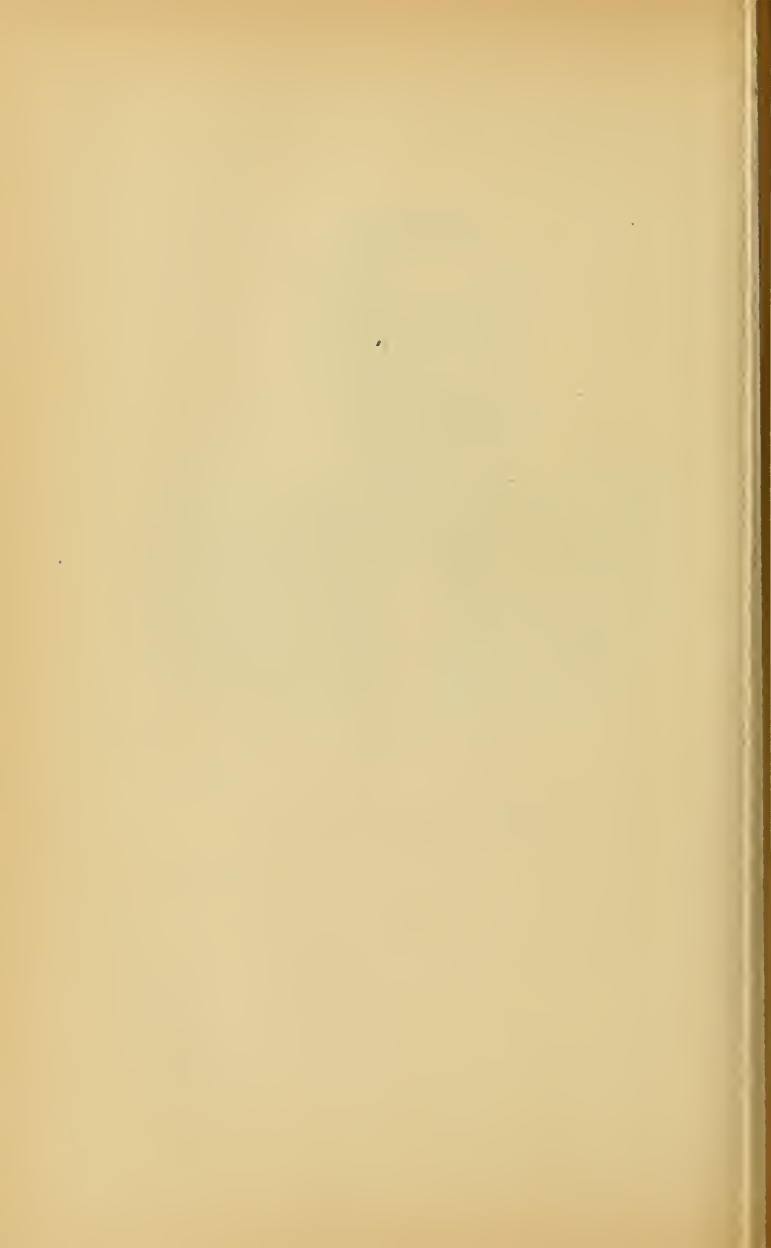
Williamson Jas., laborer; P. O. Clayton.

Wiley Wm., laborer; P. O. Clayton.

WISEHART WILLIAM N. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Camp Point; is the son of James and Eliza (Curry) Wischart,



Thos Bailey
CAMP POINT



natives of Kentucky. He was born in Columbus township, Adams county, Ill., Feb. 9, 1849; came to Clayton township in 1873. Dec. 25, 1873, he married Joan Lewis, born in Clayton township, Adams county, Oct. 22, 1854. They have had three children, two living: William Earnest, born Sept. 27, 1875, and Perley Ardena, born July 8, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Wischart are members of the Christian church. They own fifty-eight acres of land, worth \$65 per acre.

WOOD JESSE D., Postmaster; Clayton; born in Lawrence county, Ind., Feb. 6, 1831. His parents were John and Nancy (Davidson) Wood, of North Carolina. His early life, to the age of twenty years, was spent on a farm. He removed to Mount Pleasant, Iowa; remained nine years; learned

the trade of plasterer and worked at it for a number of years, in summers, and taught school winters. He entered the army, Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. I., 119th Regt., Iowa Inf.; was 1st Sergeant of the company during his whole term of service; was mustered out Sept. 9, 1865. He was married April 8, 1869, to Mary Ellen Rice, born in Schuyler county, Ill. March 10, 1844. They have four children, Hettie L., Charles E., Clara M. and Stella J. They removed to Clayton in 1861. He held the office of Town Collector one year; was appointed Postmaster in May, 1869, has held the office since. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and he and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

Wing Stephen, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Clayton.

CAMP POINT TOWNSHIP.

A

Adams John, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Camp Point.
Allen Isaac, laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

ANDERS JOHN, farmer and stock-dealer; Sec. 35; P. O. Camp Point; is the son of Adam and Nancy Anders, of Maryland, in which State they were married, and removed to Hamilton county, Ohio, where he was born, April 12, 1819. The school districts in the county at that time were twelve miles square, and his parents lived eight miles from a school-house, with a river between, consequently his opportunities for attending school were very meager. He left that county and went to Dearborn county, Ind., when he was 24 years old, at a time when the settlers in that county were obliged to go eighty miles to mill, carrying their grists on horses. He came from there to Columbus township, Adams county, Ill. He lost his team on the way, and, not being able to buy another, he carried the rails to fence his first crop. He was married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Elva Wood, who was born in Hamilton county, Ohio. She died in the spring of 1855, leaving three children: Elizabeth Lewis, Martha J. Simmons, and George An-

ders. He was married again, in December, 1856, to Mildred Curl, of Kentucky. They have one child, Elva Anders. They came to Camp Point township in 1868. He has always devoted his attention to farming, and for twenty-five years has dealt quite extensively in live stock; owns 128 acres of improved land in Camp Point, worth \$40 per acre, and 160 (half improved) in Columbus township, worth \$25 per acre.

Anderson W. W. teamster; P. O. Camp Point.
Asher Bartlett, constable; P. O. Camp Point.
Asher Jasper, carpenter; P. O. Camp Point.
Aull Joseph, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Camp Point.

B

Baker J. T. merchant; P. O. Camp Point.

BAILEY THOMAS, banker; residence Camp Point; was born in the town of Poland, Cumberland (now Androscoggin) county, Maine, Oct. 8, 1817; had no advantages for an education, except those obtained in the common schools of that State, from two to three months in the winter; left home on foot shortly after he was 21 years of age, with his entire outfit and assets tied up in a cotton handkerchief; went to Boston, and worked on a farm and in a brickyard in the

vicinity until late in the fall, when he started for Illinois with a young man by the name of Drake; arriving at Buffalo, N. Y., they disagreed as to the route they should go, and separated. Mr. Bailey stopped in Geauga county, Ohio, and taught school during the winter; early in the spring he traveled to the Ohio river and took deck passage to Cincinnati; thence to St. Louis and up to Quincy, arriving in the latter city March 20, 1840; walked out to Columbus, then a flourishing village, and secured a school two miles west of the now village of Camp Point; taught school five years in Camp Point, Fall Creek, Ursa, and Concord; purchased the place on which he now resides in the fall of 1843; in 1845 he married Rebecca Seaton, and settled on his place the same year. Mr. Bailey has been identified, to some extent, in the improvement of the village of Camp Point; in 1855 he laid off a part of the town, and built several houses and stores; erected the foundry and machine shop; was one of four who built the Caseo flouring mill; has been engaged in farming, merchandise and banking. In the winter of 1873, in connection with G. W. Cyrus, Esq., he purchased the material of the *Enterprise*, and commenced the publication of the *Camp Point Journal*. He disposed of his interest to Mr. Cyrus in the summer of 1876. In 1850 Mr. Bailey was elected the first Supervisor, and held the office four years; in 1876-8 was Chairman of the Board and one of the Building Committee of the new Court House; in 1878 Mr. Bailey was elected Justice of the Peace, and has continuously held the office until the present time.

Baird Arthur, laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Baird C. W., laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Baird J. H., laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Baird J. B., laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Bateffs G. C., druggist; P. O. Camp Point.

BATES FRANCIS H., engineer, residence Camp Point; was born in Boone County, Ky., May 15, 1839. His parents were Horace and Mary (Carpenter) Bates. They removed to Brown county, Ill., when the subject of this sketch was eight years old. His father being a carpenter, he learned the trade in youth, and worked at it for a number of years; then took up mechanical engineering, and has pursued that business for twelve years, nine years as engineer of the Eagle Mills of Camp Point. He en-

listed in August, 1862, in Co. I, 84th Ill. Inf., as Corporal of the company; was mustered out in January, 1863. He married Mary J. Scott, daughter of William Scott, of Camp Point, Oct. 31, 1861. She was born in Clayton, Adams county, March 18, 1843. Have had four children, two living; Frances May, born March 23, 1866, and William Nelson born Oct. 29, 1869. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; has held some local offices; owns a house and two lots in Camp Point.

BATES THOMAS J., farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Camp Point; owns 410 acres of land; was born in Morgan county, Ill., Feb. 21, 1833; came to this county with his parents in April, 1847; was married to Lenora Willson, of Hancock county, Ill., Nov. 6, 1859. They have seven children: Melgar M. (deceased), John E., Henson E., Henry M., Carrie, Nora, and Mary. Mr. Bates was elected Supervisor four years, and resigned the office in 1874 on account of being elected to the State Legislature, serving two years. His wife is a member of the Christian church. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

BATSCHY CASPER, builder and lumber dealer, residence Camp Point; is the son of John and Veronica Batschy, natives of Switzerland, in which country he was born, on the 6th of July, 1824. He remained there until thirty-two years of age, when he came to America. He learned the carpenters' trade of his father when young, but was chiefly engaged in farming and teaching school. In that country the teachers are examined by state officials, and the successful applicants are awarded diplomas; Mr. Batschy still retains his. He was married to Barbara Bernhart, Oct. 29, 1848. They have two children, Veronica and Dora Emma. On arriving in this country, Mr. Batschy settled in Washington City for a short time; then came to Quincy, where he remained, working at his trade for a year, after which he removed to Camp Point in July, 1857. He continued in the building business, and in 1861 he entered into partnership with D. E. Liggett, with whom he is still associated. In 1865 he made a visit to Switzerland, which consumed about a year. The firm of Liggett & Batschy is the oldest

business firm in the place, and has taken the lead in the building business for years; they have the only lumber yard in the town. Mr. Batschy owns 100 acres of improved land in Honey Creek township, worth \$45 per acre, and residence and three lots in the village of Camp Point. He is a member of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Orders.

Bauman John, wagon maker; P. O. Camp Point.

BAUGHMAN SAMUEL K. postal clerk of railway mail service; residence, Camp Point; is the son of George and Sarah Baughman, of Baltimore county, Md. They came to Quincy in 1836, where the subject of this sketch was born. Jan. 21, 1843, and has been a resident of the county all his life. He learned the carpenters' trade in youth. The day following the fall of Fort Sumter, April 15, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 10th Regt. Ill. Inf. (the first company raised in the state). He went into the service as a private; was promoted to 2d Lieutenant, in May, 1863, and to 1st Lieutenant, in September, 1864; was appointed to duty as Adjutant-General, and served on Brig.-Gen. Tillson's staff during the last year of the war. He was wounded by a piece of shell, in the shoulder, at the battle of Kenesaw mountain, June 27, 1864. On the 13th of February, 1865, he received a scalp wound, while in charge of the skirmish line, when fording the Salkiechatchie river; was mustered out of service, July 11, 1865, after which he engaged in the mercantile business, for two years, in La Prairie; was burned out, losing everything. He was appointed to the Postal service in January, 1870, on the Wabash Railway, from Quincy to Lafayette, Ind. For six years since, he has run on the C., B. & Q., from Galesburg to Quincy. He was married Dec. 10, 1867, to Louvina Simpson, who was born in Adams county. They have three children: Charles O., Cora A., and Katie. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and M. E. church.

Beckett Elizabeth; sec. 14; P. O. Camp Point.

BECKETT GEORGE R. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Camp Point; was born in Camp Point township, May 21, 1849. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth F. (Todd) Beckett. Mr. Joseph Beckett was born in Clark county, Ind., where he married Miss Todd, Feb. 9, 1837. Two years later they came to Adams county, Ill., and

to the farm where George and his mother now live in 1844. They had a family of six children, four of whom are living: William T., Mary A. (now Mrs. Thomas), Joseph A., and George R. James Marion Beckett lost his life in the war of the rebellion, being mortally wounded at the battle of Bentonville, March 19, 1865; died March 27, 1865; was Corporal in the 78th Regt. Ill. Inf. William T., a member of the same company, was wounded at the battle of Atlanta, being shot through the wrist and thigh. Mr. Beckett, Sr. carried on coopering quite extensively; also, farming for many years. He died, Oct. 19, 1878. George R. Beckett married Miss Mary S. Taylor, April 1, 1870, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Taylor. She was born in York county, Penn., Jan. 8, 1851; had three children, one living, Lola F., born Feb. 11, 1871 (died Jan. 24, 1876); Frank P., born April 26, 1876 (died Nov. 2, 1878); Edith A., born Sept. 24, 1878. He owns 125 acres of improved land, in Schuyler county, Ill., worth \$35 per acre, and sixty acres in Camp Point, worth \$45 per acre. Mrs. Beckett owns forty-five acres, worth the same.

Beckett James, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Camp Point.

Beer Andrew, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Camp Point.

Beer Samuel, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Camp Point.

Behan John, laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Belden Lucinda; P. O. Camp Point.

Bennett C. S., farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Camp Point.

BLACKMAN R. L. agent at Camp Point for the C., B. & Q. R. R.; is the son of Spalding and Caroline (Morgan) Blackman, natives of New York. He was born in that state, July 5, 1848. He spent his early life, and was educated in the schools of the Empire State. He engaged in the mercantile business for three years, in Caledonia, N. Y.; began telegraphing in 1869; was operator on the Lake Shore Railroad for three years; came from there to his present position, at Camp Point, in May, 1873. He was married November 16, 1873, to Miss Dora Sisson, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1855. The union resulted in two children, Frederick Wm., born Sept. 28, 1875, and Frankie, born July 9, 1877. He owns a house and lot in Camp Point. Republican.

Bobbitt Ella R. P. O. Camp Point.

Boger Fred merchant; P. O. Camp Point.

Booth Francis, retired; P. O. Camp Point.

Bottorff J. A. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Keokuk Junc.
 Bottorff T. F. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Keokuk Junc.
 Bottorff Wm. retired; P. O. Camp Point.
 Brady Patrick, laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

BREWER ELIZABETH, residence, Camp Point; is the daughter of Cornelius and Magdaline Demaree (Bircaw), of Adams county, Penn. She was born in same county, May 26, 1814. Her parents moved to Warren county, Ohio, when she was four years of age, where she spent her early life; was married to Peter Brewer, June 7, 1831. He was born in Mercer county, Ky., July 2, 1802; died Jan. 16, 1863. They had eleven children, seven living: Stephen V., John C., Christian, Phoebe J., Mary E., David W., and Lorie. Those dead are: Cornelius, Joseph H., Peter D., and Olive. Mrs. B. removed to Camp Point in 1868. She owns three houses and lots in that village. She is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Brooks J. G. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Bryant Josephine, P. O. Camp Point.

C

Campbell G. S. blacksmith; P. O. Camp Point.
 Cannon M. W. teamster; P. O. Camp Point.
 Castle Margaret, P. O. Camp Point.
 Castle R. W. laborer; P. O. Camp Point.
 Chandler Amelia, sec. 31; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Chase D. W. farmer; P. O. Camp Point.
 Chase M. C. merchant; P. O. Camp Point.
 Childs C. L. teacher; P. O. Camp Point.
 Childs D. T. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Camp Point.
 Childs H. W. carpenter; P. O. Camp Point.

CHRISTIAN JOHN, residence, Camp Point; is the son of John and Malinda (Bradley) Christian, of Virginia. He was born in that state, in 1839. His parents removed to Jefferson county, Iowa, in 1840, and three years later to Van Buren county. The Indians were about them, and one of the earliest incidents he remembers, is a visit of a squaw to the house on baking-day, and asking his mother in her broken accent, and by signs, to bake the dough she was preparing, and divide with her. After he became of age, he, with several young men, took a trip to Kansas, prospecting for homes. Being there when the War of the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted, on the 23d of April, 1863, in Co. A-12th Regt. Kan. Inf., Col. Adams commanding. His regiment was assigned to service in Kansas and Missouri.

He, with ten comrades, witnessed the burning of Lawrence, and the massacre of its inhabitants at dawn, Aug. 16, 1863, by Quantrill's guerrillas, they being on the opposite bank of the river at the time. Quantrill, whose real name was Charles Hart, had been a school teacher in the vicinity, and made his home at one of the hotels in Lawrence. The Lieutenant commanding their squad, having staid over in town the previous night, was surprised and captured, but effected his escape by leaping a high fence, with nothing on but the clothing in which he slept. Mr. C. being the first up in the morning, aroused his comrades, and by the use of their Enfield rifles, saved two residences from the incendiary's torches. Mr. C. was discharged because of the loss of his eyesight, March 28, 1865. He returned to Iowa, where he married Mrs. Lizzie (Gibb) Bell, June 19, 1872. She was born in Montreal, Canada, March 28, 1837, and brought up in New York City. She first married Henry N. Bell, who died, leaving four children: Margaret J., Emma E., Walter S., and William N. Mr. and Mrs. C. have one child, John Lawrence, born May 12, 1873. They came to Camp Point in 1875. They own a house and lot in the village, and one in Iowa. They are members of the Christian church.

Christie J. B. retired; P. O. Camp Point.
 Coffield John, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Camp Point.
 Colwell Catherine, P. O. Camp Point.
 Colwell J. W. wagon maker; P. O. Camp Point.
 Collier G. S. laborer; P. O. Camp Point.
 Cooper Wm. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Camp Point.

COX JOHN C., farmer; Sec. 16; is the only living son of a family of six children that lived to adult age, of George W., and Elvira (Crawford) Cox, the father a native of Virginia, the mother of Kentucky. They were married in the latter state and removed to Illinois, and settled in Honey Creek township, Adams county, where John was born Jan. 4, 1838. He was reared on a farm; learned the trade of house carpenter and followed that business for fourteen years. He served the Government during the war of the rebellion as a member of Co. L., 2d Regt. Ill. Cav. He entered the army Aug. 11, 1861, as Corporal; was mustered out, Aug. 11, 1864, as Sergeant; was married in September, 1863, while home on a furlough, to Lucy J. Miller, born in Hancock county, Ill., Sept. 2, 1845.

They have had two children, one living, George E., born Oct. 1, 1871, and William M., born April 15, 1873, died Feb. 18, 1876. In 1871 and 1872 Mr. Cox was engaged in express business, in the employ of the American and United States Express Companies. He was Constable in 1865 and Collector in 1876, of Camp Point township.

Craig A. D. laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Cram Henry, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Coatsburg.

Craver M. D. L. tailor; P. O. Camp Point.

CRIPPEN SAMUEL L., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 33; P. O. Camp Point; born in Accomac county, Va., in 1833; came to this county with his parents, July 4, 1843, and located in Gilmer township. Mr. Crippen, at the age of twenty-one years, went to Quincy, and learned the carpenters trade, and followed it eight years; was married in August, 1857, to Miss Nancy Wilks, daughter of Daniel and Jane Wilks, after which he engaged again in farm pursuits. Have six children, three boys: Nye, Daniel Wilks, and John Prince; three girls: Mary Eleanor, Eliza Jane, Rosana Lippencott. Mr. Crippen is a successful stock breeder, and dealer in horses of the Hambletonian imported, Royal George and Messenger crosses, forming a compound of bloods, muscle and bone, for lastitude and strength surpassed by none; also of the imported French Norman and Royal George crosses, that are of a superior quality as draft horses, with good action and style; has cattle of the best imported short-horn families; Poland china hogs excelled by none; South Down sheep as pure and good as can be found east or west. All of the above stock have never failed to carry off their share of premiums at the various fairs through Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. He has stock in the Adams County Fair Association. He is a member of the Christian church; belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is proud to say that he is a live Republican. He established a principle to live for the good of his fellow man, and is one of those pushing, fearless kind who dares to do right. The place on which he resides is known as Hickory Orchard Stock Farm. He owns 780 acres of land in Adams and Hancock countys, Ill., that is worth on an average \$38 per acre.

Cross James, farmer; P. O. Camp Point.

CUMMINS BENJAMIN, farmer;

Sec. 36; P. O. Camp Point; was born in Clark county, Ky., Feb. 14, 1828. He sprang from southern parentage, George W. Cummins, his sire, having been born in Virginia, and brought up in Kentucky from the age of one year. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Ferris, was born in the latter state. They removed to Hendricks county, Ind., where Benjamin remained until 1859. In October, same year, he removed to Camp Point township, Adams county. When the call was made for volunteers for the war with Mexico, he enlisted in the 1st Indiana regiment, in 1846; served not quite a year when he was discharged for disability, from the hospital at Point Isabel. After regaining health, he re-enlisted, but the war ended before he reached the field. He was married Dec. 30, 1852 to Catherine C. Parrish, of Kentucky. They have six children: Barnett P., Ida, Maggie, Laura, Ira B., and Thomas Bailey. From 1848 to 1859, Mr. Cummins worked at mechanical engineering, in Indiana. He is an Odd Fellow; was the organizer of the Encampment in Camp Point. He owns 167 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre.

Curl David, retired; P. O. Camp Point.

Curless Samuel, constable; P. O. Camp Point.

CURTIS ELAM B., merchant; Camp Point; was born in Onondaga county, New York, Jan. 10, 1818. He was educated at Monroe Academy, Eldridge, N. Y. He came with his parents to Illinois and settled at Woodville, Adams county, at the age of eighteen years. He spent several years in teaching school and farming while there. He removed thence to Columbus where he remained five years, and was engaged in the mercantile business in the employ of F. Collins; came to Camp Point and embarked in merchandising on his own account, in 1854. He was first married, Feb. 2, 1842 to Nancy Carrol, who was born in Ohio. She died in 1855, leaving one son, Warren C., born Feb. 15, 1843. He died Sept. 11, 1868. Mr. Cummins was married again to Ann M. (Clark) Carrol, in November 1857. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church in Camp Point, of which he is elder, and one of the original organizers. He owns a house, store, and two lots in Camp Point.

CYRUS GEORGE W., publisher of the *Camp Point Journal*; was born in

Houston township, Adams county, Ill., March 15, 1842, being the third son of Henry A. Cyrus, and Athaliah G. Ruddell. His father died in 1847, leaving his widow the care of five children, the oldest being ten. His mother struggled heroically to rear her family and pay the debt on the farm, which she eventually accomplished, and has the satisfaction of knowing that her children all became respectable members of society. In the spring of 1858, George went west and remained at Kansas City until the breaking out of the rebellion, earning his living and valuable experience by daily labor. During 1861, he returned to Illinois and engaged in teaching school and farming; was married Sept. 22, 1863 to Emily C. Strickler, of Houston township. In 1867 he moved to Camp Point, where he entered the drug and stationary trade, first as a member of the firm of Sawyer & Cyrus, then Strickler & Cyrus, Cyrus & Gay, and Cyrus & Bailey. He was the Republican candidate for Circuit Clerk in 1868, but was defeated by John W. Moorehead, the county being Democratic by 800 majority. In April, 1869, he received the appointment of Postmaster at Camp Point, which position he continues to hold. January, 1873, in connection with Thomas Bailey, he purchased the material of the defunct *Enterprise* newspaper office and established the *Camp Point Journal*, of which he is now sole proprietor. He has been prominent in Masonic circles, having served as Master of Benjamin Lodge, No. 297, for five years, and for several years an officer of the Grand Lodge, and member of committees. His family consists of his wife and two daughters.

D

Davis George, laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

David Thos. farmer; sec 9; P. O. Camp Point.

Dehaven J. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Camp Point.

Denny Robert, laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

DEWEY LORENZO DOW, miller; residence, Camp Point; is the son of Russel and Elizabeth (Meeks) Dewey. His father was a native of New York. His mother, of Lancaster county, Pa. They were married in Lancaster county, Ohio. Lorenzo Dow was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., on the 13th of August, 1827; Russell Dewey was a miller by trade, and a

clergyman in the M. E. church. He was an intimate friend of the celebrated itinerant preacher Lorenzo Dow, for whom the subject of this sketch was named. Rev. Dow appreciated the honor, and presented his namesake with five sheep, which he, Mr. Dow, put in the hands of a farmer, to be kept by him for the benefit of young Dewey, the number to be doubled every three years. The farmer becoming tired of the contract, the sheep were turned over to Dewey, Sr., who had charge of his son's flock until he attained the age of nineteen years, when they completed an arrangement by which the father paid the son \$350 in cash, and gave two years of his time for his interest in the sheep, and young Dewey came west, to Ohio, where he remained two years. From there he removed to Adams county, Ill., in 1848, under an engagement to complete and take charge of the Fletcher Mill, then partly built, on Bear Creek, in Honey Creek township. He ran this mill for fifteen years, a portion of the time was sole owner. He removed from there to the city of Quincy, where he lived two years, dealing in grain. He then purchased a farm in Mendon, and removing thence conducted that business for years. He came from the farm to take charge of the Casco Mills in Camp Point, a position he still holds. He was married, Feb. 28, 1847, to Amanda Fletcher, who was born in Clermont county, Ohio, April 14, 1827. The union has resulted in six children, four living: William F., Alvin A., Jessie Bell, and Arthur Elmer. Mr. Dewey is a Master Mason in the Order, and is vice-President in the Blue Ribbon Club of Camp Point; was at one time Collector. He owns 120 acres of land, highly improved, in Columbus township; 141 acres in Honey Creek township, worth \$50 per acre, and a fine house and four lots, which cost over \$5,000 in the village of Camp Point; was Collector one term in Honey Creek township.

Downing Elizabeth; P. O. Camp Point.

Downing E. C. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Camp Point.

DOWNING GEORGE Y., merchant; residence, Camp Point; is the son of Ebon C. and Elizabeth (Robertson) Downing; was born in Camp Point township, Adams county, Dec. 8, 1851; is the second of five living children. He was reared on a farm, and engaged in agriculture until

within the past three years, during which he has been in the mercantile business in the store of Oliver & Son. Nov. 7, 1876, he married Alma E. Oliver, daughter of William L., and Zerilda E. (McClarey) Oliver, now residing in Camp Point. Alma was born in Kentucky, Nov. 19, 1854. Mr. Downing is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the M. E. church. His wife of the Presbyterian church. They own a residence and lot in the village.

Downing J. E. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Camp Point.
Downing Rezin, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Camp Point.
Downing Wm. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Camp Point.
Drally Henry, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Coatsburg.
Durbin Louisa, P. O. Camp Point.

E

Earl J. J. carpenter; P. O. Camp Point.
Earel A. B. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Camp Point.

EASUM CHARLES A., farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Camp Point; is the oldest of ten children of William and Catharine (Tyler) Easum. His father was born in Maryland, mother in Jefferson county, Ky. They were very large in stature. Her grandfather weighed over 400 pounds in moderate flesh. She weighed 260, and has a daughter who turns the balance at 230 pounds. The subject of this sketch was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Oct. 3, 1826. Ten years later his parents came to Adams county, Ill. His father is said to have built the first school-house in the county, outside of Quincy. Mr. Easum came from Liberty township to Camp Point township, his present residence, in the fall of 1847. He was first married, Dec. 12, 1850, to Eliza McFarland, who died the 20th of the same month. He was married again, Oct. 31, 1853, to Prudence Castle, born in Green county, Ill. They have four children: Rebecca A., Emma, Nellie B., and Samuel. Mr. Easum is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He owns eighty acres of improved land in Camp Point township, worth \$50 per acre, and twenty acres of timber in Columbus township, worth \$10 per acre.

Englehart S. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Coatsburg.
Ensminger F. laborer; P. O. Camp Point.
Ensminger Henry, laborer; P. O. Camp Point.
Ensminger Jane, P. O. Camp Point.
Erdman Henry, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Camp Point.
Erdman S. A. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Camp Point.

ERDSIEK HENRY, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Camp Point. He was born in

Prussia, Nov. 25, 1835; was brought up on a farm and he has always followed that occupation. He was married to Hannah Weisman in 1863, a native of Prussia. They emigrated to America in 1866 and settled in Adams county, Ill., April 30, same year, where they have since lived. Their union has resulted in one child, Fred, born Jan. 26, 1864. His real estate consists of twenty-six acres of land in Sec. 22, Camp Point township, worth \$30 per acre. Mr. Erdsiek has held some local offices in the township. Ertel John, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Camp Point.

F

Farlow Samuel, stock dealer; P. O. Camp Point.
Farlow Verinda, P. O. Camp Point.
Fellsman Lewis, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Coatsburg.
Fessler Wm. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Coatsburg.
Folckemer Henry, merchant; P. O. Camp Point.
Folckemer O. E. merchant; P. O. Camp Point.

FRANCIS JOHN H., Sec. 27; P. O. Camp Point. He was born in Stevenson county, Ala., April 22, 1827. He is the son of William and Sarah (Martin) Francis, of Kentucky. His father died the same year, leaving his mother with six children and very little property, except a team and wagon. She gave one horse and the wagon to her uncle for moving her to Kentucky, in 1827. The next year she removed to Putnam county, Ind., where she married again. In October, 1842, he came to Quincy. Being then 15 years old, and having a strong desire for obtaining an education, he worked mornings and evenings and attended school until he was 22 years of age. His eyes then failed and he was obliged to abandon study; spent a year traveling as a salesman, after which he contracted with a Mr. McQuarter to assist him across the plains to California, and besides to pay him \$100 for taking him through. He was gone twenty-five months, and returned to Quincy in May, 1852. In April, 1855, went to Nebraska, and settled in Fontenelle; spent four years in farming; then freighted from Omaha to Denver for several years; returned to Moline in 1862. He went into the army as sutler for three years; returned in June, 1865, and went into the livery business and merchandising for four years. He then sold out and came to Camp Point; entered into partnership with E. B. Curtis in the mercantile business;

after three years he sold out and again went into a livery. Soon after he purchased the farm where he now lives, and sold out and removed to it in April, 1874. He was married June 6, 1852, to Maria Curtis, born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1832, and came to Adams county when four years old. They have had five children, two living: James T., now living in Moline, and Mary, at home. Mr. Francis is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Orders, also a Sir Knight. He owns a ninety-acre farm contiguous to the village of Camp Point, worth \$65 per acre.

FRANCIS SAMUEL, proprietor Adams House, Camp Point; (son of Vincent and Amelia Francis of Bedfordshire, England); he was born in that place, Oct. 21st, 1817, remained there until he was thirty years of age, learned the shoemakers' trade, and pursued it until he came to America, in 1848, and for some years after. On arriving in this country, settled in Adams county, Ill., came to Camp Point in 1856. He purchased the Adams House in 1861, has been proprietor since, except a year and a half. Married Mary Ann Cox, (daughter of George W. and Alvira Cox), December, 1850. She was born in Adams county, near Quincy, March 18, 1831. Three children: Sarah C., born Sept. 7, 1851.; George W., Feb. 2, 1853, John T., Dec. 27, 1855. The Adams House is a two story brick structure, 56x56 feet, contains twenty-four rooms, centrally located and well conducted.

Frost John, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Coatsburg.

G

Garlet David, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Camp Point.

Garrett A. A. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Camp Point.

GARRETT ELIZABETH, residence Camp Point; is the widow of Peter Booth Garrett, who was the son of Silas and Judith (Booth) of Virginia. He was born in that state Nov. 3, 1809, went from there to Kentucky, where he was married to Elizabeth Welsh, daughter of Robert and Mary (Guthrie) Welsh, who was born in Jefferson county of that State, April 30, 1813. They were married Feb. 16, 1832. They removed to Camp Point, Adams county, Ill., in 1835; settled in the midst of the unbroken prairie and laid the foundation for the

future pleasant home, in which they were to spend the rest of their earthly career together. They had eleven children, ten of whom are living: Silas, born April 20, 1833; Mary W., born April 11, 1835; Robert W., born March 24, 1837; Richard S., born Aug. 25, 1838; Susanah H., born Oct. 29, 1840; Sarah E., born Dec. 12, 1842; Judith E., born July 10, 1846; George W., born Dec. 24, 1847; Christopher B., born July 28, 1849; John H., born Dec. 14, 1850; Alvira A., born March 16, 1856. Mr. G. was a man of more than ordinary character and intelligence; served the people of Adams county in the General Assembly of Ill., in 1842 and 1843; was an elder in the Christian church at the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 18, 1865.

Richard was killed Oct. 17, 1862, in the army, near Island No. 10, while in pursuit of guerrillas. He was a Corporal in Co. L, 2d Ill. Cavalry. Mrs. G's children are all married, and she has thirty-six grandchildren. She owns 200 acres of the old homestead, worth \$55 per acre. Is a member of the Christian church.

Garrett G. W. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Camp Point.

Garrett J. H. merchant; P. O. Camp Point.

Garrett R. W. merchant; P. O. Camp Point.

GAY MRS. ACHSA B., Sec. 9; P. O. Camp Point; is the widow of Vixen B. Gay, and daughter of William and Welthy (Makepeace) Blakeslee. Her father was born in Connecticut, her mother in Massachusetts, and are still living, in Quincy. Mrs. Gay was born in Cataaugus Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1823. Her parents removed to Ohio when she was but three years of age; seven years later to Missouri, and in 1836 to Adams Co., Ill.; settled in Quincy, where she lived nineteen years. She married Mr. Gay, June 3, 1855, and removed to the farm where she now lives. Mr. Gay was born of English parentage in Muskingum Co., Ohio, July 31, 1814. He came to Illinois and settled in Camp Point township. Two children: William H. and Welthy M. Gay. Mr. Gay had three children by a former marriage: Albert P., Charles V., and Sophronia A. McGill. Mr. G. died Sept. 19, 1877. Mrs. G. owns 160 acres (100 improved) of land in Camp Point township, worth \$35 per acre.

Gay Chas. V. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Camp Point.

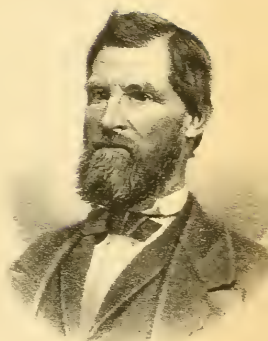
Gay Wm. H. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Camp Point.



C. Batschy
CAMP POINT



Elias Inghram
ELLINGTON TOWNSHIP



W. P. Gay
DECEASED
CAMP POINT TOWNSHIP



Thom Lowery
HOUSTON TOWNSHIP



GREENHALGH WILLIAM.

house painter and decorator, Camp Point; was born in Lancashire England, Feb. 15, 1818. His parents were James and Hannah (King) Greenhalgh. He emigrated to America in the Spring of 1842, and settled in Schuyler Co., Ill., where he engaged in selling dry goods in Rushville, seven years; then turned his attention to farming for six years. He removed to Camp Point in 1855, and again embarked in merchandising in company with his brother until 1859, when he sold out and hired as salesman in the store of Silas Bailey, and afterward in the employ of Mr. Sawyer till 1870. Since that he has been engaged in house painting and decorating. He was married in April, 1850, to Eliza Cole, who was born in Kentucky. Five children, three living: Hannah, Nevada, and Edgar. He is now Collector for Camp Point township. He owns a fine residence and four lots in the village.

Groome Wm. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Camp Point.
Grady George, merchant; P. O. Camp Point.

GUENTHER LOUIS.

farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Coatsburg; is the son of Charles and Justina (Renschel), of Germany, where they were married, and lived until after Louis was born, on April 5, 1847. They came to America when he was 6 years of age, via New Orleans, where they stopped six months; then came up the Mississippi to Quincy, and settled in Honey Creek township, where his father now lives. Louis is the youngest of six children, and has always followed farming. He married Caroline Girky, April 4, 1869, who was born in Adams county. She died July 26, 1870. He married Susan Hochgraver, a native of Adams county, Oct. 26, 1871. They have had three children, two living: Simon Edmond, born July 12, 1874, and Clara May, born March 22, 1877.

H

Haley C. bricklayer; P. O. Camp Point.

Haley Jane, P. O. Camp Point.

Hagerty J. T. merchant; P. O. Camp Point.

Hahn Hiram S. brick maker; P. O. Camp Point.

HALL CHARLES R.

engineer; residence, Camp Point; is the son of George and Adel (Baker) Hall, of Maine. He was born in Alfred, in that state, Oct. 13, 1838. His parents emigrated to Michigan, in his

infancy, where he lived till 1861. He learned mechanical engineering, and has always followed it. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he enlisted May 1, 1861, in Co. E, 16th Regt. Ill. Inf., was the seventh man who enlisted in Brown county; was promoted to Sergeant in the fall of 1863. He received two wounds, in the hand and thigh, by the explosion of a shell on a gunboat at Vicksburg, in December, 1864. He married Harriet R. Lindsey, March 2, 1865, of Brown county, Ill. They removed to Camp Point, in January, 1876, since which time he has run the engine at the Casco Mills. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and Encampment. He owns a house and lot in Camp Point, and a house and lot in Clayton.

HALL PROF. SAMUEL F.

residence, Sec. 27; P. O. Camp Point; was born in the city of Oswego, N. Y., on the 14th of November, 1838. He is the third of a family of five sons and six daughters. His parents were John Hall and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Hall, both born in Ireland, but reared in America, their parents having emigrated to this country when they were quite young. John Hall's parents settled in New York, where he still lives, and engaged in farming. Elizabeth Maxwell's parents settled in Canada, where she was living, when John having gone there for a time, formed her acquaintance, and married her. They settled in Livingston county, N. Y.; but soon removed to Oswego. After the subject of this sketch was born they returned to Livingston county, where his childhood years were spent on a farm. His mother died when he was 12 years old, and the home was broken up, and he worked about among the farmers in summer, and attended the district schools of the neighborhood in winter. At the age of 17 an aspiration was awakened in his mind for a more extended education than these rural schools afforded, and he resolved to go Nunda Academy for the purpose of fitting himself for teaching. When he reached the place his entire capital was \$1 50, and no books with which to prosecute his studies. He went to the professor and stated the situation. He kindly offered to loan him books, and to wait for the tuition till he could earn the money to pay it. He entered school and

cast about to find employment for leisure hours, by which to earn a living. He found people willing to encourage him in his efforts to acquire knowledge, by giving him jobs of sawing wood, and spading gardens. By the close of the term he had earned sufficient to defray current expenses, and pay tuition. He then taught a term, and thereafter alternated from student to teacher until he finished the academic course; but in the mean time that institution had burned, and he finished at Danville, under the tutorage of Dr. Seager, ex-President of Genessee College. Mr. Hall taught five years in his native State, and then came to Illinois and settled in Princeton in March, 1862. The second school he taught he took it on condition that if he succeeded in governing it he was to receive \$40 per month, and, if he failed, he was to get nothing,—it being a notoriously bad school. The ruling price then was from \$15 to \$20 per month. He taught it that year and the next. While engaged in his chosen vocation he became acquainted with Artemisia Burroughs, daughter of Jefferson and Ziltha (Manchester) Burroughs, who was born in Wyoming county, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1841. She was a teacher, and is a lady of superior culture and amiability of character. Their friendship ripened into love, and they were married Sept. 8, 1864. They removed to Princeton, Bureau county, Ill., the next spring after their marriage; they both engaged as teachers in the schools of that place the following fall—he as principal, she as assistant—and retained their positions for five years. During these years the schools were visited by many of the leading educators of the country, and pronounced among the very best.

On the eve of the completion of the Maplewood High School building, at Camp Point (erected at a cost of about \$30,000), through the recommendation of Prof. W. H. V. Raymond the local Board wrote to Mr. Hall, and entered into negotiations which resulted in his coming to that place and taking charge of their schools. He organized the schools upon the plan of a thorough graded system. The school grew rapidly in numbers and popularity under his efficient management, until now, in the tenth year of his superintendency, it ranks among the very first in the State, and has had as high as 500 pupils en-

rolled. He took charge of it in October 1867. At the end of five years he resigned his position and was chosen Superintendent of the Payson school, which position he held for two years, when, at the solicitation of the School Board of Camp Point, he returned to his former charge there. His proficiency as a disciplinarian and instructor is spoken of by leading educators in terms of the highest commendation.

Their marital union has resulted in seven children; six living: Louis A., born Nov. 12, 1864; Nina B., born Nov. 1, 1866; Angie E., born July 12, 1869 (died Sept. 26, 1872); Maggie M., born Oct. 25, 1871; Edith E., born Feb. 26, 1874; S. Fred. Jr., born Oct. 7, 1875, and Bessie A., born Oct. 1, 1877.

Prof. Hall was unanimously nominated by the Republican party for County Superintendent of Schools, in 1877, which honor he peremptorily declined. He owns a nice home and eight acres of land just outside the corporate limits of the village.

Hamrick F. farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Camp Point.
Hanke William, retired; P. O. Camp Point.

HARRINGTON ALFRED L., farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Camp Point; is the youngest of eleven children of Brooks and Betsy (Hazen) Harrington, natives of Connecticut. He was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1824. His father died when he was eighteen months old. His mother came to Illinois, and settled near Mendon, Adams county; she afterwards moved to the north part of the county, and finally broke up housekeeping, and he lived for a time with his brother in Columbus township. He was educated at Jacksonville College, graduated in 1848, prepared for the ministry, and was installed as the pastor of the Congregational church at Peru, La Salle county, where he preached for four years, when his health failed; and he resigned his charge and went on to a farm in that county, and remained eighteen years; removed to Camp Point township in 1875. He was married Aug. 6, 1850, to Julia A. Collins, daughter of Frederick and Mary (Allen) Collins, who settled in Collinsville, Madison county, Ill., her father's family being the founders of the town, and where she was born Dec. 8, 1829. Six children: Ella W. (wife of Rev. T. D. Davis), Frederick C., Lewis W., George A., Julia A., and Louise. Mr. Harrington filled the office of Supervisor in La Salle county

one term. He owns 270 acres (200 improved) in Camp Point township, worth \$50 per acre.

Hart T. W. cooper; P. O. Camp Point.

Hart G. M. cooper; P. O. Camp Point.

Heaton Elizabeth; Sec. 26; P. O. Camp Point.

Henry Sammel, physician; P. O. Camp Point.

Hester John, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Camp Point.

Holden E. B. laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

HONNOLD MARY E. (widow of Rev. Robert Honnold), residence Camp Point, is the daughter of W. W. and Catherine (Slabber) Norris. Her parents were natives of Baltimore county, Md., where she was born April 11, 1843. They came to Illinois, and settled in Gilmer township, Adams county. Her father still lives. She was married, March 9, 1871, to Rev. Robert Honnold, born in Lee county, Iowa, Oct. 14, 1839. He was educated at Springfield College with a view to enter the legal profession; taught school for some time, and then, changing his mind, studied for the ministry; was licensed to exhort by the Illinois M. E. Conference at the age of twenty, and was regularly ordained in October, 1860. His first regular pastorate was at Chatham. Failing health compelled him to abandon his chosen calling in December, 1873. His disease (cancer) gradually grew worse until July, 1876, when he died. He was first married to Sarah Ernest, of Indiana, Sept. 22, 1864. She died May 9, 1870, leaving two children, Willie Lincoln and Mary. His second marriage resulted in two children, Maggie and Nellie. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. K, 91st Ill. Inf.; was Orderly Sergeant of the regiment; was discharged for disability at the end of three months. They removed to Camp Point in October, 1875, where Mrs. Honnold has since lived. She owns a residence and several lots in the village and a farm in Shelby county, Ill.

Huber Sol. laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Hunter James retired; P. O. Camp Point.

J

JACOBS JAMES H., mail contractor; residence at Camp Point; is the son of Price and Mary C. (Wischart), Jacobs of Kentucky. He was born in Jefferson county, of that State, the 6th day of Jan. 1831. He came to Adams county, Ill., at the age of eighteen years, and settled near Columbus. He was engaged in farming until 1859. He settled in Camp Point in 1860; took the

contract to carry the mail from Richfield to Sechorn, and from Camp Point to Woodville, and for conveying the mails from the depot to the post-office in the village, several years ago. He was married, Jan. 11, 1853, to Mary C. Bayne, of Adams county. They have had seven children, three are living; George Miltou, Barbara A. and William P. Mr. J. owns a dwelling and three lots in Camp Point.

Johnson James sec. 29; P. O. Camp Point.

Joseph J. F. laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

K

Kamp J. M. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Camp Point.

Kelley A. B. nursery and jeweler; P. O. Camp Point.

Kelley Ellen D. P. O. Camp Point.

KEMP RHODA C., residence Camp Point; is the third child of John and Elizabeth Ham. She was born in Caloway county, Mo., Nov. 22, 1820. When she was ten years of age her parents removed to Adams county, and settled near Quincy, and a few years later settled near Columbus, where she was married to Samuel Smith, June 24, 1843. Mr. S. was a son of John and Jane Smith, of Kentucky, where he was born Oct. 27, 1808. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Columbus for a time, but chiefly farmed. They had two children, one living, Ella A. Smith. Mr. Smith died Dec. 5, 1850. Matthew Kemp, her second husband, was born in Ireland, and came to America in early life. They were married in October, 1857; had three children, two of whom are living, Stephen H., and Lizzie A. Kemp. They removed to Concord township where they lived ten years; from there they went to Iowa and lived there until Mr. K.'s death, July 9, 1870, after which Mrs. K. remained there several years and came to Camp Point in 1875. She has two grandchildren, of the daughter Ella Smith, deceased, George W. and Rosella Parnella. Mrs. K. owns a residence and lot in Camp Point, and a farm in Iowa.

Kessler Chas. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Camp Point.

Kirkpatrick A. B. retired; P. O. Camp Point.

Kline J. E. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Camp Point.

Kobil Jacob, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Camp Point.

Kobil Jacob, retired; P. O. Camp Point.

KOBIL MARY A., residence, Camp Point. She is the daughter of R.

M. Hedges and Clarinda (Booth), the former a native of New York, and the latter of Kentucky. Mrs. Kobil was born in Adams county, Ill., March 16, 1837. She was married, March 6, 1856, to Richard Jeffrey, Jr., son of Richard and Mary A. (Black) Jeffrey. Mr. Jeffrey was born in England, and came to America in his childhood and settled in Adams county, Ill. Six children were the fruits of their union, three living: Clara J., Franklin E. and Mary B. Mr. Jeffrey died Nov. 16, 1869. She was married again to Jacob C. Kobil, November, 1876, by whom she has one child, Stella Kobil. Mr. Kobil was born in Germany in 1815, and came to America when 20 years old. She owns a house and lot in Camp Point. Is a member of the M. E. church.

Knoble Bernard, mason; P. O. Camp Point.

L

Laning Jas. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Coatsburg.

Lasley J. P. farmer; P. O. Camp Point.

Lasley M. W. retired; P. O. Camp Point.

Lavelle Martin, laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Lewis S. K. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Camp Point.

Liggett D. E. carpenter; P. O. Camp Point.

Linn J. F. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Camp Point.

Little Joseph, laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Livingston Benj. carpenter; P. O. Camp Point.

Luckel Jacob, blacksmith; P. O. Camp Point.

Luex J. J. druggist; P. O. Camp Point.

LYON THOMAS A., residence, Camp Point. He is the son of William S. and Eliza (Askin) Lyon, natives of Franklin county, Pa. They resided in the town of Concord, and his father was Justice of the Peace in that place, which office he filled for thirteen years, when the subject of this sketch was born, Jan. 29, 1831. His parents moved onto a farm in 1840, where he remained for ten years, during which time he received a good English education. He then entered a dry goods store as clerk for four years; then he began the study of dentistry in Huntingdon with E. L. Miller; after being there two years he attended the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1856-7. He commenced practice in Kittanning, Armstrong county; remained there one year, when he located in McConnellsburg, Fulton county. He came to Clayton, Adams county, Ill., in 1859, but returned to Pennsylvania, and was married July 27, 1860, to Rebecca C. Leighty, of Center county, of

that State. They came back west and settled in Camp Point in November of that year, where the doctor has since practiced. Their marriage resulted in six children, three living: Ida E., Ella F., and John F. His wife died Oct. 13, 1871. He was married again, March 9, 1873, to Clarissa L. Christie, born in Adams county. They have had three children, two living (twins): Emma and Edith, born Oct. 22, 1875. Dr. Lyon is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He and wife are members of the M. E. church, of which he is trustee and steward. Feeling a deep interest in education he was one of the prime movers in founding the Maplewood High School at Camp Point, he being one of the local School Board during the projecting and erection of their high school building, one of the finest in the State. He was presented with a beautiful silver card receiver by the teachers and pupils of the school as a slight token of their appreciation of his services. He owns a residence and lot in Camp Point.

M

McAnnly Samuel, retired; P. O. Camp Point.

McBRATNEY THOMAS, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Camp Point; is a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His parents were John and Nancy (Montgomery) McBratney, of Ireland, in which country he was born Sept. 30, 1826. He emigrated to America at the age of seven years and came to Adams county, Illinois, where he has since lived. His mother is living in Clayton. He was married on the 26th of April, 1855, to Margaret A. Wilby; born in Kentucky, May 25, 1834. They have three children, Georgianna, a teacher; Mary Alice, and Charlie Day. Mr. and Mrs. Bratney are members of the M. E. church. They own seventy nine acres in Camp Point township, worth \$45 per acre.

McCann T. J. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Camp Point

McClintock Nancy, sec. 15; P. O. Camp Point

McClintock Thos. retired; P. O. Camp Point.

McClintock Wm. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

McFARLAND C. C., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Camp Point; is the oldest of four brothers and two sisters, children of Joseph H., and Amanda O. (Willard) McFarland. His father was born in Green county, Ohio,

and his mother in Tennessee. Christopher C. McFarland was born in Adams county, Ill., Sept. 25, 1842, and brought up on a farm. He was married Dec. 22, 1861, to Mary J. Whitford, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Brown) Whitford, and was born in Adams county, Sept. 16, 1842. They had three children: Ruth A., Thomas J., and Oliver E. They settled on the farm where they now live, in 1862; own a farm of fifty acres (improved) in Camp Point township, worth \$50 per acre. Mr. McFarland makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred long-wool sheep, and fowls.

McFARLAND DANIEL G., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Camp Point; owns 110 acres of land, probable value \$6,000; born in this township, Sept. 26, 1834, and is the oldest man now living born in this township. His parents came to this township in the fall of 1832. Mr. McFarland was married in July, 1855, to Martha, daughter of Arthur McFarland, of Green county, Ohio. They have five children: George R., John A., Rosa, Minnie, and Susie. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland are members of the M. E. church.

McFARLAND LEWIS, retired farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Camp Point; was born in Harrison county, Ky., in 1806. His parents moved from there to Ohio when he was two years of age, where he remained until the spring of 1831, when he came to Illinois, and located on Sec. 3, Camp Point township, where he made some improvements, then returned to Ohio, and in the fall of same year married Miss Jane Dunlap. She was born in Virginia, in 1807. She died in July, 1834. He married Margaret Sansom, in 1837. She was born in Virginia, in 1806. Have one child, Octavia, born in 1843 (now Mrs. Stewart). Mr. McFarland held the office of Justice of the Peace for thirty-six years. He came to the county in an early day, and is one of the oldest settlers in it. He has experienced many of the hardships and trials of early pioneer life. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. Republican. Owns 290 acres of land, valued at \$12,000.

McGartland Wm. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Camp Point
McGinghey W. H. farmer; P. O. Camp Point
McGinley Wm. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Coatsburg.
Manard A. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Coatsburg.
Manard Daniel, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Camp Point.

Manard J. L. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Coatsburg.
Manard Wm. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Camp Point.

MARTIN EDWARD G., pottery. Camp Point; is the son of Gale and Marilla (Hayes) Martin, the former from New York, the latter from Ohio, now living in Camp Point. Edward was born in Brown county, Ill., Sept. 7, 1850. He learned the potters' trade of his father, who worked at it more than fifty years, and came to Camp Point in the spring of 1877, and took charge of the pottery in that place, which was established that same year by Nathan Miller. Mr. Miller died in Nov., 1877, since which time Mr. Martin has had sole control of the works. He procures the clay for his ware at Bardolph, in McDonough county. Two tons of material per day is used; from eleven to fifteen men employed, and 10,000 gallons of crockery per month turned out, consisting of crocks, jugs and jars of all sizes, from one to twelve gallons. He supplies the local trade, and ships large quantities to Missouri and Kansas. His wife, formerly Nancy A. Miller, was the daughter of Nathan Miller, and Elenor (Enyart) Miller, was born in Ohio, whom he married Nov. 18, 1877. He had been formerly married to Malvina Snyder, of Pike county, who died leaving him one child, Lulu L. Mrs. Martin owns fifty-six acres of land in Camp Point township, worth \$45 per acre, and the pottery.

MELVIN THOMAS A., night telegraph operator for the C., B. & Q. R. R. at Camp Point, is the son of Jehu Jefferson and Margaret (Campbell) Melvin. His father was a native of Tennessee; his mother of Franklin county, Ohio. He was born in Fulton county, Ill., Jan. 16, 1854; removed with his parents to Bushnell, McDonough county, Ill., in 1864, where he remained six years and attended school. He began telegraphing in 1873; came to Camp Point in December, 1875, and has since been employed in his present position. His father died in November, 1868. His mother lives in Bushnell. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge 297.

Mileham Samuel, physician; P. O. Camp Point.
Miller Eleanor; P. O. Camp Point.
Miller J. L. retired; P. O. Camp Point.
Miles Alice, P. O. Camp Point.
Mitchell Eliza, sec. 21; P. O. Camp Point.
Moore Jas. retired; P. O. Camp Point.
Multer Henry, blacksmith; P. O. Camp Point.

N

Nevins John, retired; P. O. Camp Point.

Newman J. P. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Coatsburg.

Nicoloy Christ, farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Coatsburg.

NOBLE ORMOND, retired miller; residence Camp Point; was born in Wayne county, N. Y., March 29, 1827. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Sherman) Noble; father was a native of Vermont; mother of New York. His early life was spent in Wayne county; first business was running a stove-cutting machine and the manufacture of barrels. He came to Illinois and settled in Camp Point in the spring of 1857. He engaged in the milling business, in connection with the Eagle Mills, and later as one of the founders and proprietors of the Casco Mills. He was married, Dec. 11, 1850, to Harriet M. Danforth, who was born in New York, June 13, 1829. Mr. Noble has held several local offices, among them Assessor, in 1876 and 1877; is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Noble have adopted and reared two children: Mary L. Alter, daughter of Charles Alter, born Jan. 2, 1855 (whom they adopted at 12 years of age, and educated at Camp Point and Oberlin), is now teaching in Adams county; and Mattie M. Merritt, daughter of Martin and Mary J. Merritt, born April 11, 1854, and adopted by them in 1875. Owns 100 acres of improved land in Columbus township, worth \$30 per acre, and a residence and two lots in Camp Point.

NEUMAN JACOB, proprietor Neuman Hotel, Camp Point, is the son of George and Catharine Newman, of Germany. He was born in that country, Nov. 2, 1826, and came with his parents to America the next year, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained till 1840, when he came to Adams county, Ill. He settled in Camp Point in 1855; was formerly a wagon and carriage manufacturer. He began keeping hotel in 1873, and purchased the Neuman Hotel two years later; was married, Sept. 5, 1854, to Martha J. Cox. She was born in Illinois. They have had three children; two living: William Henry, born Jan. 12, 1859, and Emma Luella, born Jan. 1, 1863.

The Neuman Hotel is centrally located; contains nineteen rooms. It is a frame building, mostly erected by Mr. Neuman.

Norton Eliza; P. O. Camp Point.

O

O'Brien Jas. laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Obenemus C. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Coatsburg.

Oliver T. L. merchant; P. O. Camp Point.

OLIVER WILLIAM L., residence, Camp Point; was born in Lincoln county, Ky., Jan. 27, 1822. He is the son of David and Jemima (Frith) Oliver. His father was a native of North Carolina, his mother of Virginia. Mr. O. went to the tailors' trade at the age of ten years, and followed it for sixteen years, after which he turned his attention to farming for six years before leaving that State. He left there in the fall of 1854, and, after spending some time in Indiana and Missouri, he settled in Camp Point township, Adams county, Ill., in 1856, and has lived in the village since the following spring. He continued in the tailoring business for a year; then, in company with H. T. Keenaw, erected a warehouse, and embarked in a general produce business. At the end of a year, he became sole proprietor, and combined with it the lumber trade. After two years, he formed a partnership with Silas Bailey for a year when they two, in company with Thomas Bailey and Ormand Noble, purchased a site and erected the Casco Mill, in 1865. Mr. O. bought the interests of his partners, one after another, until he became the sole owner in 1872. In 1862, he purchased a stock of general merchandise, and has since managed that business, also, until September, 1877. He formed a partnership with L. Oliver, under the firm name of Oliver & Son. He bought the mill at Clayton in March, 1875, for \$7,000, which he still owns. He also purchased a stock of groceries of Mr. Bryant, in that place, in 1877, and, adding a stock of general merchandise, he took his son-in-law in partnership, and the business is run under the firm name of Oliver & Downing. He has been engaged in dealing and shipping live stock, for the past fifteen years, heavily. He was married, Feb. 13, 1845, to Miss Zerelda E. McClarey, who was born in Kentucky, May 22, 1822. They have had eight children, six living: Mary M., Tudor L., Alma E., Clarence H., Elmer E., and Ada A.; deceased were James D. and Wm. McCrary. Mr. O. owns eighty-nine acres of improved land in Camp Point township, twenty-one

acres in Clayton township, and eighty acres of timber in Columbus township. Mr. O. came to Camp Point with a yoke of cattle and a horse, and \$700 in money, as the sum of his earthly possessions. He is a member of the Masons and I. O. O. F.; also, of Chapter and Encampment, and has been an active temperance worker for nearly twenty years. Three of his children are married, and he has three grand children.

Omer Caroline; sec. 24; P. O. Camp Point.

OMER DANIEL, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Camp Point; is the son of Jacob and Priscilla (Curry) Omer, of Jefferson county, Ky., where Daniel was born, Sept. 5, 1828. He was brought up on a farm, and has followed that vocation through life. He came to Adams county, Ill., in 1855, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He married Delilah Hoke, who was also born in Kentucky, the daughter of Leonard and Barbra Hoke, in July, 1851. They have had seven children, five living: Robert Ayers, James Edward, Oscar Elsworth, Ellis Rouseau, and Effie May. Mr. O. owns two farms of 160 acres each (improved), worth \$50 per acre, in Camp Point township, and sixty-four acres of timber land, in Columbus township, worth \$25 per acre.

OMER JAMES T., farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Camp Point; was born, March 8, 1848, in Union county, Ky. He is the son of Lewis S. and Susan H. (Taylor) Omer, natives of that state. His early life was spent there, till he was eighteen years old, when he came to Adams county, Ill., in 1866. From 1867 to 1870, inclusive, he traveled, during which time he visited nineteen states and territories; spent one year fighting Indians on the frontier, and, for awhile, engaged in freighting across the plains, west from Nebraska City. He returned to Adams county in 1870, and married Miss Mary J. Seaton, daughter of Kenner Seaton, June 5, of that year. They removed to Kansas in 1873, remained one season, and returned to Adams county. They have four children: Kenner S., Lewis S., James S., and Frank P. Mr. O. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Owen C. J. dairy; P. O. Camp Point

P

PARMENTER A. V., teacher, residence Camp Point; was born in Franklin county, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1830; came to this county in the fall of 1866; married Sarah Howell. She was born in Polk county, Tenn., June, 1837. Two children: Edajno C., Sabina L. Members of the M. E. church of Camp Point. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Vermont; were married in Rutland county, Vermont, and emigrated to Franklin county, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch was born. In 1834 they removed to Medina county, Ohio; and in 1850 to Berrian county, Mich., where they both died in the fall of 1866. Mr. Parmenter enlisted in the 12th Mich. Inf., Co. E; was at the battles of Pittsburg Landing; Boliver, Tenn.; Iuka, Miss.; Florence, Ark.; etc.; was mustered out at Balls Bluff, Ark., Jan. 8, 1864; re-enlisted, on Feb. 20, 1864, in Hancock Vet. Res. Corps, Co. A; was stationed at Washington most of the time, doing guard duty; was in the service four years, for which he has two honorable discharges; taught school most of the time since he was twenty-two years of age.

Parr Sam. sec. 32; P. O. Camp Point.

Perfater G. S. blacksmith; P. O. Camp Point.

Pierce William, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Camp Point.

Piles Sarah, P. O. Camp Point.

Pond George O. retired physician; P. O. Camp Point.

Pratt Z. S. clerk; P. O. Camp Point.

Prettyman Isaac, laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Prettyman John, shoemaker; P. O. Camp Point.

Prettyman J. R. shoemaker; P. O. Camp Point.

R

Raimer Hiram, farmer; P. O. Camp Point.

REDDING DAVID A., butcher, residence Camp Point; is the son of James and Fanny Redding, of Hamilton county, Ohio, where he was born, Feb. 14, 1845. He lived there until he was twelve years old. His father having died four years before, his mother removed to Stark county, Ill., and afterward to Camp Point, Adams county, where she married A. B. Kirkpatrick, in 1864. When the last call for three months men was made, Mr. Redding enlisted in Co. B, 137th Ill. Inf., served four months, and was honorably discharged. He married Alice Boyer, Nov. 22, 1874. She was born

in Schuyler county, Ill., Sept. 2, 1857. He has been in the butchering business ever since he came out of the army; before that was farming. He owns a house and lot in village of Camp Point, where he has lived for nine years.

REYNOLDS GEORGE G., farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Keokuk Junction; was born March 6, 1834, in Litchfield, Conn.; is the youngest son of ten children of Horace and Anna (Culver) Reynolds, of that State, and now residing in Houston township, Adams county, at very advanced ages; father was born Jan. 27, 1790, and mother Sept. 30, 1792. They removed to Adams county when George was one year old. His father being a blacksmith, he learned the trade, and worked at it from eighteenth to twenty-eighth year of his age; since, he has been engaged in farming. He married Margret Simpson, daughter of John and Margret (McComb) Simpson, Jan. 16, 1862. She was born in Rushville, Schuyler county, Ill., Oct. 31, 1835. Had six children, five living: Anna M., George S., Henry G., Horace B., John O., and Elodie M. Mr. Reynolds owns 287 acres of improved land in Camp Point township, and 150 acres in Houston township, worth \$40 per acre. Mr. Reynolds' grandfather, Charles Reynolds, went into the army of the revolution at thirteen years of age and served eight years.

Riley M. L. laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Robertson James, police magistrate; P. O. Camp Point.

Robertson J. F. agent Wabash R. R.; P. O. Camp Point.

Robertson Maria; sec. 13; P. O. Camp Point.

ROBERTSON REZIN D., Sec. 13; P. O. Camp Point; is the youngest of five living children of John and Maria (Downing) Robertson; was born in Camp Point township, Adams county, Ill., March 17, 1857. He now lives on the old homestead, eighty acres of which he owns, worth \$50 per acre. John Robertson was the son of Eli and Elizabeth (Shawhorn) Robertson, born in Kentucky. He was born in Indiana, May 4, 1837, and remained there until he married Maria Downing, who was born in Virginia, Nov. 14, 1811, but came to Indiana when she was eleven years old. She is the oldest daughter of Reason and Nancy (Turner) Downing, now living in Camp Point township. She

married Mr. Robertson, Sept. 2, 1830. They remained in Indiana for several years after marriage, after which they removed to Adams county, and settled in Camp Point township in 1834. They had seven children, all of whom lived to adult age; five now living; Joseph, Nancy J., Mary E. (the last two deceased), Eli F., Charlotte A. M., John C., and Rezin D. Mr. Robertson died Nov. 11, 1863. Mrs. Robertson owns 110 acres of the home farm, worth \$50 per acre.

ROGERS HENRY C., mechanic; residence, Camp Point; is the son of Henry and Malinda (Perry), natives of Indiana; was born in Clark county, of that State, Feb. 10, 1843; came from there, and settled in Camp Point, Adams county, Ill., in 1868. He learned the plasterer's trade in Indiana, and has followed it for a livelihood. He enlisted in the Union army in July, 1861, in Co. E, 23d Regt. Ind. Inf.; was taken prisoner at Bruin's Landing, below Vicksburg, on the 7th of April, 1863; was sent to Jackson; from there to Libby Prison, Richmond, where he remained till June 27, when he was paroled; was exchanged, and joined his regiment, Sept. 26, at Vicksburg; was mustered out July 29, 1865. He was married, Sept. 26, 1865, to Mary Sylvester, a native of Indiana. They have three children: Emma B., Ettie May, and George O. Is a member of the I. O. O. F., and Encampment.

ROTH MRS. APPAULONIA. widow of John A. Roth; residence, Camp Point; was born in Bavaria, May 2, 1819. She came with her parents to America, in 1831. She remained in New York six years, when she came to Quincy. There she became acquainted with Mr. Roth, and married him, Aug. 13, 1838. Mr. R. was born in Bavaria, April 11, 1814, and came to America in 1836. He came to Quincy, and went to work at the cabinet trade. He was among the first to cross the plains to California during the gold excitement in 1849. He was gone three years, when he returned to Adams county; after which he again went to the gold fields, and remained over two years. Upon his return to Adams county, they removed to Camp Point, in 1856. They have had ten children, seven living: Joseph, Katie, Pauline W., Theodore P., Anna P., John W., and Ella H. Mr. Roth died Oct. 1, 1875. He was engaged in general

merchandising for nearly twenty-five years; was a member of the first brass band organized in Quincy. He was a Sir Knight, and was the prime mover in organizing the Masonic Lodge in Camp Point. Mrs. R. returned to Europe at the age of sixteen, as a companion for a lady tourist, because of her familiarity with the French, German, and English languages. She owns a fine residence with two lots, and two other houses and lots in Camp Point.

Roseberry L. B. carpenter; P. O. Camp Point.

S

SAWYER EPHRAIM E. B., general insurance agent; residence, Camp Point; is the eldest son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Small) Sawyer, of Maine, where they are still living. He was born in York county of that State, May 14, 1836; was educated in the public schools there, and followed teaching for several years before coming west. He came to Clayton in 1858, and taught school there three years as principal. He removed to Camp Point in 1861; engaged in the mercantile business till 1873. Meeting with some financial reverses, he closed out and turned over every dollar of his assets to his creditors. He was one of the founders of the *Camp Point Enterprise*; he afterward became editor and sole proprietor, and conducted the paper successfully from 1866 to 1871, when it passed into the hands of Kirkpatrick Bros. In 1873 he embarked in the insurance business. He has devoted his entire attention to it; is now the leading insurance man in the place, and is writing risks in several counties. represents a number of the most reliable companies in the country. March 11, 1861, he married Esther Bailey, of Maine, born Feb. 4, 1833. Have four children: Abbie E., Joseph L., Hattie E., and Levi E. Mrs. Sawyer died, July 27, 1878. Mr. S. is a member of the Presbyterian church.

SCOTT CAPT. WILLIAM, miller; residence, Camp Point; born Sept. 8, 1813, in Champaign county, Ohio, where he commenced his pursuits in life as a miller, when about 24 years of age; enlisted in the regular army May 27, 1837, and served three years in the Florida war, after which he came to this State, and was married July 31, 1842, to Miss Eleanor Misenhimer, where he

followed farming for about eight years, and in 1846 raised a company for the war with Mexico; located in this county in March, 1854, and engaged in the milling business in 1862. Mr. Scott raised a company for the United States service, but was only out nine months on account of ill health. He has since been a miller.

SCOTT WINFIELD H., miller; residence, Camp Point; was born in Clay Co., Ill., Jan. 1, 1848. He learned the miller's trade with his father, and has made it his life work, except the years 1869 to 1872, when he was engaged in selling boots and shoes in St. Louis. He came to Camp Point in January, 1872, and engaged for his father in the Eagle Mills, which he had purchased a year prior. He became a joint owner in the mills in December, 1877. He was married, Dec. 24, 1874, to Miss A. L. Huber, of Quincy, born March 11, 1857. They have one child: Verckler A. Scott, born Dec. 16, 1877. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been a member of the Board of Town Trustees for two years. The Eagle Mills have two run of burrs, and have a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. They make a specialty of custom work.

Sears H. M. laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Seaton J. S. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Camp Point.

SEATON RICHARD, banker; born in Camp Point township, Dec. 19, 1835; was married to Nancy E., daughter of Thos. Curry, of Clayton, Oct. 15, 1857. Six children: William M., born Dec. 24, 1858; Florence I., born Aug. 25, 1860; Kenner, born May 7, 1892; Thomas, born May 24, 1870; Hattie M., born July 3, 1876 (died Oct. 19, 1877); Edward E., born May 6, 1878.

Seaton Sarah A. P. O. Camp Point.

Seelig Hiram, blacksmith; P. O. Camp Point.

Schroeder L. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Camp Point.

Schlepman H. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Coatsburg.

Shake A. J. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Coatsburg.

Skatts Mrs. J. H. P. O. Camp Point.

SHARP JAMES, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Camp Point; is the son of John and Ann (Thompson) Sharp, of Ireland, where he was born Dec. 17, 1827; is the only son of a family of three children, all living in Adams county. His father died when he was two years of age. His mother emigrated to America in 1839; stopped in Ohio, where she lived two years, then removed to Illinois,

and settled where Mr. Sharp now lives. He started in life an orphan boy, without pecuniary aid, and chose the life of a farmer. He married Permelia J. Bates, April 21, 1864, daughter of Joseph H. and Nancy (Goodpasture) Bates, the fifth of ten living children. Have three children: John Fletcher, born March 2, 1865; James Baxter, born Sept. 29, 1868, and Marvin Bates, born May 29, 1871; are members of the M. E. church. They own 169 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre.

Sloan John, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Coatsburg.

Stoneker Martha, sec. 6; P. O. Big Neck.

Smith G. W. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Camp Point.

Smith Letitia, P. O. Camp Point.

Smith Rebecca A. P. O. Camp Point.

Stevens A. F. laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Stewart M. L. farmer; sec. 8, P. O. Camp Point.

Strickler Anna, P. O. Camp Point.

Swett James, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Coatsburg.

SWETT ORSON G., farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Coatsburg, is the third son of a family of six living children, of James and Cynthia (Elmer) Swett, natives of New England, where Orson was born, June 25, 1837. His parents came to Illinois and settled in Adams county, in 1843. He was married to Mary E. Bettes, a native of Ohio, who died, leaving one child, Mary Alice Fellsman, born Sept. 17, 1862. He was married again, Aug. 25, 1865, to Julia A. Cantrell, born Sept. 17, 1841, in Tenn. Have had five children, four living: Lilburn R., born Sept. 9, 1866; William F., Oct. 2, 1868; John D., Jan. 9, 1870; Harvey J., Jan. 2, 1872, and Susan J. (deceased), born Jan. 3, 1874. Mr. Swett owns forty acres of improved land in Camp Point township, worth \$25 per acre.

SWETT WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Coatsburg; is the fourth son of six living children of James and Cynthia (Elmer) Swett, of New England. He was born in Adams county, Ill., March 1, 1846, and brought up on a farm. He went into the army during the War of the Rebellion, in August, 1862, as a member of Co. F., 78th Regt. Ill. Inf.; was taken sick and discharged for disability in June, 1863. He was married, Dec. 26, 1867, to Elizabeth Cantrell, born Sept. 11, 1844. Their union has resulted in one child: Marcus DeLafayette, born July 28, 1868. Mr. Swett owns forty acres of improved land in Camp Point township, worth \$25 per acre.

T

TAYLOR JACOB K., farmer and mechanic; Sec. 13; P. O. Camp Point; son of Libni and Mary Taylor, of York county, Pa.; born, June 4, 1825. He learned the blacksmiths' trade, and followed it until 1869; then turned his attention to agriculture. He was married, March 4, 1850, to Elizabeth Kline, daughter of Philip and Sophia Kline, born in York county, Pa., Nov. 27, 1827. They removed to Camp Point, Adams county, Ill., in 1859, and to the farm where they now live, in 1865; had six children, five living: Mary S., Scott, John T., Frank P., and Elizabeth E.; own 183 acres of improved land in Camp Point, worth \$60 per acre, and 160 in Adair county, Mo. Mr. Taylor is an extensive wheat grower, and is one of the most thorough farmers in the township.

Terry Wm. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Camp Point.

Thomas David, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Camp Point.

Todd R. S. retired; P. O. Camp Point.

Tomlinson Jas. shoemaker; P. O. Camp Point.

Tomlinson J. B. carpenter, P. O. Camp Point.

Tawson Michael, laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

U

Underwood Peter, merchant; P. O. Camp Point.

V

Valaver A. L. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Coatsburg.

Vanartadslen D. laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Vance Moses, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Camp Point.

W

Wallace A. R. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Camp Point.

WALLACE JAMES A., farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Camp Point; was born in Garrard county, Ky., March 28, 1821, where he lived until fourteen years of age, when he came to this State with his mother. His father died when James was quite young. He and his mother located in this township, on Sec. 2, where he remained until 1851; was married in August, 1846, to Miss Virginia Cromwell, of Kentucky. She died in 1855, leaving one child. In 1859 he was married to his present wife, Miss Mary P. Black, of Perry county, Pa. They are members of the United Presbyterian church. He is a Republican; owns 540 acres of land in Camp Point and Houston townships. Mr. Wallace has been identified to some extent in the township, having been Supervisor,

and always ready to assist in promoting the interests of the county.

Wallace J. S. farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Keokuk Junc.

WALLACE MARY E., residence, Camp Point; is the daughter of Rev. Jesse Cromwell and Hester (Moore) Cromwell, of the District of Columbia. She was born in the same place, July 17, 1826. At the age of nine years she removed with her parents to Kentucky, where her father preached as an itinerant minister in the M. E. church until 1847, when they removed to Adams county, Ill., where her father died in 1866, only closing his ministerial labors with his life. She married Allen Wallace, Oct. 5, 1850. He was born in Kentucky, June 18, 1809; was the son of Josiah and Mary (Mason) Wallace. He had four children by a former marriage: Julian, James M., Mary R., and Francis A. Mrs. Wallace was first married to James A. Armstrong, of Kentucky, June 18, 1847. They resided in Concord, in that State, until his death, in September, 1852. Mr. Wallace died June 17, 1876. He was a farmer by occupation. Mrs. Wallace owns forty acres of improved land in Clayton township, worth \$40 per acre, a fine residence, and one and a quarter acres in Camp Point, and several lots in Keokuk Junction. She is a member of the M. E. church.

Wallace M. R. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Keokuk Junc.

WALLACE RICHARD A., farmer and stock dealer; Sec. 25; P. O. Camp Point; born in this township, May 17, 1844. His parents located in this township, where he now resides, in the spring of 1836. Mr. Wallace was married, Jan. 10, 1869, to Miss Harriet Heaton, of Liberty township. They have one daughter. Mr. Wallace is a man of untiring energy, and is engaged extensively in farming and stock raising. He enlisted in the spring of 1864 in Co. E, 50th Regt. Ill. Inf.; served one year and a half; was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and owns 150 acres of land, well improved.

Wallace Wm. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Ward J. W. teamster; P. O. Camp Point.

Ward O. B. teamster; P. O. Camp Point.

Warren Lydia C. P. O. Camp Point.

Welsh H. C. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Camp Point.

WELSH JAMES G., farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Camp Point. He was born in

Jefferson county, Ky., June 25, 1811; is the oldest of twelve children of Robert and Mary (Guthrie) Welsh, the latter a native of that State, the father of Pennsylvania. He remained there until he was nearly 24 years of age, when he came to Adams county, and spent a year and a half in Columbus township, and then removed to his present home in the spring of 1836. He was married in Kentucky, Aug. 14, 1834, to Sarah Booth, a native of Shelby county, Ky. Have eight children: Robert G., Mary J., Benjamin H., George W., Sarah E., John M. C., Eunice A., and Margaret E. Mr. Welsh has held several local offices in the township. He owns 130 acres of improved land, worth \$50 per acre.

WELSH MOSES C., farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Camp Point. He is the sixth of twelve children of Robert and Mary (Guthrie) Welsh, and was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Jan. 8, 1820. Robert Welsh was born in Pennsylvania, but his parents removed to Kentucky when he was three years old, where he married Mary Guthrie, of that State. His father came from Ireland to America just prior to the beginning of the War of the Revolution. His mother was a Pennsylvania German. Moses C. Welsh came from Kentucky to Adams county, Ill., in the spring of 1848, and settled where he now lives in 1849. He was married to Angeline E. Taylor, Dec. 1, 1842, who was born in Spencer county, Ky., March 11, 1822. Have seven children living: Mary A., James T., Henry C., William T., Thomas L., Martha E., and Moses G. Mr. Welsh was Commissioner of Highways for many years; was Collector in 1851-2, and is now President of the Camp Point Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Himself and wife are members of the Christian church. They own 350 acres of land in Camp Point township, worth \$40 per acre.

White J. E. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Camp Point.

Wilcox M. mechanic; P. O. Camp Point.

Wilks Cordelia. P. O. Camp Point.

Williams John, laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Wilson Clark, laborer; P. O. Camp Point.

Wisehart J. H. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Camp Point.

WYLE DANIEL H., farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Camp Point. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, June 19, 1849, and moved to this State with his parents when

about nine years of age, locating in Burton township in October, 1858, after which he moved to this township, and was married to Nancy A. Williams, April 1, 1874. They have two children, Annie W. and Ollie W. Mr. Wyle owns 150 acres of land, well improved, probable value, \$8,000.

Y

Yarnell Charlotte, P. O. Camp Point.

Z

Ziegler Lorentz, grocer; P. O. Camp Point.

MELROSE TOWNSHIP.

A

Ackerman Jas. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Quincy.

ABEL CHRISTIAN, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, Aug. 23, 1812; was educated in the schools of his native country, and, at the age of 25, emigrated to this country, and settled in Quincy, where he lived five years, and then moved to Melrose township. In 1839 he was married to Miss Charlotta Wedg. She was born in the same country as her husband, Nov. 22, 1818, and came to this country in 1837. They have had nine children, four of whom are now living, three sons and one daughter: William, George, Joseph, and Matilda. He owns about 300 acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the county. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. He is at present School Director, which office he has held for twenty-two years, and has been Commissioner of Highways for eight years.

Albrink Adolph, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.

ALEXANDER PERRY, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Quincy; was born in Pope county, Ill., 1820; located in Adams county, Sept. 1, 1832; married Margaret Hunsaker in 1857. She was born in Adams county. They have five children: Margaret E., Perry, Susan, Sarah, and Mabel. Mrs. Alexander is a member of the Christian church. He is a Democrat. He has been Supervisor thirteen years; owns 560 acres of land, with good improvements.

Altheide H. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

Altrogge T. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Quincy.

Anderson Albert, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Quincy.

Anderson R. W. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Quincy.

Arends Fred, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.

Arthur J. H. P. O. Quincy.

Ateu John, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.

Austin Robert, P. O. Quincy.

B

Bachman L. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Quincy.

Baker C. farmer; s. c. 7; P. O. Quincy.

Bangert E. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Quincy.

Bangert Wm. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Quincy.

Barry C. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Burton.

Barry E. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Burton.

Barry L. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Burton.

Barry M. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Burton.

Barry Owen, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Burton.

Barry Wm. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Burton.

Barry W. G. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Burton.

BART JOHN, wine-grower and gardener; Sec. 7; P. O. Quincy; was born in Germany, Dec. 18, 1816; was married twice. His first wife was Miss Catherine Otto, to whom he was married in 1846. His second, and present wife, was Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman (widow of Frederick Hoffman, to whom he was married in Wisconsin, in 1853). She was born in Germany, Dec. 4, 1823. By this marriage there are three children: John, Christina, and Mary Ann. Mrs. Bart had, by her former marriage, four children: Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, and Julia. He came to this country, Feb. 15, 1849, and settled in Joliet, Ill., where he lived two years; then moved to Wisconsin, and lived there until 1860, when he removed to Quincy, and landed here the same day that Mr. Lincoln was elected President. He was elected Justice of the Peace in April, 1877, which office he now holds. He owns and occupies a beautiful suburban residence adjoining the city of Quincy, on which is a splendid vineyard, and also an abundance of

the different varieties of fruit, and very valuable. He is a Democrat, and one of the most ardent workers in the ranks, and a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Baxton Wm. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.
Beilstein George, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Quincy.

BELLSTEIN GEO. P., farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, Aug. 15, 1805; received his education in the schools of his native country. In his early manhood he traveled a great deal over Europe, Palestine and the Holy Land, having in the mean time visited Jerusalem and many other places of interest, and at the age of twenty-one went into the German army and served six years and seven months. In 1831 he emigrated to this country and settled in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa., where he was married the same year to Miss Elizabeth Clingland, a native of Germany, also. After living in Carlisle some twelve years, he removed to this county in 1843, and settled on his present farm. In August, 1867, his wife died, leaving him five children, two sons and three daughters. He owns 189 acres of land, which will compare favorably with any in this township. He is Democratic in politics, and is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Mr. B. is now one of the large and well to do farmers of the county.

Belker G. farmer; sec 9; P. O. Quincy.

BENTON DANIEL C., horticulturist Sec. 8, Range 8; P. O. Quincy; was born in Mendon township, May 24, 1844, moved to this township with his parents in 1852, and settled on the place he now owns and occupies; was married to Miss Ellen T. Furness in 1864. She was born in this county, also. They have four children, three sons and one daughter. She died in September, 1877. His place, which contains over 100 acres, is known as "Fruit Hill Farm," and nurseries, to which he devotes his entire time and attention, and has brought it up to a state of perfection rarely equalled, and not surpassed, in this county. The productions of this place have taken first premiums at the State Fair on two occasions, and several times at the county fair. He is Republican.

Benton Mrs. E. P. O. Quincy.

Benton Mrs. S. M.; P. O. Quincy.
Benz Mrs. P. O. Quincy.

BENZ JOSEPH, (deceased). The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, March 19, 1819, and received his early education in the schools of his native country. In 1847 he emigrated to this country and settled in Quincy, where he lived about four years, and moved to Melrose township. In the same year he came to the country he was married to Miss Kressensia Nodler. She was born in Germany, May 31, 1824.

They have had nine children, eight of whom are now living, three sons and five daughters. He died October 11, 1869, leaving a large estate; the home place contains 200 acres, which for fertility of soil and improvement will compare with any in the township. He was Democratic in politics and a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Bergdorff Wm. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Quincy.

BERGMANN HENRY, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Prussia, Aug. 14, 1824. He received his early education in the schools of his native country, and, at the age of nineteen years, emigrated to this country with his parents, and settled in Marion county, Mo., where he lived about one year; and, in 1846, he enlisted in the Mexican Volunteers, in Capt. Willock's company, under Col. Price, who was afterward made Brigadier General, and Capt. Willock was made the regiment's Colonel. Mr. B. served about two years, and then returned to Missouri, but, after remaining at home about one year, he again started off—this time to California, where he lived one year. In 1850 he moved to this county, where he has lived ever since. He was married in May, 1852, to Miss Lizzie Schneider. She was born in Prussia, Feb. 10, 1831, and came to this country in 1846. They have five children, four sons and one daughter. He owns 187 acres of land, the most of which is in a high state of cultivation; the home place is elegantly improved, supplied with fruit, splendidly located, three miles south of Quincy, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He has been school director for about twelve years, and has held other offices of a local nature.

Berwick Anton, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Quincy.
 Blancett Jared, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Quincy.
 Blanchard J. C. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Quincy.
 Blickhan H. farmer; sec. 38; P. O. Quincy.
 Blickhan Joseph, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Barton.

BISHOP JACOB H., farmer and fruit grower; Sec. 20; P. O. Quincy; was born in Licking county, Ohio, June 7, 1835, and removed to this county, with his parents, in 1836; received his education in the schools of this county, and, in 1855, was married to Miss Selina B. Reeder (daughter of the late Daniel Reeder, of this township). They have had three children, two of whom are still living, Charles W. and Mattie A. He owns twenty-six acres of land, which, for fertility of soil, degree of culture, and improvement, will compare with any in the county. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. church. He has been Justice of the Peace for eight years; is at present school trustee, and has held other local offices.

Bishop O. H. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Quincy.

BISHOP SAMUEL B., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Quincy; was born in Licking county, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1832; came to this county, with his parents, in 1834, and settled in Melrose township; was educated in the schools of this county, and, in 1851, was married to Miss Malinda Hughes. She was born in this county, and died in 1857. By this marriage he has two children, one son and one daughter. He married his second, and present, wife in 1867. She was Miss Mary C. Hughes, of Wisconsin. They have three children, two sons and one daughter. He owns 119 acres of land, which, for soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the township. He is Independent in politics, and one of the most energetic and industrious of the county's citizens.

BLASING BERNARD, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Quincy; was born in Germany, Feb. 14, 1828; came to this country, with his parents, in 1845, and settled in this county; was married to Miss Mary G. Kroner in 1854. She was born in Germany, Jan. 11, 1837. They have ten children, five sons and five daughters. He owns fifty-three acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well improved, abundantly supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is

Democratic in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He has been a valued citizen of the township ever since his settlement in it; is energetic and enterprising, and one of those to whom the county looks for a continuance of its present prosperity.

BOCK DANIEL, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Quincy; was born in Germany, Feb. 2, 1828; was educated in the schools of his native country, and, in 1854, emigrated to this country, and settled in Melrose township; was married Feb. 7, 1858, to Miss Fredrika Gasser. She was born in Germany, March 14, 1838. They have eight children, five sons and three daughters. He owns 160 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, abundantly supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran church, of Fall Creek township. Mr. Bock is one of the most energetic and industrious citizens of the township, and is, to-day, numbered among the large and well-to-do farmers, notwithstanding he began life poor.

BOEHL JOHN M., farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Prussia, Nov. 14, 1835. At the age of eight years he, with his parents, emigrated to this country, and settled in this county, where he received his early education, and in 1856 was married to Miss Wilhemina Wagner. She was born in Prussia, and died in 1866. By this marriage he has four children, three sons and one daughter. In 1867 he was married to his second, and present wife, who was Miss Eva Becker. She was born in Prussia, Sept. 3, 1843. By this marriage there are four children, two sons and two daughters. He owns sixty-three acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well improved, supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church.

Boehl Michael, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.
 Bollman H. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Quincy.
 Borman John, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.

BRANDES CHRISTIAN, gardener; Sec. 7; P. O. Quincy; was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 3, 1823, and educated in the schools of his native country. In

1845 he emigrated to this country, stayed a few days in St. Louis, Mo., where he was married to Miss Martha E. Flackamp, a native of Germany, born Oct. 9, 1823, and came to this country in the same party as her husband. They then started up the Illinois River and settled in Green county, Ill., where they lived about one year, and removed to this county in the spring of 1847. They have had nine children, four of whom are now living: three sons, and one daughter (now the wife of Albert Gedo Jansen). He owns twenty-four acres of land adjoining the city of Quincy, the productions of which rank among the finest that come to market. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran church, and one of the most prosperous citizens of the township.

Bride H. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.
 Brink Henry, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.
 Brinkman A. B. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Quincy.
 Brinkman B. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Quincy.
 Brocksmith A. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Quincy.
 Brocksmith J. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Quincy.
 Brocksmith S. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Quincy.
 Broderick A. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Quincy.
 Buckingham G. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Burton.

BURGDORFF CHARLES H., market gardener; Sec. 5; P. O. Quincy; was born in Germany, June 15, 1836; came to this country in 1854 and settled in this county; was married to Miss Fredrika Tresse, June 4, 1865. She was born in Germany, Oct. 2, 1844. They have ten children, two sons and eight daughters. He owns six and three-quarters acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, worth probably \$3,000. He is Democratic in politics. He enlisted in Co. A. of the Lewis Co. Mo. Militia, and served about eighteen months during the late war. He is one of the most energetic citizens of the township, and devotes his entire time and attention to his splendid vegetable garden, which can not be surpassed in this locality for the quality and quantity of its productions.

Burgdorff Jas. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Quincy.
 Burgdorff Jane, P. O. Quincy.
 Burgdorff W. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Quincy.
 Burman Maggie, P. O. Quincy.
 Burns August, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Quincy.

BURROUGHS BENJAMIN, farmer and fruit grower; Sec. 6; P. O. Quincy.

The subject of this sketch was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1833; received his early education in the schools of his native county. He was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Boone in 1862. She was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1869, leaving four children, all daughters. He came to Adams county in 1863. In 1872 he was married to his second and present wife, who was Miss Harriet J. Randall, a native of southern Indiana, born Dec. 29, 1849. By this marriage there are four children, one son and three daughters. He owns seventy-five acres of land, which, for fertility of soil, and elegance of improvement, will compare favorably with any in the county. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He is one of the most energetic and industrious of the enterprising citizens of the county.

C

CHASE MARCELLUS L., fruit grower and farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Quincy; was born in Ellington township, March 27, 1837; received his education at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.; was married, in 1860, to Miss Adelia S. Horner, daughter of Nathan Horner, of Lebanon, Ill. By this marriage he had seven children, three of whom are still living, all boys. She died in Jackson county, Ill., April 14, 1870. His second, and present, wife was Miss Eliza J. Reeder, daughter of Daniel Reeder, late of this township, to whom he was married, April 3, 1876. He owns sixty acres of land, which, for fertility of soil, advancement of culture and improvement, is not excelled in this county. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. church. He is at present School Director, which office he has held for the past two years; has also held other local offices.

Childers Mary, P. O. Burton.
 Childers Joseph, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Burton.
 Cobb Mrs. P. P. O. Quincy.
 Coe Ira K. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Quincy.
 Cramer C. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Burton.
 Croson A. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Quincy.

D

Deakin Alb. rt, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.
 Dehm Jacob, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.
 Deitrich Jacob, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.
 Demarce Mrs. L. P. O. Quincy.

Dickhut G. K. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Quincy.
 Didmeier C. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Quincy.
 Durand Frank, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Quincy.
 Dyer Chas. H. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Quincy.
 Dyer E. B. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Quincy.
 Dyer Henry, farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Quincy.

E

Ebert Jacob, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.
 Egan Jas. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.
 Ebe William, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Quincy.
 Emery Emily A. P. O. Quincy.
 Emery Jane, P. O. Quincy.
 Emery J. F. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.
 Emery Jas. L. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.
 Erhard G. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Quincy.
 Erke William, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Quincy.

ERNST CHRISTIAN, wine-grower and proprietor of the William Tell saloon; Sec. 7, Range 8; P. O. Quincy; was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 5, 1828; emigrated to this country in 1854, and settled in Quincy; was married, Dec. 9, 1854, to Miss Maria M. Gasser. She was born in the same place as her husband, and died Feb. 28, 1857. By this marriage he had two children, one of whom is now living: Ludwig C. His second, and present, wife was Miss Christina Fees, to whom he was married in 1857. They have five children, two sons and three daughters. He is proprietor of the William Tell saloon, between 5th and 6th, on Hampshire street, Quincy, and lives on his beautiful suburban place, on which he has expended much time and money to bring it up to the high standard of perfection to which it has attained. He has about three and a half acres of vineyard which will compare favorably with any in the county. He is a Democrat, and one of the most valued citizens of Quincy and Melrose township.

Ewald M. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Payson.

F

Fell George, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Quincy.

FELT JEREMIAH A., farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Quincy; was born in New Ipswich, N. H., May 2, 1817; moved to this county in June, 1830, with his parents; was married to Miss Adriana H. Leach, Dec. 5, 1839 (a daughter of Mathias Leach, of Boston, Mass.). She was born Dec. 8, 1819. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are now living, four sons and four daughters. He owns eighty acres of land,

which, for location and improvement, will compare with any in the county. He is Republican in politics; has been School Director and Trustee for about thirty years; has also been Commissioner of Highways.

His father, Peter Felt, was born in New Hampshire, Dec. 1, 1784, and died July 31, 1866, in this county. The family rank to-day among the earliest of the early citizens of the county.

Flachs W. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Quincy.
 Finke Chas. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Millville.
 Fischer Henry, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Quincy.
 Fischer Herman, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.
 Fischer Wm. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.

FORGY HARDIN W., farmer and teacher; Sec. 35; P. O. Payson; father and mother living; attended the common district school until 1873, then commenced a practical course of study at Barry, Pike county; since completing his studies has been engaged in teaching school and farming—farming in summer and teaching in the winter; married to Letitia Hoskins in 1874. She was born in 1855; has two children: Elizabeth Mertie, born in 1875; Irena, born in 1878. Mr. Forgy also teaches singing-school in his section of the county. He and Mrs. Forgy are members of the M. E. church, and politically he is a Republican.

Frederick L. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Quincy.
 Freiling Henry, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Quincy.
 Freiliding Henry, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Quincy.
 Fromme George, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.

G

Ganse Arnold, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Quincy.

GIBBS HENRY B. (deceased); was born in Androscoggin county, Maine, Nov. 18, 1813; came to this county in 1838, and was a citizen of it up to the time of his death, which occurred Sept. 17, 1878, in his 65th year. He was first married in Quincy to Miss Abby A. Greene; by this marriage there is one child, Martha Ann (now the wife of D. W. Westgate). His second wife is still living. She was Miss Mary Ann Parsons, daughter of Mathias Parsons, of Fountain county, Ind., to whom he was married in Quincy in August, 1852. The fruit of this marriage is one child, Wm. H., born May 3, 1853.

GEISEL HENRY, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Burton; was born in Hessen, Ger-

many, Sept. 20, 1820; was educated in the schools of his native country, and in 1842 emigrated to this country and settled in this county; was married in 1846 to Miss Mary Eisel. She was born in Saxony, March 14, 1824. They have had ten children, seven of whom are now living—three sons and four daughters. He owns 233 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, abundantly supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is a Republican in politics, and member of the German Lutheran church. He is one of the old and energetic citizens who have labored so hard for the township's advancement, and one of those to whom it owes its present prosperous and flourishing condition.

Giddings Fred, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Quincy.
 Griesbaum M. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Quincy.
 Glimmer Geo. A. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Quincy.
 Grimmer M. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Quincy.
 Grimmer Saml. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.

GRUETTER GEORGE, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Quincy; was born in Germauy, Oct. 26, 1826; came to this country in 1844, and settled in Baltimore, Md., where he lived three years, and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, for ten months; then to St. Louis, Mo., where he was married, in 1851, to Miss Louisa Tribbe, a native of Germauy. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. In 1860 he removed to this county, and settled on the farm on which he now resides, which contains about sixty-six acres in a high state of cultivation, well improved, and supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the German M. E. church. He has held the office of School Director eleven years, and is a man possessing great energy, and among the most enterprising citizens of Melrose township.

H

HANKS JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Crawford county, Ind., May 14, 1825. His parents moved the same year to Sangamon county, Ill., where they lived three years, and in the fall of 1828 removed to this county, and settled in Melrose township; was educated in the schools of this county, and on the 14th of May, 1851, was married to Miss Martha Bartholamew, a

native of Indiana. They have had ten children, nine of whom are now living—seven sons and two daughters. He owns sixty acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the county. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the M. E. church. He is at present Commissioner of Highways; has been Constable for eight years, and held other offices of trust and importance.

HASTINGS ANDREW S., farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born on his present farm, Oct. 13, 1849, and received his education in the schools of the county; was married, Sept. 10, 1874, to Miss Edith A. Reeder, daughter of John Reeder, of this township. She was born March 19, 1853. They have two children: Curtiss Reeder and Andrew Leroy. He owns forty acres of land which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare with any in the township. He has been Clerk of the township for four years. He is a Democrat, and a member of the M. E. church, and is one of the young, energetic and industrious sons of the county to whom it looks for a continuance of its present prosperous and flourishing condition.

HASTINGS SAMUEL R., farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Sussex county, Del., Oct. 2, 1820, and at the age of six years he, with his parents, moved to Somerset county, Md., and received his education in the schools of that county. In November, 1835, he removed to this county; was married, Feb. 2, 1843, to Miss Martha Ann Anderson, a native of Montgomery county, Ky. She was born Oct. 20, 1819, and settled in this county in 1829. Her father, John Anderson, born Jan. 13, 1794 is still living, and enjoying good health for one of his advanced years. Have had seven children, five of whom are still living, four sons and one daughter. He owns 200 acres of land which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the county. He is Democratic in politics, and has been Township Commissioner for seven years.

HECKLE JOSEPH, farmer and fruit grower; Sec. 13, Range 9; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in

Baden, Germany, Feb. 8, 1837; was educated in the schools of his native country, and in 1851 emigrated to this country and settled in Detroit, Mich., where he remained three years, and moved to Scott county, Iowa; and after living there until the fall of 1858, he removed to this county. In 1860 he was married to Miss Anna M. Mast, daughter of Casper Mast. She was born Aug. 4, 1843. They have seven children, all daughters. He owns about sixty-six acres of land, which will compare favorably with any in the township, and on which there is an abundance of the different varieties of fruit. He is a Democrat and a member of the Roman Catholic church; is at present Commissioner of Highways in this township, and has been School Trustee for about five years.

Hockenkamp T. W. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Quincy.

Hein Adam, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Quincy.

Helmholt L. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Burton.

Herce Frank, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Burton.

Herald Geo. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Quincy.

Herleman L. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

HERLEMANN WIL. N. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born on the place he now resides on, June 2, 1852; was educated in the schools of this county, and graduated at the college at Warrenton, Mo. On the 20th of October, 1875, he was married to Miss Emma C. Dickhut, daughter of C. C. Dickhut, of Quincy. She was born July 5, 1855. They have two children: Katie Alice, born Nov. 20, 1876; the baby, born Aug. 20, 1878. He owns 360 acres of land which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the township. He is Republican in politics. His father, Nicholas Herlemann, was among the earliest settlers of the township, and is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of Melrose township.

Herr D. B. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Quincy.

Hibner David, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Quincy.

Hiebing Henry, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Quincy.

HOFFMEISTER HENRY, gardener and fruit-grower; Sec. 6, Range 8; P. O. Quincy; was born in Germany, May 8, 1834; came to this country in 1856 and settled in New York, and moved to this county in 1860; was married to Miss Dena Myer in 1862. She was born in Germany, also. They have six children, one son and five daughters. He owns twenty-four acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well

improved, abundantly supplied with fruit, and worth probably \$200 per acre. He is a Democrat, and a member of the German Lutheran church. He is one of the energetic and industrious citizens of this township to whom it owes its present prosperity.

Hokamp Henry, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.

Holander A. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.

Holyoke M. B. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Quincy.

Howe David, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Quincy.

Huber Adam, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

Huber L. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Quincy.

Hughes Miss A. P. O. Quincy.

Hughes Geo. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Quincy.

Humphrey A. A. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Quincy

HUMPHREY EDWARD F. farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Quincy; was born in Simsbury, Conn., Nov. 25, 1823; was educated in the schools of his native town, and moved to this county with his father, Alexander Humphrey, in 1840, and settled on the place he and his brother now own and occupy, which for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the county. In the winter of his 19th year he taught school, and continued to teach for about ten years. He taught in the schools of Quincy for six years, two years of which time he was principal of the high school. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Keyes, daughter of Willard Keyes, of Quincy, in 1850, who died April 20, 1853. On the 18th of December, 1861, he was married to his present wife, Mrs. M. E. Carey (widow of Thos. DeWitt Carey, of Hancock county). She was born, Sept. 6, 1833, and came to this State in 1858. They have had three children, two of whom are still living: M. Louisa, and Edward D. After quitting teaching Mr. H. turned his attention to the lumber business, taking charge of the mills situated in Hamilton, Hancock county. After the death of his father, which occurred May 1, 1865, he moved to the old homestead and began farming with his brother. While residing at Hamilton he was Mayor of the city for five years. In the Spring of 1878 he was elected Supervisor of Melrose township, which office he now holds. He is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are both members of the M. E. church. He has been Sabbath-school superintendent for the past twenty-five years.

HUNSAKER ALEXANDER, merchant and miller; Sec. 11; P. O. Burton. The subject of this sketch was born in Ken-

tucky, Oct. 16, 1824, and, with his parents, moved to this county in the fall of 1829, and settled in Liberty township; was educated in the schools of this county, and in 1845 was married to Miss Mary L. Freeman, a native of New York. They have had eleven children, ten of whom are still living, one son and nine daughters. At the age of sixteen he began learning the blacksmiths' trade at Liberty, and worked at it up to 1864, when, owing to impaired health, he was forced to abandon his trade, since which time he has been engaged in general mercantile and milling business, at what is known as Havanah Mills, in Melrose township. His father, John Hunsaker, born Dec. 17, 1794, is still living, and a citizen of Burton township, enjoying excellent health for one of his advanced years. The subject of this sketch is Democratic in politics, has been township collector for two terms in Melrose, and one term in Burton, and has been school director for twelve years. He owns eighty acres of land which, for location, fertility of soil, and improvement, will compare with any in the county.

Huseman P. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Quincy.

Hunter J. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Quincy.

J

Janning Jos. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Quincy.

Jansen Albert, P. O. Quincy.

JOHNSTON FREDERICK G., farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., April 5, 1815. In 1837 he moved to this county and settled in Quincy, and in 1845 was married to Miss Sally Ann Alexander, daughter of Samuel Alexander, born in Lexington, Ind., Jan. 16, 1818, and came to this county with her parents, Sept. 1, 1832. They have two children: Jacob Perry, born June 28, 1847, and Frederick Geo., born Aug. 23, 1857. He owns 127 acres of land which, for location, soil, and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the county. He is Democratic in politics; has been Treasurer of the county, and held other offices of trust and importance, and is one of the old, energetic, and industrious citizens, who have been so conducive to the county's prosperity.

Jo-lyn H. R. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Quincy.

K

Kamphorse J. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Quincy.

Kane John, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Burton.

Kapp Jacob, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Quincy.

Kappner Christian, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Quincy.

Karch Jacob, farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Quincy.

Karner Adolph, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.

Keller Mathew, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Quincy.

KENNEDY JAMES W., farmer and fruit grower; Sec. 6, Range 8; P. O. Quincy; was born in the County Antrim, Ireland, June 13, 1833; came to this country in June, 1848, and to this county, Feb. 17, 1853; was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Rankin in 1855. She was born in Dubois Co., Ind., Nov. 21, 1838, but has lived in Quincy for the last thirty-four years. They have six children, four sons and two daughters. He owns forty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, abundantly supplied with fruit, and worth, probably, \$200 per acre. Republican in politics, and one of the enterprising and energetic citizens to whom the township is indebted for its present, and looks for its future, prosperity. He is at present School Director, and has held the office for the past seven years.

KIEM VALENTIN, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Quincy; was born in Germany, March 6, 1828; was educated in the schools of his native country, and in 1847, emigrated to this country, and settled on his present farm in Melrose township. On the 23d of February, 1851, he was married to Miss Mary Ulrich, a native of the same place as her husband, and born Oct. 6, 1833. They have had five children, four of whom are now living, three sons and one daughter. He owns 160 acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Quincy, and is one of the old energetic and industrious citizens to whom the county looks for a continuance of its present prosperity.

King Nicholas, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Quincy.

Kirmeier Fred, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.

Kirk Fritz, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

Klansberg Wm. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Quincy.

Kliashmidt C. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Barton.

Klingel L. H. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Quincy.

Klingel L. G. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.

KLUSMEYER JOHN F., farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Quincy; was born in Westphalia, Prussia, July 15, 1821; came to this country in 1851, and settled on the place he now owns; was married to Miss Reike Mena Holtkamper, in 1856. She was born in the same place Feb. 2, 1823. They have two children: William, born Jan. 17, 1857, and Amelia, born Feb. 6, 1866. He owns sixty acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, abundantly supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran Church, corner of 8th and Washington streets, Quincy. He has always been one of the most energetic and industrious citizens of the township, and highly respected in the community in which he resides.

Koch C. G. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Quincy.
Koch Henry, farmer; P. O. Quincy.

KOHL LEONARD. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, in November, 1820; was educated in the schools of his native country, and at the age of 27 years, emigrated to this country, and settled in Adams county. In 1851, he was married to Miss Mary Kline. She was born in Germany, also, July 25, 1814, and came to this country in 1833. They have two children: Philip, born Feb. 16, 1855, and Leonard, born Oct. 30, 1856. He owns 160 acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church; and his wife and sons are members of the German Lutheran church. He is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the township.

Kramer C. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Quincy.

KRONER GERHARD. gardener; Sec. 11; P. O. Quincy; was born in Hanover, Germany, March 9, 1816; emigrated to this country in 1840, and settled in this county. In 1841, he was married to Miss Mary Starman. By this marriage he has had three children, two of whom are now living, one son and one daughter. She died in 1851. In 1852 he was married to his second, and present, wife, who was Miss Mary Hoeddinghaus. She was born in Germany, June 5, 1834. They have had thirteen children, only three of whom are

now living, one son and two daughters. He owns sixty acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well improved, supplied with fruit, and valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He is one of the energetic and enterprising citizens of the township, who have been so conducive to its welfare.

KRONER JOHN H., farmer and fruit-grower; Sec. 13; P. O. Quincy; was born in this township, May 10, 1847; was educated in the schools of the county; and on the 28th of January, 1869, was married to Miss Sarah J. Felt. She was born on the place they now reside on, July 7, 1849. They have four children, two sons and two daughters: Albert T., born Jan. 7, 1871; John G., born Feb. 7, 1873; Mary A., born Aug. 10, 1875, and Cora J., born Nov. 11, 1877. He owns thirty acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church.

L

Lake Herman, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Quincy.

Lake Joseph, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Quincy.

Lamber Joseph, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

Layman J. P. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Quincy.

Lee Annie S. P. O. Quincy.

Lentz Nicholas, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.

Lepper Frederick, farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Quincy.

Linnemann J. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.

LOOS GEORGE F., farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born on the section adjoining the one on which he now resides, Aug. 10, 1848; was educated in the schools of this county, and on Nov. 16, 1869, was married to Miss Erelia Louisa Heidenrich, (daughter of Henry Heidenrich.) of Quincy. She was born Feb. 2, 1851. They have three children: William, Charles and Frank. He owns 103 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well improved and supplied with fruit and very valuable. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the German Lutheran church. He is at present School Director, which office he has held for the past six years, and is one of the enterprising and well-to-do farmers of the township.

LOOS WILLIAM. farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch

was born on the farm he now owns and occupies, Oct. 25, 1852. He received his education in the schools of this county, and also of La Grange, Mo. He is the third son of Michael Loos, one of the early settlers of the township. He assisted his father in his farming operations up to the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1872. Mr. Loos owns 118 acres of land, which for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics and a member of the German Evangelical Lutheran church. He is Constable of the township, which office he has held for the past two years, and is one of the young, energetic and industrious citizens of the county, to whom it looks for a continuance of its present prosperity.

Lubbe C. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Quincy.

M

McCormick J. F. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Quincy.

McDonald H. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.

McIntyre C. E. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Quincy.

McIntyre Mrs. M. P. O. Quincy.

McINTYRE ROBERT (deceased).

The subject of this sketch was born in Donegal, Ireland, April 12, 1814; emigrated to this country in 1837, and settled in Mauch Chunk, Pa., where he lived two years and then moved to Lehigh county, and contracted to raise iron ore for the Crane Iron Company, in which business he continued for a number of years. He was married to Miss Maria Enbody, a native of Mauch Chunk, in 1844, who, with seven children, survives her husband. From 1841 until 1858 he was employed at the Catasauqua Furnaces, and also on the Lehigh Valley R. R., Doylestown Branch of the N. P. R. R., and others. In 1858 he was awarded the contract for building the "Cabin John" bridge, at Washington, D. C., and was engaged for eight years in the completion of this prodigious undertaking. In 1864 he moved to Quincy, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred, March 12, 1876. Before his removal to this county he made large purchases of real estate in the immediate vicinity of the city, which became very valuable. He was a man of remarkably cheerful disposition, and his courtesy and affability were the sunshine of many social gatherings. He gave his personal supervision to his farming

here, and which, while it occupied all his time, gave him pleasant employment. He was at his own request, burried with Masonic honors, having been a member of the Order for a long time. As a public spirited man he was always ready to do anything or assist any enterprise, if deserving, by contributions of time and money. No hand outstretched to him for needed aid was ever turned away empty.

Maas G. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Quincy.

Magane J. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Quincy.

Manigold H. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Quincy.

Manigold M. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Quincy.

Manigold W. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

Marker John, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

Marks L. P. O. Quincy.

Mast August, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Quincy.

MAST CHRISTIAN F. farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in this township, Jan. 15, 1850; was educated in the schools of the county, and in Feb. 1870, was married to Miss Mary E. Freese, (daughter of Wm. Freese,) of Quincy, born Aug. 1, 1850. They have had four children, two of whom are now living: Joseph C. W. and Benjamin C. He owns thirty-nine acres of land in a high state of cultivation. He is Democratic in politics and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He is clerk of Melrose township, which office he has held for the past two years. He is one of the energetic and industrious sons of the county, to whom she looks for a continuance of its present prosperity.

Mast J. B. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Quincy.

Meacham Samuel, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Burton.

Merer August, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.

Merer Fred. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.

Meister Chas. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.

Melverling B. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.

MERKER NICHOLAS, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Quincy; was born in this township, on his present farm, March 27, 1842. He received his education in the schools of the county, and in 1865 was married to Miss Elizabeth Voth, a native of Germany. They have two children: Casper Geo. F. and Mary. He owns about 130 acres of land, which, for soil and improvement, will compare with any in the township. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran church. He has been School Director for nine years, and is now one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county, and one of those to whom it

looks for a continuance of its present prosperity. His father, George Merker, came to the county, from Germany, in a very early day, and settled the farm on which Nicholas now lives.

Miller Samuel, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Quincy.

MONTAG GEORGE C., farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Quincy; was born in the village of Hosmer, Prussia, Dec. 29, 1825; was educated in the schools of his native country, and on the 31st day of October, 1851, emigrated to this country, and settled in this county. On August 20, 1862, he enlisted in Co. H, 2d Regt. Ill. Art., and served three years. In 1866 he was married to Miss Barbara Ertal. She was born and raised in Bavaria. They have six children, three sons and three daughters. He owns seventy acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well improved and supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran church. He is, at present, Township Assessor, which office he has held for four years; has been Collector of the township for two years. He is also member of the Democratic Central Committee.

Montag Henry, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.
Moore George C. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Quincy.

N

Nelson Mrs. A. P. O. Quincy.
Newman George, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.
Niekamp Fred, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Quincy.

O

Offenberger L. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Payson.
Omlnert Casper, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Quincy.
O'Neal W. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Quincy.
Osborn C. C. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Quincy.

P

PAPE FREDERICK, miller; Sec. 28; P. O. Quincy; was born in Hanover, Prussia, Aug. 24, 1820; was educated in the schools of his native country. At the age of sixteen began the milling business. In 1847 he emigrated to this country, and, after working in some of the mills of Quincy, Ill., Dubuque, Iowa, and other places, for about two years, he settled in Payson, this county, and bought what is known as the Payson Windmill. In 1851 he was married to Miss

Margaret Eaton, a native of Scotland. She was born in April, 1826, and died in Payson, July 14, 1862. By this marriage he had six children, three of whom are still living, one son and two daughters. In June, 1864, he purchased and began running the Melrose Mills, where he manufactures some choice brands of flour. On the 5th of June, 1878, he married his second, and present, wife, who was Mrs. Jennet Palmer (widow of John Palmer). She was born in Scotland, May 1, 1828. She has, by her previous marriage, three children, two sons and one daughter. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of Quincy. She and the rest of the family are members of the Payson Congregational church.

Parsons J. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Quincy.
Perkins Jacob, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Quincy.
Perkins William, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Quincy.
Peter Joseph, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.
Peters Barney, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Quincy.
Peters Jacob, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.
Peters John, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.
Peters J. M. farmer, sec. 22; P. O. Quincy.

PFEIFFER FREDERICK, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Quincy; was born in Germany, Sept. 10, 1828; emigrated to this country in 1854, and settled in this county; was married to Miss Elizabeth Schanz, in May, 1857 (daughter of Philip Schanz, of Melrose township). They have had twelve children, six of whom are still living, three sons and three daughters. He owns 160 acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare with any in the county. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran church. He is School Director at present, and has held other local offices, and is one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens of the township, and one of those to whom the county looks for a continuance of its present prosperity.

Pfenger William, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Quincy.

POLITSCH HENRY, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, Oct. 30, 1809, and was educated in the schools of his native country. In 1836 he was married to Miss Christiana Ruhl, a native of the same place as her husband, born Oct. 16, 1816. In 1840, he, with his wife and two children, emigrated to this country, and settled in Pitts-

burg, Pa., where he lived some two years, and then removed to Illinois and settled in Adams county. He has had eight children, four of whom are now living, three sons and one daughter: Charles, Mary (now the wife of F. J. Wilson, of Pike county), Thomas, and William. He owns 185 acres of land; the home place contains 160 acres which for soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran church, and one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county.

Powell Mary R. P. O. Quincy

R

Rapp John, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Quincy.

Re ner Geo. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Quincy.

Redner Mary, farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Quincy.

Reed Robt. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Burton.

REEDER DANIEL A., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Quincy. He was born on the farm he now owns, April 14, 1851; received his education in the schools of this county. In March, 1874, he was married to Miss Susan V. Croson (daughter of Alexander Croson, of Fall Creek township), born Sept. 8, 1856. They have two children: Albert, born March 19, 1875, and Ora E., born Aug. 19, 1878; He owns seventy-two acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well improved, supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is Republican in politics, and attends the M. E. church. His father, Daniel Reeder, came to this county from Todd county, Ky., in 1830; was during life one of the most valued and highly esteemed citizens of the township. He died in this township in 1861.

Reeder F. S. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Quincy.

REEDER JOHN J., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Quincy. He was born in Todd county, Ky., Feb. 26, 1826. In the spring of 1830 he landed in this county with his parents, and settled on the section he now resides on; was educated in the schools of this county, and in May, 1853, was married to Miss Mary R. Demaree, daughter of Samuel Demaree. She was born in Stark county, Ohio, June 1, 1830. Nine children, five of whom are now living: Edith, Albert, Fanny, Daniel, and Jesse. He owns 264 acres of land, the greater part of which

is in a high state of cultivation and elegantly improved, on which he has one of the finest, if not the finest, orchards in the county. He is Republican, and a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Reeder is one of the very few early settlers now left. His father, Daniel Reeder, was during life one of the most energetic and industrious citizens of the township; one of those to whom she owes her present prosperous and flourishing condition. He died Nov. 16, 1860, in his 65th year, leaving his widow, who is still living.

Reeder Wm. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Quincy.

Reinhart Jacob, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.

REIS WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Butler county, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1845. In his early boyhood he, with his father, Geo. Reis, and the balance of the family, moved to this county, where he received his early education, and in 1870 was married to Miss Lizzie J. Berberet. She was born in Ohio county, W. Va., Feb. 11, 1853. They have two children, Emma and Augusta. He owns sixty and one-half acres of land, which will compare favorably with any in the county. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is one of the young, energetic and industrious sons of the county.

Renter Wm. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.

Richard Louisa, P. O. Quincy.

Richard A. H. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Quincy.

Robbins J. P. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Quincy.

Roth Urban, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Burton.

Ruby Wm. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Quincy.

RUPP HENRY, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Quincy. He was born on the farm he now occupies, Dec. 21, 1851. His father, John Rupp, came to this county in a very early day, and settled in Melrose township. He has five children, one of whom is the subject of this sketch. He received his early education in the public schools of this county, and at St. Anthony's school in this township. On the 10th of Oct. 1876, he was married to Miss Mary Jacoby (daughter of Lewis Jacoby, of Marion county, Mo.), where she was born in November, 1852. They have one child, Frank J., born June 26, 1878. He is cultivating his father's farm, containing ninety-five acres on Mill Creek, which for fertility of soil and improvements

will compare with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church of this township.

S

Sanders J. H. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Quincy.
 Schaffer Wm. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.
 Schaffner L. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.
 Schnellbecker J. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Millville.
 Schnellbecker J. W. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Payson.
 Schnellbecker W. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.
 Schnellbecker Adam. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.
 Schrecke B. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Quincy.
 Schrecke F. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Quincy.
 Schroeder C. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.
 Schroeder Simon, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Quincy.
 Schuchman H. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Quincy.
 Sheer Peter, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Payson.
 Sherrick Lucy P. P. O. Quincy.
 Shurring A. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Quincy.
 Sieber J. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Quincy.
 Slebrasee Wm. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Quincy.
 Sittler J. J. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Burton.

SCHMIDT CHARLES. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Quincy; was born in Germany, Oct. 1, 1829; was educated in the schools of his native country, and, on Feb. 22, 1857, he was married to Miss Yetta Reese, and emigrated to this country, May 28 of the same year, and settled in Hancock county, where he lived nine years, and then removed to this county. They have six children, four sons and two daughters. He owns 120 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, and which, for quality and quantity of its productions, will compare with any in the county. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Evangelical church. He is at present school director, which position he has held for three years past.

SCHNEIDER BARTHOLOMEW. farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Quincy; was born in Bavaria, Prussia, Dec. 15, 1809; came to this country in 1833, and settled in New Jersey, where he lived three years, and, in 1836, moved to this county, where he has resided ever since; was married in New Jersey to Miss Dorathy Strommenger, in the same year he came to this county. She was born in Germany, Aug. 31, 1815. They have nine children, two sons and seven daughters. He owns 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well improved, abundantly supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and

a member of the Roman Catholic church. His son, John, whose biography appears in this work, enlisted in Co. K, of the 36th Regt. Ill. Inf., and served three years.

SCHNEIDER JOHN. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Quincy; was born in this township, Aug. 15, 1850; was educated in the schools of this county, and, in 1874, was married to Miss Frances Twische. She was born in Ellington township, Jan. 30, 1850. They have two children: Henry, born May 21, 1875, and George, born Aug. 27, 1875. He owns eighty-one acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well improved, supplied abundantly with fruit, and very valuable. He is Independent in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He enlisted in the 36th U. S. Inf., in September, 1867, which was afterward consolidated with the 7th, and still bears that number. He served three years on the western frontier, doing good service in the Indian troubles.

SCHNELL JOHN, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Quincy; was born in Germany, July 25, 1833. He received his early education in the schools of his native country, and, at the age of twenty years, emigrated to this country, and settled in this township; was married, in 1868, to Miss Helen Struck (daughter of Mr. Struck, deceased, of Lorraine). They have three children: Lizzie, Anna and August. He owns eighty acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well improved, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran church, of Fall Creek township. He is at present school director, and is one of the large and well-to-do farmers who began life in the township poor.

SHEER DAVID. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Burton. The subject of this sketch was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1828. When he was about two years old, his parents moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he received his early education. In 1845, he, with the balance of his father's family, removed to this county, and settled in Melrose township. In the spring of 1850, he made an overland trip to California, and returned home in January, 1852, and, in February of the same year, he was married to Miss Eliza Herleman, a native of Pennsylvania. They have eight children, four

sons and four daughters. Shortly after his marriage, he purchased the farm on which he now resides, which contains 430 acres, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, is rarely equaled, and not excelled, in the county. As a stock raiser, he has been a success, and pays a great deal of attention to the raising of fine blooded cattle and hogs. He was raised a Democrat, but flew the track, and voted for Mr. Lincoln for President both times, and then returned to the Democratic ranks, where he may be found to-day. He has represented Melrose township for seven terms in the county Board of Supervisors, and is numbered among the largest and most enterprising farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life poor.

Smith Charlotte; P. O. Quincy.

Smith F. L. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Quincy.

SMYTH WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in the vicinity of Londonderry, Aug. 12, 1825. He was educated in the schools of his native country, and, in 1840, emigrated to this country, and settled in Melrose township. In 1864 he was married to Miss Barbara Wray, a native of the same county as her husband, and born May 13, 1842. They have five children: Emily A., born Aug. 16, 1867; Lizzie B., born Jan. 28, 1869; Alice C., born March 9, 1873; Wm. J., born Jan. 25, 1875, and Edith, born April 20, 1878. He has been school director and road commissioner each, for several terms. He owns 275 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, which, for fertile soil and improvement, will compare with any in the county. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life poor.

Stafford Mary A. P. O. Quincy.

Steaderman P. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Barton.

STEWART REV. WILLIAM, horticulturist; Sec. 12; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Cutler, Washington county, Maine, June 18 1830; moved to this county with his father in the spring of 1836, and settled in Payson. He received his education in the public schools of Payson, and at the Madison University at

Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y. He was married in 1850 to Miss Sarah E. Kay, daughter of Gabriel Kay, of Payson. She died in 1860. By this marriage he had four children, three of whom are now living—two sons and one daughter. In 1856 he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist church, at Payson. In 1861 he was again married, this time to Miss Maggie R. Kay, daughter of Robert Kay, of Payson. By this marriage he has had four children, three of whom are now living—one son and two daughters. The first six years of his ministerial life was spent as pastor for different congregations, since which time his services have been to all intents and purposes gratuitous, he having received no pecuniary reward to amount to anything. In the spring of 1851 he entered into a partnership with his father in the nursery business, at Payson, and in the fall of the same year they purchased what is now known as the "Fawley Place" (then known as the "Pinney Place"), and started the Quincy Nursery in the spring of 1852; and in 1853 they purchased the Hannibal Nursery, making in all three nurseries they owned and operated. In 1854 he sold his interest out to his brother. In 1853, he, as temporary secretary, in company with his father, Edward Everett, and others, organized the first agricultural society of the county, and held the first fair in the county. In the fall of the same year they exhibited some of their fruit at the State Fair, and were awarded several first premiums. The first horticultural society of the county was organized with Mr. Stewart as Secretary and Treasurer, which position he occupied for a number of years. In the spring of 1862 he purchased and commenced improving the beautiful suburban place he now occupies, and has succeeded in bringing it to a degree of perfection rarely equaled, and not surpassed, in the county. Its productions rank among the finest that come to the Quincy market, and have taken numerous first premiums at state and county fairs. He is independent in politics, and one of the most valued of the county's citizens.

Stormer J. W. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Quincy.

Summers Mrs. E. L. P. O. Quincy.

SUMMERS HENRY, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Harrison county, Ky.,

Dec. 12, 1815. He received his early education in the schools of his native county and on May 1, 1853, landed in this county and settled on his present farm; was married in 1843 to Miss Precilla Young, a native of Pike county, Mo. By this marriage she had two children, both of whom are dead. She died Nov. 9, 1861. On the 29th of January, 1863, he was again married to Miss Martha Alexander. She was a native of Scotland county, Mo., by whom he has had eight children, six of whom are still living—two sons and four daughters: Jessie N., George, John, Amy, Annie, and Eva. He owns 130 acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics; is at present School Director; has been Commissioner of Highways for fourteen years.

Summers Jas. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Quincy.

Summers Maggie, P. O. Quincy.

Summers N. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.

T

Taller J. B. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Quincy.

Taneman H. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Millville.

Tempe Jos. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Quincy.

Terwische Jos. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Quincy.

Thompson N. C. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Payson.

Thrig Henry, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Quincy.

Tyrer E. P. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Quincy.

Tyrer Chloe, P. O. Quincy.

Tyrer G. W. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Quincy.

Tyrer W. L. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Quincy.

U

Uppeluter J. G. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Quincy.

V

Vogel Elizabeth, P. O. Quincy.

VOLLRATH JOHN, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, June 28, 1816; received his education in the schools of his native country; and on the 11th of July, 1840, emigrated to this country and settled in New Orleans, where he lived six years and taught school. In May, 1846, he removed to Adams county, Ill., where he was married, on Dec. 10, 1847, to Miss Mary Kirkmann, a native of Germany, born March 31, 1824. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now living, three sons and four daughters. In 1849 he purchased and began improving the beautiful farm on

which he now resides, which contains 167 acres, of fine soil and well improved, and will compare with any in the county. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. church. He has been School Director for some eighteen years, has also been Justice of the Peace for Melrose township, and is now one of the enterprising farmers of the county. He began life poor. Has been Superintendent of the Sabbath School since his settlement here, with the exception of a few years. He is also holding numerous other church offices.

Voth Casper, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.

W

WAGNER JACOB, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Lebanon county, Penn., Feb. 25, 1810, where he received his early education, and learned to read both the English and German while living on his father's farm. On the 12th of May, 1837, he landed at Hannibal, Mo., and lived there nearly two years. In December, 1838, he settled on his present farm. He is a millwright by trade, at which he worked for a few years after coming west. He was married, Sept. 21, 1841, to Miss Mary Ann Brown, of Missouri, born in Shenandoah county, Va., Oct. 15, 1824. They have had eight children, five of whom are still living. He began life poor, but is now numbered among the large and well-to-do farmers of the township. Republican in politics; and he and his family are members of the Methodist church, he for nearly fifty years, and his wife since 1840. He was a strong Union man during the rebellion. He cast his first vote for General Harrison for President, and speaks with pride of having voted both times for Abraham Lincoln. Owns 264 acres of land.

Wagner Peter, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Quincy.

Waldron C. G. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Quincy.

Walker John, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Quincy.

Walter E. R. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Quincy.

Walters John, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Quincy.

Ward H. W. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Quincy.

Ward Joseph, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Quincy.

Warren C. A. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Quincy.

Weber Fred. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Millville.

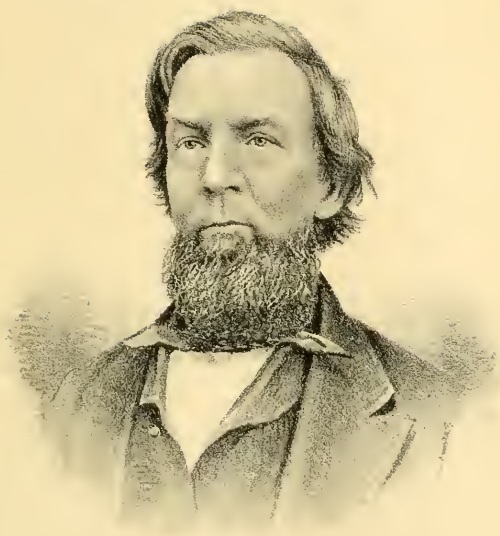
Weber Louisa, P. O. Quincy.

Weibring B. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Quincy.

Weldman B. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.

Welman Anton, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Quincy.

Welsenberger G. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Quincy.



Daniel Bradley
(DECEASED)
MENDON

Welters Fred, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Quincy.
 Wellman Wm, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Quincy.
 Welstin C. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.
 Werner Mrs. M. A. P. O. Quincy.
 Wheeler John, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Quincy.
 Westman Louis, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Quincy.
 Wengel J. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Quincy.

WISKERCHEN HENRY. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, Dec. 17, 1818. Was educated in the schools of his native country, and in 1845 emigrated to this country and settled on his present farm in Melrose township. In June, 1853, he was married to Miss Emelia Fendrick. She was born in Germany, Dec. 8, 1829, and came to this country in 1854. They have had ten children, nine of whom are still living, seven sons and two daughters. He owns 220

acres of land, the most of which is in a high state of cultivation, and for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the county. He is Democratic in politics and a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life poor.

Wiskerchen P. J. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.
 Wolf John, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Burton.
 Wolfe Wm. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Quincy.

Y

Young Jacob, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Quincy.

Z

Zopp Adam, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

MENDON TOWNSHIP.

A

Adair Jas. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Marcelline.
 Allison Henry, teamster; P. O. Mendon.
 Anderson E. teamster; P. O. Mendon.

ANDREW JAMES. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Mendon: was born in Adams county, Penn., Dec. 1, 1823; was married to Miss Margaret L. Seabrooks in 1849. She was born Jan. 4, 1818. They have five children: Patience E., born Sept. 7, 1847; William, born Oct. 17, 1849; James M., born Jan. 31, 1854; John, born Oct. 23, 1856, and Virginia, born April 29, 1860. He came to this county in February, 1854. He owns 435 acres of land, most of which is highly cultivated, well improved, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is a Republican in politics, and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

Arnold Mrs. Elizabeth, P. O. Mendon.
 Asher Preston, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Mendon.
 Atwater Mrs. E. P. O. Mendon.
 Austin J. C. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Mendon.
 Austin Wm. B. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Mendon.

B

Baker J. O. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Mendon.
 Baldwin G. D. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Mendon.

Baldwin H. B. capitalist; P. O. Mendon.
 Barclay Daniel, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Mendon.
 Barclay Mrs. E. A. P. O. Mendon.
 Barclay Ira, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Mendon.
 Barclay W. P. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Mendon.
 Barnett Davis, retired; P. O. Mendon.
 Barnett Wm. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Marcelline.
 Barry G. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Mendon.
 Barry G. B. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Mendon.
 Battell Mrs. Richard, P. O. Mendon.

BEHRINGER GEORGE F., clergyman; P. O. Mendon: was born in New York City, Oct. 13, 1846; taught in the city grammar schools there from 1863 to 1866; studied at Pennsylvania college, Gettysburg, from 1866 to 1868; graduated at the Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, as the first graduate in 1869; was appointed Assistant Professor of German Language and Litany at the Cornell University, 1869 to 1870; spent three years at the German and French Universities abroad, finishing at Leipzig, in 1873; returned home and received the appointment of acting Professor of Rhetoric and modern languages at Howard University, in Washington, D. C., in 1874; received and accepted a call from the Evangelical Lutheran church at Indianapolis, December 1876; accepted a call to the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church in Mendon, September

1878; married Mary Jane Vail Colburn of New York City, Nov. 26, 1874. She was born July 15, 1851. Two children: George Frederick, born Aug. 16, 1875; Jennie Louise, born Nov. 28, 1877.

BENTON ABRAHAM, general merchant; P. O. Mendon; was born in New Haven county, Conn., Nov. 9, 1816; came to this county in 1834; was married to Miss Sarah D. Chittenden in 1838. She was born in the same county. They have two children: Sarah Jane, and Ruth Frances. Mr. Benton is one of the early and enterprising citizens who have used their energies toward the county's advancement and improvement, and to whom it owes its present flourishing condition. He has been a merchant in Mendon for forty-four years, and has met with most remarkable success. He started in a small way, and has accumulated very considerable means. Is Republican in politics and a member of the Congregational church.

Bel's C. E. farmer; P. O. Mendon.

Betts James, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Mendon.

Boris John M. confectioner. P. O. Mendon.

Bowers Wm. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Mendon.

BRADLEY DANIEL (deceased) was one of the early settlers of Adams county. He was a native of Connecticut; having been born in the town of East Haven, in that State in the year 1810. He came to Illinois with his father's family, and in company with Col. John B. Chittenden and family, in the year 1831, located in what is now Mendon township, and purchased in the spring of 1832, the farm now occupied by Peter Wible, and made it his home until the spring of 1852, when he removed to the village of Mendon, where, with the exception of one year, he continued to reside the remainder of his life, being most of the time engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the spring of 1866 he purchased an interest in the flouring mill located in Mendon, then, and now known as the "Pearl Mills," and was the principal owner of the same at the time of his death, which occurred in the early part of 1867. During the fourth year of his residence in this State, 1834, Mr. Bradley married Josephine B. Brown, of New York, a niece of Jeremiah Rose, and Rufus Brown, both of whom were among the earliest settlers of Quincy. Mr and Mrs. Bradley had seven children. Mrs. Bradley and four

of the children are still living. In the year 1834, Mr. Bradley made a profession of religion, and united with the Congregational church of Mendon, of which he was ever afterward a faithful and consistent member, striving to live eminently a practical, as well as a professed Christian life. Politically, Mr. Bradley in early life acted with the Whig party; in later years with the old Free Soil party, and finally, upon the general disruption of old parties, he took an active part in the organization of the Republican party in Adams county, of which party he remained a leading member as long as he lived. He was a man of strict integrity, honorable in all his transactions, acting always from principle rather than policy; generously benevolent and public-spirited, he was always ready to encourage, and assist any enterprise calculated to result in good, or to advance the true interests of the community in which he lived. These qualities, in which he excelled, were characteristic of the early settlers of Mendon, and have left their impress, never to be obliterated. Their results are to be seen to-day in the enterprise of its citizens; its moral sentiment; the liberal support given to its various churches; its public schools, and the almost universal respect shown for law and order.

Bradley D. A. miller; P. O. Mendon

BRADLEY S. H., merchant miller, Mendon. He was born in Mendon, Oct. 11, 1838; engaged in the milling business with his father in 1866, and is now doing a fine business, being the only merchant miller in the town. His father, Daniel Bradley, came to the place in 1832, and during life was numbered among the earliest settlers of the town and township. He owns some very valuable property in Mendon, not the least of which is the magnificent and extensive flouring mill which he now runs. He is Republican in politics, and one of the enterprising citizens who add to the prosperity and enterprise of Mendon.

Bray D. C. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Mendon

Bray John, retired; P. O. Mendon.

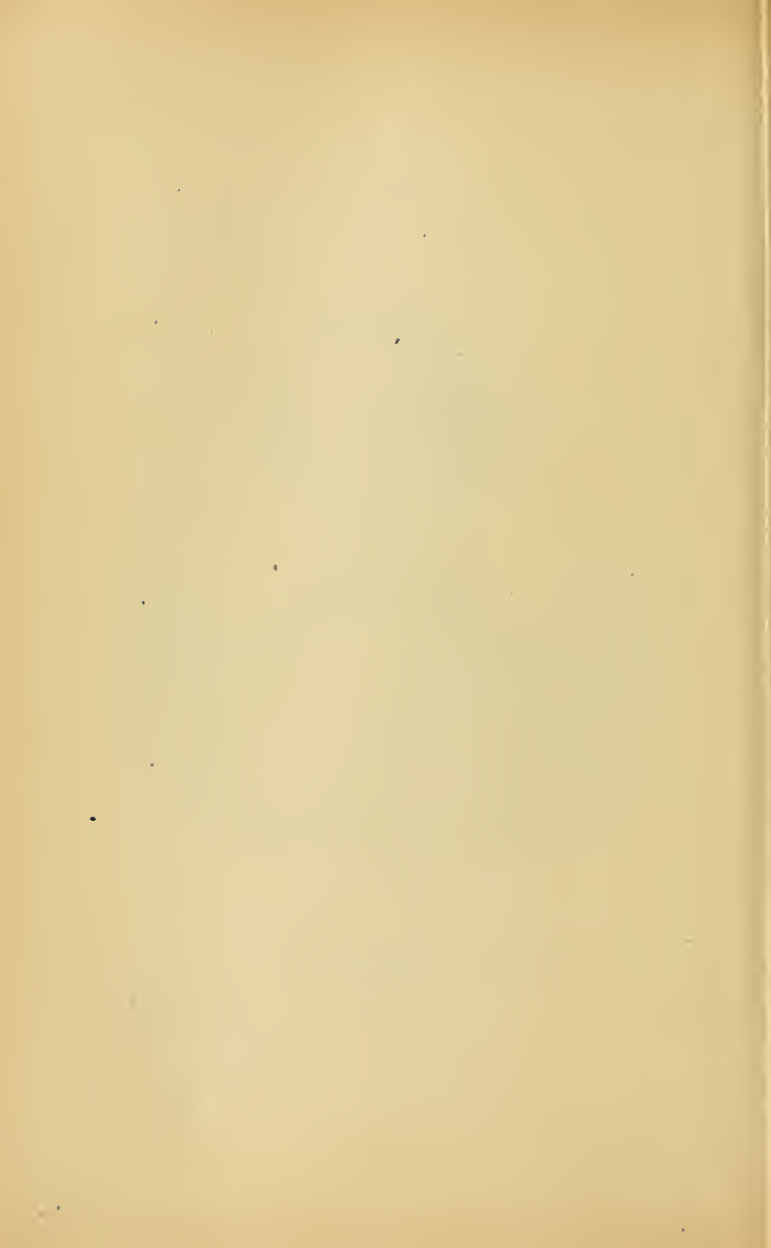
Bredaway G. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Mendon

Breaner Henry, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Mendon

BROWN L. F., physician and surgeon, Mendon. He was born in Grant county, Wis., Feb. 3, 1841; was raised on a



Mr. B. Chittenden
(DECEASED)
MENDON



farm; enlisted July, 1862, in the 20th Regt., Wis. Inf., and served until the close of the war. He married Miss Angie L. King, of Hamilton, Hancock county, Ill., July 1, 1866; graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Keokuk, Iowa, in class of 1874, and located in Mendon, July 6th of the same year, where he still continues in active practice to present date.

Brown Mary F. P. O. Mendon.

Brown W. J. merchant; P. O. Mendon.

Bryant Hiram, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Mendon.

C

CANNELL ROBERT, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Mendon. He was born in the Parish of Kirk Braddan, Baldwyn, Ballawellen, Isle of Man, Dec. 18, 1830; came to this country and settled in Quincy in 1853, where he remained one year; then went on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. as locomotive engineer for about fifteen months; after which he returned to the county, and lived in Ellington township till the breaking out of the war, when he was employed in the Commissary Department for about six months. He then returned to the county and has made Mendon township his home ever since. He was married to Miss Ellen Shoaf in 1867. She was born in Elizabeth township, Alleghany county, Pa. They have three children, one boy and two girls: Mary A., born Jan. 10, 1868; Nevada, born Oct. 31, 1869, and Robert A., born March 25, 1878. He owns eighty-five acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, stocked with fruit and valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church. He is one of the enterprising citizens always looking after the county's prosperity and advancement.

Carl David, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Mendon.

Carroll John, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Fowler.

Casley Mrs. P. O. Mendon.

Casley Jacob, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Mendon.

Childsey Miss F. M. school teacher; P. O. Mendon.

CHITTENDEN ABRAHAM, Sr., farmer; Sec. 56; P. O. Mendon. He was born in Guilford, Conn., Dec. 15, 1824. He was married to Miss Letitia Barclay, in December, 1852. She was born in Lyons, N. Y. They have three children: Henry F., Sarah E. and Abraham, Jr. He owns 155 acres of improved land, abundantly stocked with fruit; was Republican in pol-

itics up to the passage of the Resumption Act, which measure he did not consider conducive to the best interests of the country. He left the party and joined the American National Greenback party. He is also a member of the Congregational church. His father, John B. Chittenden, came to this county in December, 1831, and was, during life, one of the most energetic and enterprising of its citizens, to whom it owes its present prosperous condition, and died in 1863.

CHITTENDEN CHARLES A.,

farmer and stock dealer; Sec. 36; P. O. Mendon; was born on the farm on which he now lives, April 7, 1857. His father, John A. Chittenden, was one of the early settlers of Mendon; was born in Guilford county, Conn., and removed to Mendon in 1831, where he resided until his death, which occurred Oct. 26, 1872. He was an enterprising man, ever having the good of the community at heart. He left a well-improved farm, of which his son, Charles A., since his death, has charge.

Chittenden Mrs. E. sec. 12; P. O. Mendon.

CHITTENDEN COL. JOHN B.

(deceased), the founder of the village of Mendon, and one of the early settlers of Adams county, was born at Guilford, Conn., Jan. 16, 1790, and was the fourth of seven children of Deacon Abraham Chittenden, of that place. His early life was spent chiefly in agricultural pursuits in his native place. At an early age he became an active member of the Congregational church of Guilford, and in his twenty-first year was chosen deacon, which office he continually held until he removed to the valley of the Mississippi, in the fall of 1831. He intermarried with Eliza Robinson, daughter of Col. Samuel Robinson, of Guilford, on the 12th day of January, 1814, by whom was born to him seven children, three of whom are now living. In September, 1831, with his wife and their four boys in a two-horse covered wagon, he started for Illinois, Quincy being his objective point, and was joined by Mr. Samuel Bradley and family, and others, at East Haven, Conn., making, in all, an emigrant train of five wagons and thirty-six persons, all bound for the same destination. In this undertaking he had two distinct objects in view; first, to establish, strengthen, and extend, the Christian religion, by the organ-

ization of churches, Sunday-schools, Bible classes, etc.; second, to better provide for his family of boys in a new country.

After some three months of trials and hardships incident to such travel at that time, he found himself and family frozen in on the Mississippi river at "Scipco," near Hannibal, Mo., from whence, after waiting three weeks, a team was secured from Quincy; and finally the family arrived at Quincy in safety, by way of the river, on the ice, in December, 1831, where they were entertained the first night most hospitably by Governor John Wood, in his then log cabin residence under the bluff below town. Passing the residue of the winter of 1831-32 at Quincy, the subject of this sketch visited several portions of Adams county, with a view to location; and finally, March 2, 1832, purchased of Jacob Gorshong (an old French settler) the southwest of eleven, one north, eight west, near the present site of Mendon, which was then a trackless prairie. There was a field of about ten acres, and a log house, on the place bought of Gorshong, to which place he removed with his family immediately after purchase.

It was here that his daughter Sarah was born, April 19, 1832; and it was in this same log house that the Congregational church of Mendon was formed, the same being the *first Congregational church organized in the State of Illinois*.

In February, 1833, he purchased the northeast quarter of the same section eleven, and soon after laid out and platted the village of Mendon, building himself a house on lot thirteen, which he occupied three years.

Subsequently he sold out all his interest in the village, and retired to his farm, ten miles north of Mendon, where he continued to live in comfort and ease, with pleasant surroundings, until the death of his excellent wife, on the 30th day of October, 1862. A passing notice of this most estimable woman is necessary here to this sketch. Mrs. Eliza Chittenden was a most exemplary lady, whose entire life was even and tranquil like a May morning. Her law was the law of kindness. She never allowed herself to speak an unkind word of anyone; was an earnest, sympathizing Christian, and was honored and beloved by all.

None knew her but to love her.

None named her but to praise.

The loss of such a wife in his declining years overwhelmed him with grief; and this bereavement was the chief cause of his rapid decline and death from nervous exhaustion in less than three months after the death of his wife. He had a clear and logical mind, was an able reasoner, and was a fluent and interesting public speaker; an earnest worker in all causes of reform, unselfish in everything, seeking always to promote the happiness of others. His faith in, and love for, the church was unbounded. He was an honest, upright man, and a sincere, consistent Christian. His last effort at articulation was to try to catch part of the air of Pleyels Hymn, a favorite piece of devotional music; and in a few moments he passed to his reward, Jan. 23, 1863, aged 73 years, there to receive the eulogistic commendation, "Well done, good and faithful servant: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Chittenden John R. merchant; P. O. Mendon.

CHITTENDEN HON. SAMUEL R. may with propriety be regarded as one of the prominent citizens of Adams county. He was born at Guilford, Conn. Oct. 2, 1817, and was the second of seven children of John B. and Eliza Chittenden. He came to Illinois, with his parents, in the fall of 1831, who, in March following, settled in the immediate vicinity of the present village of Mendon, in which village he has been a successful merchant since 1840. On the 2d of January, 1844, he was married to Caroline B. Frisbie, of Mendon, by whom he has three sons: John R., Samuel F., and George R., all now living. Mr. Chittenden is one of the substantial, solid men of the county, and is highly esteemed for his general intelligence and moral character, as well as for his social qualities and generous hospitality. Politically he is a decided Democrat, and his party have shown their appreciation of his ability and political integrity in various ways, more particularly in making him State Senator, and also a member of the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis.

Clair David, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Mendon.

Clark James, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Mendon.

Clark Mary, sec. 23; P. O. Mendon.

Conger W. A. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Fowler.

Cook A. D. retired; P. O. Mendon.

Cook D. B. farmer; P. O. Mendon.

Copellu J. R. retired; Mendon.

Copelin R. S. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Mendon.



S. R. Chittenden

MENDON

CORT PETER, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Mendon; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., June 20, 1820; came to this county in 1855; was married to Miss Margaret Whitehead in 1845. She was born in the same county, June 24, 1824, and died March 4, 1863. They have eight children, one boy and seven girls. He owns 229 acres of land, most of which is cultivated, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. Democratic in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. He is one of the enterprising citizens, and labors hard for the county's advancement.

Cramer H. P. W. constable; P. O. Mendon.
Cramer W. R. clerk; P. O. Mendon.

CRANK ELIJAH N., farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Mendon; was born in this county, near the farm he now owns, Dec. 28, 1835; was married to Miss Maria L. Poling in 1854. She was born in New York. They have four children: Cornelius, Bertha E., Ann E., and Susan E. He owns 100 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church.

Crank J. P. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Mendon.
Crawford John, laborer; P. O. Mendon.
Crisley J. W. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Mendon.

D

DARBY DANIEL H., general merchandise and dealer in agricultural implements; P. O. Mendon. He was born in Catskill, Green Co., New York, July, 19, 1821; located in Mendon in July, 1861; married Mary A. Hendrickson, Sept. 27, 1862. She was born in Middletown, Ohio, July 23, 1833. He enlisted in the 119th Regt. Ill. Inf., Aug. 9, 1862; served three years; was one of "Pap Smith's" guerrillas; thinks Adams county one of the best parts of creation, and Mendon lies at the upper end. A brother-in-law in the M. E. church. Republican all over; wife is a Democrat.

Davis George, cooper; P. O. Mendon.
Dean Ruth, P. O. Mendon.
Dick Jesse, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Mendon.
Dickerman Frank, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Mendon.
Dickerman D. L., merchant; P. O. Mendon.
Dickerman De Witt, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Mendon.

DICKERMAN IRA R., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Mendon; was born in New Haven county, Conn., Aug. 7, 1814; was mar-

ried to Miss Laura Smith in 1838. She was born in Geauga county, Ohio. They have three children, all boys. He came to this county in the spring of 1839, owns 140 acres of land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation, improved, stocked with fruit, and quite valuable. Republican in politics. He is one of the old and energetic citizens who has labored hard for the advancement of the county.

Donahue Henry, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Mendon.
Dougherty Francis, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Fowler.

DOUGHERTY JOHN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Mendon; was born in County Derry, Ireland, in March 1818; came to this county in 1843 and settled in Lehigh county, Pa., and engaged in the manufacture of iron up to 1858, when he moved to this county; was married to Miss Jane Eakin, in May 1854. She was born in the same county as her husband. They have six children, four boys and two girls. He owns 160 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well stocked with fruit. He is one of the enterprising citizens who have spent their energies and exertions toward the county's improvement. Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

DUDLEY FRANK F., farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Mendon; was born in this township, Oct. 25, 1843; was married to Miss Elvira Moyer, Feb. 25, 1866. She was born in Pennsylvania. They have two children, Henry J. and Oscar F. He owns 160 acres of land, highly cultivated and finely improved, stocked with fruit and very valuable. Republican, and a member of the Congregational church. He is one of the energetic and enterprising citizens who labor hard for the county's advancement.

Dudley J. H., capitalist; P. O. Mendon.
Duffin Mrs. Isaac, P. O. Mendon.
Dumbauld Uriah, farmer; P. O. Mendon.
Dunfee A. A. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Mendon.

E

EVANS GEORGE, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Fowler; was born in Gloucester, Mass. Aug. 19, 1813; was married to Miss Mary Ann Greene in 1848. She was born in Maysville Ky., Dec. 17, 1830. They have six children, three boys and three girls.

He came to this county in 1837 and settled in Quincy, where he resided until 1851, after which time, and up to the present, he has lived on the farm he now occupies and cultivates. He owns 170 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and very valuable. He is one of the early, enterprising citizens of the county. He is Republican in politics.

Evans James, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Mendon.

Ely Jared, druggist; P. O. Mendon.

Ely R. G. P. O. Mendon.

F

Fenton Geo. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Ursa

Fifer John, carpenter; P. O. Mendon.

Flack Richard, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Mendon

Fletcher M. J. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Mendon.

Forsythe Berry, teamster; P. O. Mendon.

Fowler Mrs. Jenette. P. O. Mendon.

Francis John, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Mendon.

Francis Joseph, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Mendon.

Francis Vincent, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Mendon.

Frazier Geo. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Mendon.

French Thos. stone mason; P. O. Mendon.

Frisbie M. E. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Mendon.

Frost Worthy, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Fowler.

Funk Saml. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Mendon.

Furry David, carpenter; P. O. Mendon.

Furry Henry, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Mendon.

Furry Lewis, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Mendon

G

Gablemore Mrs. P. O. Mendon.

GARRETT CAREY B., merchant; P. O. Mendon; born in Highland county, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1835; was married to Miss Frances Fowler, the fall of 1863. She was born in this county. They have three children: Arthur C., Herbert C. and Willard H. He owns some very valuable property in Mendon, and is senior of the firm of Garrett & Lunn, dealers in general merchandise in that town. Republican in politics and a member of the Congregational church. He came to this county in September, 1861, and has been a very energetic citizen ever since.

Gibbs Wm. blacksmith; P. O. Mendon.

Gibson Miss Mary, P. O. Mendon.

Gilleland Wm. P. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Mendon.

GILMER BENJAMIN, blacksmith; born in Alleghany county, Pa., Sept. 22, 1825; came to this county in November, 1847; was married to Miss Leah Wilhelm, Oct. 12, 1848. She was born in Mahoning county, O. They have six children, three boys and three girls. He is now President of the Town Board of Mendon; has been en-

gaged in the business of blacksmithing ever since his settlement here, and has had wagon making connected with it the most of the time. He owns some valuable town property, that which he lives on is splendidly improved, abundantly stocked with fruit, and in a very desirable location. He is Republican in politics, and one of the enterprising citizens to whom the town of Mendon owes its present prosperous condition.

GILMER F. A., butcher; P. O. Mendon.

Golden Mrs. J. W. sec. 23; P. O. Mendon.

Golden John W. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Mendon.

Grant Richard, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Quincy.

GRIFFIN JAMES S., principal of school; P. O. Mendon; born in Dodge county, Wis., Dec. 2, 1849; came to this county in 1873; was married to Miss Emma Morris in 1873. She was born in Payson township. He has been principal of the schools of this and Hancock county for the last five years. Mrs. Griffin's parents are among the early and energetic citizens who have been so conducive to the county's prosperity. Mr. Griffin graduated and received the degree of A. M. at Abington, in this State.

Grimes S. S. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Mendon

Grotz Edward, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Mendon

H

Hardesty Samuel, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Mendon.

Hardy B. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Mendon.

HARDY JOHN C., farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Mendon; was born in Overton county, Tenn., Feb. 21, 1817; came to this county in 1830, and settled in this township; was married to Miss Annie Elem, in 1835. She was born in Alabama. They have two children: California E. and Nancy F. He owns a beautiful farm of seventy acres, highly cultivated, elegantly improved, well stocked with fruit, and valuable. He is a Democrat in politics, and his family are members of the Christian church. He is one of the earliest and most enterprising of the county's citizens, and has labored hard for its advancement and prosperity.

Harrison Joseph A. shoemaker; P. O. Mendon.

Havens Nancy J. sec. 22; P. O. Ursa.

Heaney Edward, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Mendon

Heaney N. M. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Mendon

Heany Samuel, farmer; P. O. Mendon.

HENDERSON J. M., miller, Mendon, was born April 19, 1848, in Mahoning county, Ohio; moved to Allen county, Ind., in 1852; then to Adams county in 1872; married Sadie K. Blake. She was born in De Kalb county, Ind., Dec. 11, 1856; married, July 14, 1878. Politics, Democrat. He has been engaged in the milling business since he came to the place.

Henderson G. H. sale stables; P. O. Mendon.

Henderson L. B. miller; P. O. Mendon.

Hillman Joseph, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Mendon.

HOFFMAN CHAS. HENRY.

Postmaster and dealer in hardware and groceries, Mendon; was born in New York City, April 23, 1824. In 1834 he went to North Carolina, and attended school up to 1840; then moved to Boston, Mass., to learn the daguerreotype business under John Plumb (one of Daguerre's students), during which time he went to New York City and opened rooms and made the first picture ever made in the city according to those principles; remained there a short time, and went to Philadelphia; opened rooms there, remaining just long enough to start the business; then went to Baltimore, and from there home, for a brief period, and assisted one of his former pupils in starting the business in Washington, N. C., after which time, until 1846, he was engaged in the lumber business in that State; in that year he moved to this county, and settled in Quincy, but was out of business up to the following fall, when he engaged in farming, on the Mound farm, in Ellington, until 1849. He then went to California, and there assisted in building the first frame house in Sacramento, for B. P. Cornwall; returned to this State in 1855, since which time he has been in this township; for the last fifteen years has been in mercantile business. He was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Cook, in June, 1856. She was born in Portage county, Ohio. He is a Republican, a member of the Episcopal church, and one of those enterprising citizens to whom Mendon and Adams county owe their present flourishing condition.

HORNE ADAM E., farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Fowler; was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., July 13, 1834; moved to Adams county in 1857; was married in Macomb, Ill., Feb. 23, 1860, to Martha P. Naylor, who was born at Macomb, June 8, 1839.

Have five children: Frank C., born, Jan. 8 1861; Julia N., born Dec. 21, 1861 (died June 4, 1873); Joseph E., born June 15, 1863; Adam A., born Jan. 3, 1868, and Mattie K., born Sept. 20, 1874. Both are members of the United Brethren church. Is a Republican. Bought 160 acres of land on section 25, range 1 north, 8 west, worth \$14,000. Is the present Supervisor of Mendon township.

Howdyshell Miss E. P. O. Mendon.

I

Ingersoll R. A. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Mendon.

Inman James, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Mendon

J

JOHNSON JOHN H., farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Mendon; was born in Todd county, Ky., Dec. 2, 1811, and came to this county in 1840; was married to Miss Martha Hicks in 1835. She was born in Barren county, Kentucky. They have seven children: three boys and four girls. He owns 197½ acres of land, improved, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is one of the early, energetic, and enterprising citizens who have used their energies and exertions toward the county's improvement and prosperity, and to whom is due its present flourishing condition. Independent in politics, and a member of the Christian church.

James J. H. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Marcelline.

Johns W. H. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Mendon.

Jones Sophia, sec. 22; P. O. Ursa.

K

Kelly Thomas, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Quincy.

Kennedy Mrs. E. P. O. Mendon.

Koch C. G. farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Mendon

Kuhn Isaac, cooper; P. O. Mendon.

L

Laughlin Mrs. A. P. O. Merdon

Laughlin J. R. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Marcelline.

Laughlin J. W. Sr., farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Mendon.

Laughlin W. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Mendon.

Laughery Mrs. Lucinda, sec. 34; P. O. Mendon.

Laughery Wm. teamster; P. O. Mendon.

Lawrence Wm. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Mendon

Leightly John, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Mendon.

Lingum Wm. laborer; P. O. Mendon.

LONG ANDREW G., farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Mendon; was born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 27, 1833; came to this county

in 1842: was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Leslie, Dec. 30, 1859. She was born in this county. They have six children: Mary J., born Oct. 10, 1860; Annie E., born Feb. 13, 1862; Walter W., born July 17, 1863; William G., born Jan. 22, 1865; David A., born Sept. 4, 1866; Emily M., born Jan. 25, 1869. He owns eighty acres of land, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church. He is one of the enterprising citizens, and works for the advancement of the county. He is now township collector, and has held other local offices in the township.

Long Wm. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Mendon.

Lucking Frederick, farmer; sec. 24 P. O. Mendon.

Lum R. S. physician; P. O. Mendon.

M

McCarl David, carpenter; P. O. Mendon.

McClelland James, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Mendon.

McClelland Thomas, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Mendon.

McCormick John, carpenter; P. O. Mendon.

McCormick Wm. carpenter; P. O. Mendon.

McClung S. H. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Mendon.

McCLUNG WILLIAM L. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Mendon; was born in Preble county, Ohio, Jun. 24, 1822; came to this county in March, 1851: was married to Miss Rachel Blazer in 1845. She was born in Fairfield county, Penn., April 21, 1821. They have three children: Samuel H., Charlie H., and Clara A. He owns 210 acres of land, half of which is in a high state of cultivation, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the enterprising and stirring citizens of Mendon township.

McFarland John, cooper; P. O. Mendon.

McGibbons Elizabeth, P. O. Mendon.

McGIBBONS FURMEN, livery stable, P. O. Mendon; was born in this town, Sept. 3, 1843; was married April 13, 1865, to Miss Lucinda Tarr, who was born near Marcelline, July 16, 1845. They have four children: John H., Lorena, Orville R., and Minnetta. He owns a beautiful property in the flourishing town of Mendon, elegantly improved. He is the proprietor of the Mendon livery stable, where is to be found a full line of fine turnouts of the most approved patterns. Republican in politics.

McGibbons Geo. W. merchant; P. O. Mendon.

McGirr John, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Mendon.

McGIRR OWEN, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Fowler; was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 26, 1841; came to this county in 1850, and settled in Pawtucket, R. I., where he remained up to 1894, when he moved to this county, and settled on the beautiful farm he now owns, containing 240 acres in a high state of cultivation, well improved, and stocked with fruit. Democrat in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church. He is one of the energetic citizens of the county.

McIntyre Mrs. Alice, milliner; P. O. Mendon.

McInrow Cornelius, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Mendon.

McLEAN JOHN JACKSON, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Urso; was born in Fayette county, Penn., Feb. 17, 1817; came to this county in 1843; was married to Miss Caroline Weisenburger, in 1848. She was born in Germany. They have four children, three boys and one girl. He owns eighty acres of land, well improved and watered; stocked with fruit, and valuable. For the first five years of his residence here, he made steamboating his business, after which time he engaged in the grocery business for about four years. He is one of the enterprising citizens who has labored for the county's improvement. He has held local offices of importance in the township. Democratic in politics. His family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

McNay Andrew, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Mendon.

McNay James, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Mendon.

McNutt James, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Urso.

McVay Chas. Sr. plasterer, P. O. Mendon.

Meyer C. E. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Mendon.

Meyers J. H. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Quincy.

Miller D. S. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Mendon.

Miller Wm. mail carrier; P. O. Mendon.

Miles W. A. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Mendon.

Monroe W. T. merchant; P. O. Mendon.

MOYER MRS. ANNIE, farming; Sec. 36; P. O. Fowler; was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., March 31, 1811; was married to Henry Moyer, Jan. 3, 1828. He was born in the same county, June 25, 1802. They have thirteen children, six boys and seven girls. She came to this county and settled on her present farm, June 26, 1851. Mr. Moyer was one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens who has labored so hard for the county's prosperity,



S. H. Bradley
MENDON



and to whom it owes its present flourishing condition. He took a determined stand in the Democratic ranks, and gave the party his firm support to the time of his death, which occurred July 20, 1869. Mrs. M. owns 200 acres of land, in a good state of cultivation. She is a member of the United Brethren church.

MOORE JAMES L., merchant tailor; P. O. Mendon; was born in Bealsville, Monroe county, Ohio, 1856; moved to Marion City, with his parents, in 1862, then to Hannibal, Mo., 1863; thence to Palmyra, Mo.; was married to Anna Cupp, Jan. 25, 1876. She was born in 1856, in Berran, Europe; came to Palmyra, Mo., in 1869; moved to Mendon in 1877. Are members of the Baptist church. They have one child, Ina Belle, born Feb. 20, 1878. He served as apprentice in the merchant tailor business, and has been doing business on his own account since 1875.

Musgrove John, laborer; P. O. Mendon.

N

Nedrow John, butcher; P. O. Mendon.

Nedrow Samuel, blacksmith; P. O. Mendon.

Niedick Frederick, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Mendon.

NIEDICK H. FRED., farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Mendon; was born in Germany, Aug. 21, 1835; came to this country in December, 1856, and settled in this county; was married to Miss Anna Glicht, in 1859. She was born in Germany. They have eight children, six boys and two girls. He owns ninety-five acres of land, well improved, and stocked with fruit. Republican, and a member of the Lutheran church. He is one of the live, energetic citizens, who have labored for the county's advancement.

Nutt Daniel, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Mendon.

Nutt Daniel lumber dealer; P. O. Mendon.

Nutt W. J. carpenter; P. O. Mendon.

O

Oliver Mrs. John; P. O. Mendon.

Ott Henry, painter; P. O. Mendon.

Owing Thos. C. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Mendon.

P

Pepple John, laborer; P. O. Mendon.

POLING WM. P., tenant farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Mendon; was born in Kings

county, N. Y., Dec. 11, 1819; came to this county in July, 1839; was married to Miss Lydia Ann Powell in 1839. She was born in Queens county, N. Y. They have five children, three girls and two boys. He has been identified with the county's prosperity for thirty-nine years. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. K of the 118th Regt. Ill. Inf., and remained with them one year, after which time, and up to the close of the war, he was in the Signal Corps. Republican, and a member of the Baptist church. He lost his two eldest sons during the war; they both enlisted in the same company and regiment as their father.

Q

QUIG CONRAD. meat market; Mendon; born in Somerset county, Penn., April 26, 1818; came to Adams county, Ill., November, 1843; married Miss Margaret Shupe, in March, 1845. She was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., in 1822; came to this county in 1842. They have had six children, two now living: Wm. B., born in 1848, and Michael P., born in 1857; went to California in 1849; returned in 1851. He owns 240 acres of land, on Sec. 35; owns three houses and five lots in Mendon. They are members of the M. E. church since their marriage.

R

REES FRIEDRICH. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Mendon; was born in Germany, Aug. 26, 1820; came to this country, May 5, 1847, and settled on the farm he now lives on, Feb. 18, 1850; was married to Miss Polly Shupe in 1851. She was born in Westmoreland county, Penn. They have two children, William and Catherine E. He owns 181 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and stocked with fruit. He is one of the energetic citizens who always look toward the county's improvement. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church.

REMPF ANDREW, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Mendon; was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., Oct. 20, 1832; came to this county in 1858; was married to Miss Catherine Shupe in 1860. She was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., Aug. 25, 1842. They have thirteen children, eight boys

and five girls. He owns 210 acres of land, the most of which is in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. Democratic in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the township.

Reynolds L. E. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Mendon.
Rhine Daniel, blacksmith; P. O. Mendon.

RIDDLE ORVILLE E., farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Mendon; was born in this township, June 25, 1831. His father, Ebenezer Riddle, came to this county from Pendleton county, Ky., in 1829, and bought 320 acres of land, a portion of which his son now owns. In that early day there was nothing here but a few scattering settlers, plenty of Indians, and deer. In 1834 he had the lumber sawed by hand, and built one of the first, if not the first, frame house in the township, which is still standing, and pretty nearly as good as new. He was energetic and enterprising, and aided very materially in the township's prosperity up to his death, which occurred in 1844. Mr. O. E. Riddle was married to Miss Sarah A. Nichols in 1855. She was born in Ellington township, Oct. 25, 1835. They have one child, Charles C., born April 25, 1857. He owns 110 acres of land. Democrat, and attends the Christian church.

Robinson Mrs. M. P. O. Mendon.

ROGERS CLARK E., farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Mendon; was born in Wayne county, N. Y., March 29, 1829; came to this county in 1839 with his parents, and settled in Lima township, and there lived up to 1862, when he moved to the farm he now occupies. He was married twice. His first wife was Miss Mary Laughlin. She was born in this county, by which marriage he has two children: His second, and present, wife was Miss Mary E. Ward, to whom he was married in 1870. She was born in New York. They have four children, three girls and one boy. He owns a beautiful farm of 380 acres, highly cultivated, well improved, and stocked with fruit. Republican in politics, and one of the most energetic of the county's citizens, and intensely interested in its advancement.

Rosenbrock Mrs. C. P. O. Mendon.

Rowbotham Wm. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Mendon.

RUST GEO. WASHINGTON, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Mendon; was born in the city of Washington, July 16, 1818; came to this county in November, 1834; was married to Miss Margaret L. Rawlings, Feb. 14, 1850. She was born in Pendleton county, Ky., Nov. 28, 1830. Three children: Michael Newton, born Oct. 27, 1849; Elizabeth Josephine, born Sept. 22, 1857; and George Edward, born Sept. 21, 1863. He has been identified with the old and energetic citizens who have used their utmost endeavors to place the county in its present prosperous condition. He has held various local offices of importance; owns eighty acres of land, well improved. He enlisted during the Mexican war in the 1st Ill. Cav. in Capt. James D. Morgan's company, under Col. Hardin; served one year. He made the trip to New Orleans on the first flat boat that ever left Quincy for that port with a cargo of provisions. He also went to Wisconsin prior to the removal of the Indians from that State, and aided in the construction of the first saw mill that was built on Black River Falls; also helped to take the first flat boat of staves to Kimball's Mill that was ever taken down the bay.

Rust Jacob, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Mendon.

Rust Michael, constable; P. O. Mendon.

S

Seward Byron, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Mendon.

Shaffer Henry, carpenter; P. O. Mendon.

Shaffer Jacob, carpenter; P. O. Mendon.

SHAMBAUGH D. P., grocery and notions, Mendon; born at Mt. Rock, Cumberland county, Pa., May 14, 1842; moved to Rock Island county, Ill., in 1854; then to Adams county in 1858; enlisted in the 65th Ill. Inf., April, 1862; served three years; in 1871 was married to Miss E. J. Gibbs, who was born in Adams county, Pa., Dec. 22, 1848, and moved to this county in 1855; members of the Evangelical Lutheran church; is the only living member of the family, except a brother, residing in Chicago; was engaged as clerk in the post-office for eight years, but is now engaged in fancy groceries and notions.

Sharp Mrs. Matilda; P. O. Mendon.

Shepherd Samuel, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Mendon.

Shepherd Peter, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Mendon.

Shipley Jas. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Mendon.

Sbriver Lewis, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Mendon.

SHUPE CHRISTOPHER, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Mendon; was born in Franklin county, Pa., July 18, 1815; came to this county in 1841; was married to Miss Mary Shultz in 1840. She was born in Somerset county, Pa., June 29, 1818. They have nine children, seven boys and two girls. He owns about 600 acres of land, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. Democratic, and a member of the Lutheran church. He is one of the most enterprising citizens who has labored hard for the county's advancement and improvement.

Siperd Mrs. Daniel, P. O. Mendon.
Sigsbie W. physician; P. O. Mendon.
Simmons Mrs. L. P. O. Mendon.

SIMMONS WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Mendon; was born in Athens county, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1811. Was married twice. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Shields, to whom he was married in 1834. She was born Jan. 11, 1814, in Westmoreland county, Penn. His second and present wife was Miss Elizabeth Gray, to whom he was married Feb. 21, 1869. She was born in Pittsburg, Penn., July 11, 1828. He owns 100 acres of land. He came to this county Oct. 13, 1848. He is one of the energetic citizens who has used their energies toward the county's advancement. Republican in politics.

Simpson Benjamin, farmer; P. O. Mendon.
Slack B. F. blacksmith; P. O. Mendon.

SMITH CALEB A., farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Mendon. Was born in New Haven, Conn., March 9, 1805, and came to this county in 1835 and settled on the farm he now lives on. Was married twice. His first wife was Miss Sallie Clarke. She was born in Pendleton county, Ky. His second and present wife was Miss Mary Ann Wible, to whom he was married in 1871. They have three children, one boy and two girls. She was born in Pennsylvania. He has held various offices of local importance in the township, and has always been numbered among the most energetic of citizens. He owns about eighty acres of land, well stocked with fruit, and valuable. Republican, and a member of the Congregational church.

Smith H. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Mendon.
Smith John, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Mendon.
Smith Patrick, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Quincy.
Sprinkle Mrs. P. O. Mendon.
Sprinkle S. J. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Mendon.

SPROAT PERCY, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Mendon. Was born in Bethany, Genesee county, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1813; moved to Meigs county, Ohio, in 1832; remained there one year. In the spring of 1833, in company with his brother, he came to this county, and settled on the adjoining farm to the one he now lives on. Was married to Miss Elizabeth Crow, Sept. 1, 1836. She was born in St. Charles county, Mo., Oct. 27, 1820. Six children: one boy and five girls. He owns 105 acres of land, stocked with fruit, and valuable. He is one of the few early and enterprising citizens that are now left, who have exerted their energies so manfully for the county's advancement. He is a member of the National Greenback party; also, of the Methodist church.

Starr R. B. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Mendon.

STONE MICAHAH, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Mendon. Was born in Overton county, Tenn., Sept. 13, 1819; came to this county in the fall of 1831. Was married to Miss Euphemia E. Martin in 1842. She was born in Lawrence county, Ill., June 27, 1826. They have three children: Sarah M. L., Cassandra W., and Susan F. He owns a farm containing 160 acres, highly improved, stocked with fruit, and valuable. He has held various offices of importance in the township, and is one of the few remaining early settlers who have labored so faithfully for the county's advancement. He is a member of the American National Greenback party, and also of the Christian church.

STRICKLER CLARK, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Mendon. Was born in Fayette county, Penn., Nov. 15, 1833; moved to this state with his parents in 1837, and settled in Houston township. Was married to Miss Julia A. Sproat in 1862. She was born in this township, Aug. 28, 1840. They have three children: Orville, born Feb. 19, 1865; Minnie Myrtle, born Oct. 28, 1879; and the baby, born April 3, 1878. He owns 160 acres of land, abundantly stocked with fruit. He is one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens who have exerted themselves so much for the county's advance-

ment. He is a member of the National Greenback party. Was a Republican up to the passage of the resumption act, but, thinking the measure not conducive to the best interests of the country, he left the party.

Strickler L. L. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Mendon.

Swan C. W. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Mendon.

T

Taft Samuel, farmer; P. O. Mendon.

Tarr Charles, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Marcelline.

Tarr Mrs. Wm. R. P. O. Mendon.

Thayer F. M. retired; P. O. Mendon.

Thomas Wm. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Mendon.

Thompson L. harness maker; P. O. Mendon.

THOMPSON LEWIS, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Mendon; was born in Clark Co., Ohio, Sept. 6, 1834; came to this county in 1850; was married to Miss Catherine McAdams in 1858. She was born in Ursa township. They have six children, two boys and four girls. He owns a beautiful farm, containing eighty acres, in a high state of cultivation, stocked with fruit. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the energetic citizens who have done so much for the county's improvement, advancement, and flourishing condition.

Thompson Wm. tinner; P. O. Mendon.

Tittle Mrs. Rachel, P. O. Mendon.

TRIMBLE ARTHUR H., farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Marcelline; was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in October, 1810; was married twice. His first wife was Miss Olive S. Adair, to whom he was married Feb. 16, 1832. She was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky. They had four children, all girls. His second and present wife was Miss Saphrona Washburn. He was married to her in July, 1845. She was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1824. They have three children, one boy and two girls. He came to this county in March, 1835, and owns a beautiful farm of 260 acres, stocked with fruit. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the few early, enterprising, and industrious citizens now left. He has held various important offices in the county, and has represented this district in the Legislature for one term.

Tucker Mrs. Jas. P. O. Mendon.

Tully Patrick, farmer; sec. 85; P. O. Fowler.

TURNER FREDERICK C., civil engineer and farmer; Sec. 21; P. O.

Ursa; was born in Ursa township, May 17 1839; was married to Miss Mary E. Fletcher Dec. 23, 1869. She was born on the farm they now live on. His father, Joseph Turner, was born in Dedham, Mass., June 12, 1799; moved to this county in 1834, and settled at Wesley Chapel. He was during his life in the county, one of the most energetic and enterprising of its citizens, having been identified with nearly everything tending to its prosperity, and died March 16, 1876.

They have four children, all boys. He is Republican in politics. He studied the profession of civil engineering, and occupies part of his time in the practice of the same.

Turner Mrs. J. P. O. Mendon.

Tyson Herman, farmer; sec. 38; P. O. Mendon

U

URECH JACOB R., proprietor of the *Mendon Dispatch*.

V

Van Blair C. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Mendon.

Van Dyke P. C. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Marcelline.

Van Dyke W. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Marcelline.

W

Walker H. C. cooper; P. O. Mendon.

Walker J. A. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Mendon.

Walker J. O. cooper; P. O. Mendon.

Webb Mrs. Sarah; sec. 34; P. O. Mendon.

Weidman J. A. druggist; P. O. Mendon.

Weidner M. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Mendon.

Welcome Mrs. Mary, P. O. Mendon.

Welshons Joseph, miller; P. O. Mendon.

WIBLE ANDREW, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Mendon; was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Dec. 30, 1815; came to this county in 1852; was married to Miss Sarah Kilgore in 1839. She was born in Indiana county, Pa. They have five children, three boys and two girls. He owns 267 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well improved, and stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the enterprising citizens who has done much for the county's advancement and improvement. He owns some very valuable property in Mendon which is well improved.

WIBLE JOHN SR., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Mendon; was born in Westmore-

land county, Pa., March 11, 1811, and came to this county in the spring of 1852, and settled in the same house he now occupies; was married to Miss Polly Rugh, in the fall of 1839. She was born in the same county. They have eleven children, six boys and five girls, all living, the youngest of which is now fifteen years old. He owns 140 acres of land, stocked with fruit. He has been identified with the county's prosperity for twenty-six years, and aided in its enterprises and industries. He is Democratic in politics and attends the Congregational church.

Wilkins Eli, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Mendon.

WILLIAMS JOEL GRANT. civil engineer and farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Ursa; was born in Pendleton county, Ky., May 14, 1804. He has been married three times. His first wife was Temperance Heddington, of Fayette county, Ky.; second, was Annie Workman, of North Carolina; his third and present wife was Miss Mary F. Bell, to whom he was married Feb. 4, 1857. She was born in Muhlenburgh county, Ky., April 19, 1804. They have two children, one boy and one girl. He came to this county, Oct. 26, 1833, and settled in this township. He studied civil engineering in Kentucky, and has made it his business ever since. He has been County Surveyor for four years, and Deputy for about sixteen. He owns a beautiful farm of 125 acres, stocked with fruit, on which he has lived since April 1, 1834. He was ordained in the New Providence Church in July, 1833, and was made its pastor, which he has remained up to the present time without fee or reward; a portion of the time he preached to three congregations, one at Payson, Coatsburg and his own. He is one of the few remaining early citizens who have labored hard for the county's prosperity. From the attainment of his majority up to the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, he was identified with the old line Whig party. At the time of the birth of the Republican party, he became a Democrat and has remained with that party ever since.

Wilson Miss M. A. sec. 15; P. O. Mendon.

Wilson J. W. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Mendon.

Wise Mrs. C. P. O. Mendon.

Worman John S. carpenter; P. O. Mendon.

WORMAN MOSES G. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Fowler. He owns 397 acres of land; was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Nov. 10, 1822, and came to this county in the fall of 1850.

WRIGHT ABRAM, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Mendon. He was born in Oxfordshire, England, March 16, 1808; was married to Miss Merriam Nutt, in 1831. They have one child, Daniel. Mr. Wright came to this country in 1839, and settled in Columbiana county, Ohio, where he remained up to 1845. Then he moved to the town of Mendon, since which time he has been one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens, to whose energies and exertions the county owes its present flourishing condition. He owns 112 acres of land, well stocked with fruit, and very valuable. Republican, and a member of the Congregational church.

WRIGHT ALBERT, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Mendon. He was born in Prince William county, Va., Nov. 27, 1825, and came to this county in 1848. He was married to Miss Emily J. Miller, Oct. 21, 1849. They have five children, three girls and two boys. She was born in Washington county, Mo. He has held some local offices of importance in the township, and is one of the most enterprising of the county's citizens, to whom it owes its present prosperous condition. He owns 146 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of land, most of which is in a high state of cultivation, and abundantly stocked with fruit. Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church.

Wright Frederick, laborer; P. O. Mendon.

WRIGHT JOHN H. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Mendon; was born in Prince William county, Va., July 8, 1827; came to this county in 1852; was married to Miss Pluma Slayton, in 1851. She was born in this county. They have six children, three boys and three girls. He owns 160 acres of land, highly improved, and very valuable. He is by trade, a blacksmith, but since his settlement has not worked at it. He is one of the enterprising citizens who have used their energies toward the county's advancement and improvement. He is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist church for the last thirty-five years.

WRIGHT NEHEMIAH, farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Mendon; was born in Oxfordshire, England, Nov. 4, 1823, and came to this country in 1839, and settled in Columbiana county, Ohio, where he remained up to 1844, at which time he moved to this county; was married to Miss Merriam Taylor, in 1855. She was born in the same place as her husband. They have ten children, seven boys and three girls. He owns fifty acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, stocked with fruit, and valuable. He is one of the old and enterprising citizens who have used their energies and exertions toward the county's advancement and prosperity. He is a Republican, and a member of the Congregational church.

Y

YOUNG PETER, Physician; P. O. Mendon; was born in Butler county, Ohio, Dec. 11, 1823; came to this county Sept. 1, 1847. He enlisted in May, 1866, in the 1st

Ohio Regt. of one-year volunteers, during the Mexican war, under Col. A. M. Mitchell, and during his stay there began reading medicine, and after returning to Ohio, remained two months, and came to this county. About eight years after his arrival here, he studied medicine, and taught school at the same time, and in 1855 graduated in the Medical Department of the University of St. Louis; was married to Miss Virginia C. Miller, of Marion county, Va. They have three children, one boy and two girls. He owns 275 acres of land, the most of which is in a high state of cultivation, well improved, abundantly stocked with fruit; also owns several pieces of town property in Mendon. His father, Moses Young, born Feb. 12, 1791, in Sussex county, N. J., came to this county, in 1875, to make his home with his son. Dr. Young is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Congregational church.

Z

Zimmerman H. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Mendon.

URSA TOWNSHIP.

A

Adair H. T. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Marcelline.
Ada'r W. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Marcelline.
Agard W. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Marcelline.

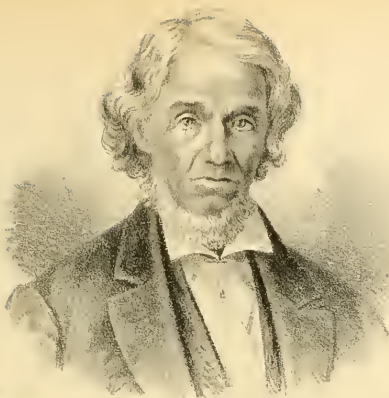
AHALT MRS. LOUISA, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Ursa; born on the place she now lives, Dec. 25, 1837; was married to Rufus F. Ahalt, in 1847. He was born in Maryland, Dec. 4, 1833, and was during life a very enterprising, energetic and valued citizen, and assisted very materially in the advancement and prosperity of the township. He was Democratic in politics and died Jan. 4, 1875. The estate contains 203 acres of land, a great deal of which is in a high state of cultivation, stocked with fruit and valuable. Her father, Clayburn Campbell, served during the Blackhawk War, and assisted very considerably in the early settlement of the county, as he was one of the very first of its settlers. She has seven children, two sons and five daughters; is a member of the Methodist church.

Allen Jesse, farmer; sec. 81; P. O. Marcelline.
Alton Wm. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Marcelline.

B

Barnett D. N. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Marcelline.
Berlin A. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Ursa.
Berlin L. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Ursa.
Berlin S. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Ursa.
Beebe Mrs. D. sec. 13; P. O. Ursa.
Biddleston A. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Ursa.

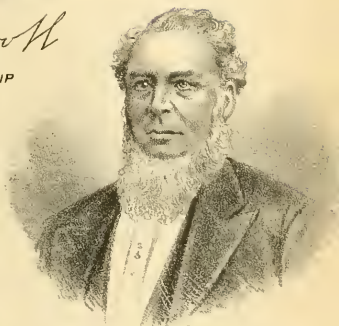
BISELL WEBSTER, farmer; P. O. Marcelline; born in this township, Sept. 4, 1846; was married to Miss Matilda C. Gerard, in 1867. She was born in Miami county, O. They have one child, Wm. E., born Feb. 9, 1868. He owns fifty acres of land, the most of which is in a high state of cultivation, well improved, abundantly stocked with fruit and very valuable. He also owns some valuable town property in Marcelline, the portion of which he occupies is elegantly improved. He is Republican in politics, and one of the most energetic and enterprising of the county's citizens. He



Stephen Booth
(DECEASED)
URSA TOWNSHIP



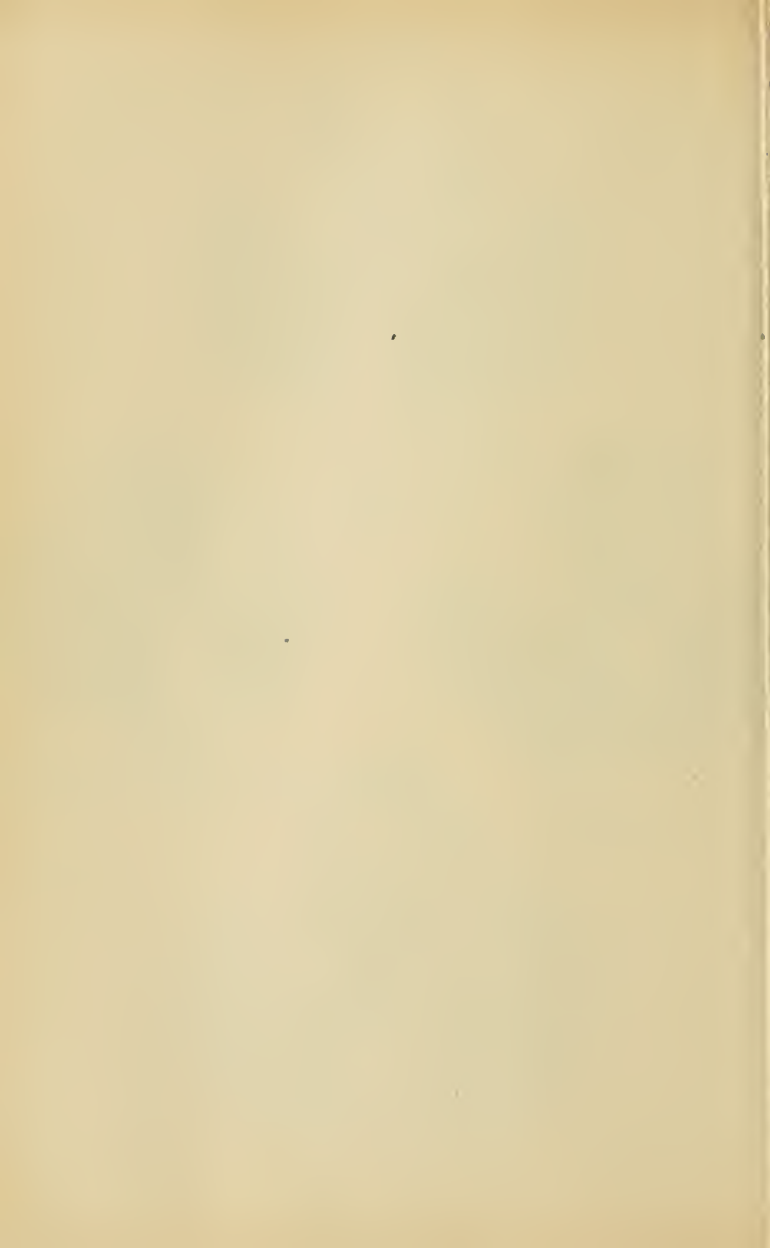
Daniel Wible
URSA TOWNSHIP



J. M. Ruddell
URSA TOWNSHIP



W. Tenhaeff
NORTH EAST TOWNSHIP



enlisted in Co. G., 58th Regt. Ill. Inf., and served one year.

BLYLER BENJAMIN, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Marcelline; born in Cumberland county, Pa., Feb. 22, 1825; came to this county in 1846; was married to Miss Elizabeth Lauber, in 1854. She was born in Pennsylvania, April 29, 1828. They have had six children, five of whom are now living, two sons and three daughters. He owns 200 acres of land, about half of which is in a high state of cultivation, well improved and stocked with fruit. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the United Brethren church. He is one of the energetic and enterprising citizens who labors hard for the county's advancement.

BOOTH EMILY, farming; Sec. 32; P. O. Quincy; was born in Shelby county, Ky., Sept. 26, 1825; came to this county in March, 1833. Her father, Stephen Booth, was, during life, one of the most energetic of the county's citizens, and one of those to whom it owes its prosperous condition. He died May 29, 1867, in his eighty-second year. She owns ninety acres of land in high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, abundantly stocked with fruit and very valuable. She is a member of the Christian church of Ursa.

Brewer Weas, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Marcelline.

BRUGGEBOS CONRAD, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Ursa; born in Hanover, Jan. 19, 1815; came to this county May 31, 1848; was married to Miss Sophie Whitefield, in 1853. She was born in Hanover, also. They have two children: Emma D. and Rosa C. He owns 261 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, improved, abundantly stocked with fruit and valuable. He is one of the energetic citizens of the county, always looking after its improvement and advancement; is Democratic in politics and a member of the Lutheran church.

Burke Hiram, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Ursa.

Burke S. F. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Marcelline.

Bryant Daniel, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Marcelline.

Bryant David, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Marcelline.

C

Campbell Joseph, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Ursa.

Campbell L. C. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Ursa.

CAMPBELL LEE R., retired; Sec. 30; P. O. Marcelline; was born in Wil-

son county, Tenn., July 5, 1815; came to this State in 1826, and settled in Jacksonville; moved to Quincy in 1837, where he engaged in building and merchandising, and assisted in the construction of the Quincy House and the old Court House; after remaining there until the fall of 1845, he moved to Marcelline and continued in merchandising. In 1846 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and held the office ten years, when he moved back to Quincy, still keeping in the old business, and was there also elected Justice of the Peace. He only remained, however, in the city until 1861, when he returned to this township and retired to his beautiful farm, which adjoins Marcelline. He was married to Miss Sarah Heberling, in 1846. She was born in Harrisburg, Pa. They have four children, two boys and two girls. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the old and energetic citizens who has labored hard for the county's improvement and advancement, and to whom it owes its present prosperous and flourishing condition.

CAMPBELL MRS. MARY, farming; Sec. 31; P. O. Ursa; was born in Lincoln county, Mo., in May, 1811; came to this county in the fall of 1823. Her father, Samuel Groshong, was the first settler, and built the first cabin in Ursa township. She was married to George Campbell, in August, 1825, by Willard Keyes, Justice of the Peace. He died, Dec. 24, 1864, in the 71st year of his age. This was the first marriage celebrated in this county, and her son, Andrew J. Campbell, born Aug. 12, 1827, was the first white child born in the county. She has had eleven children, three of whom are now dead. She owns 130 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well improved, and stocked with fruit. The farm is known generally throughout the county as the "Walnut Grove Farm." She is still in the enjoyment of good health, and bids fair to live and be a consolation to her children for a number of years to come.

Campbell S. W. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Ursa.

Campbell Thomas, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Ursa.

Clark John, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

COLVIN DAVIS P., farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Ursa; was born in Pendleton county, Ky., Feb. 24, 1815; came to this county in 1838; was married three times. His first wife was Elizabeth Booth. She was

born in Bourbon county, Ky. By this marriage he had five children: Isabella, Joshua, Zeperina, Emily and George. His second wife was Caroline Kirkpatrick, who was born in this county. By this marriage he had two children: James and Lilly. His third and present wife was Mary E. Hedges, of Bourbon county, Ky., to whom he was married in 1870. He owns 186 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, and very valuable. He is Republican in politics, and one of the early, energetic, and industrious citizens to whom the county looks for its present and future prosperity.

Opelin R. Iley, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Ursa.

Cox James, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Marcelline.

Cox Squire, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Ursa.

Cramm C. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Ursa.

D

Daniels Edward, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Ursa.

DAUGHERTY MICHAEL, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Ursa; was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., July 1, 1810; came to this county in the fall of 1850; was married to Miss Elizabeth Funk, in 1830. She was born in the same county as her husband, in 1807. They have seven children, five boys and two girls. He owns 451 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. He is one of the most energetic and industrious citizens of the county, to whom it is indebted for its present prosperous and flourishing condition.

Davidson Mrs. F. sec. 22; P. O. Quincy.

Denson John, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Ursa.

Dumauld J. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Ursa.

DUNCAN JOHN W., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Quincy; was born in this county, July 16, 1830; was married to Miss Mary Booth, Dec. 19, 1860. She was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Jan. 3, 1828. They have three children: Maggie, born Dec. 5, 1861; William, born May 9, 1863, and Emily, born Dec. 26, 1867. He owns eighty acres of land, in a high state of cultivation and stocked with fruit. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Christian church. He is one of the energetic, enterprising and industrious citizens of Adams

county, alive to its interests and future prosperity, and is one of the oldest—if not the oldest—citizens born in the county, that is now living.

E

Ebert Jacob, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Marcelline.

F

Fanning Eraetus; sec. 24; P. O. Quincy.

FAWBUSH MARDONIS, miller; Ursa; was born in Lima, this county, Jan. 1, 1851; was married to Miss B. Archer, Jan. 3, 1872. She was born in the same place as her husband, Feb. 20, 1855. They have two children, E. Clyde and Harry B. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. He is a member of the firm of Shaw & Fawbush, merchant and custom millers at Ursa, and manufacturers of some superior brands of flour. He owns some valuable town property in Lima, elegantly improved, and splendidly located. He is one of the young, enterprising, and industrious sons of the county, who add so materially to its advancement and prosperity.

Fletcher Louisa; sec. 17; P. O. Ursa.

Ford Foster, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Ursa.

Forsyth M. A. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Ursa.

FORSYTH MRS. MARY, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Ursa; was born in Pendleton county, Ky., Sept. 26, 1800; was married to Robert Forsyth, Feb. 11, 1819. He was born in Pennsylvania, May 16, 1794. They have had eleven children, six of whom are now living, one son and five daughters. She came to this county, July 17, 1830. Mr. Forsyth was one of the old energetic, and industrious citizens who endured all the hardships and privations of the early settlement of the county, and to those the county owes its present prosperous condition. He died Feb. 12, 1875, leaving a splendid estate of upward of 300 acres of land, well improved. He served during the War of 1812, for which service he drew a pension up to his death. Mrs. F. is still enjoying good health, for one of her advanced years, and bids fair to live and be a comfort to her children for some years to come. She is a member of the Baptist church.

FRAZER LEMUEL G., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Ursa; was born in Harrison county, Ky., Feb. 18, 1811; came to this county, April 13, 1827; was married twice. His first wife was Miss Mary Jane Roberts, of Butler county, Ohio, to whom he was married Oct. 28, 1843. By this marriage he has three children. She died March 22, 1851. His second, and present, wife was Miss Eve M. Ahalt, of Frederick county, Md., born Sept. 10, 1829, to whom he was married, Aug. 19, 1853. They have nine children, five boys and four girls. He owns 165 acres of land, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is one of the few remaining early settlers of the county, who have labored hard for its improvement and advancement. He has been county Coroner, and has held other offices of a local nature. Is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church.

FRAIZER JAMES B., farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Ursa; was born in Harrison county, Ky., Aug. 7, 1807; came to this county, April 7, 1827; was married to Miss Emelia Nesbitt in 1832. She was born in the same county as her husband, April 1, 1812. They have had nine children, eight of whom are now living, three sons and five daughters. He owns 240 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well improved, and abundantly stocked with fruit. He is one of the few remaining early citizens who have labored so nobly for the county's advancement and improvement, and to whom it owes its present prosperity. He is Democratic in politics. His farm is one of the very first settled in the township, having been in cultivation since 1826.

Freman W. W. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Marcelline.

G

Gerard B. F. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Marcelline.

GNUSE FREDERICK, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Ursa; was born in Prussia, Feb. 26, 1826; came to this country in 1851, and settled in this county; was married to Miss Henrietta Kooch in 1851. She was born in the same place as her husband. They have nine children, four sons and five daughters. He owns 160 acres of land, in a

high state of cultivation, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran church. He is one of the most energetic of the county's citizens, to whom she looks for her future prosperity.

Golden S. M. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Marcelline.

Goodwin John, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Marcelline.

GREEN JAMES, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Marcelline; was born in Steuben county, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1829; came to this county in 1862; was married to Miss Catherine Black in 1862. She was born in Ireland. They have two children, Laura B. and Cora A. He owns 300 acres of land, about forty of which is well improved, and supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the energetic, enterprising citizens of Adams county. He served during the late War of the Rebellion in the Missouri State Militia.

Griggs B. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Ursa.

Grimes H. E. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Ursa.

Grimes John S. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Marcelline

Grimes J. W. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Ursa.

Groves Ella, sec. 2; P. O. Marcelline.

Groves J. B. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Marcelline.

H

Hamilton H. G. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Marcelline.

Hatton L. B. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Ursa.

Heaton Meredith, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Marcelline.

Hedges Wm. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Quincy.

HENDRICKSON GARRET, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Marcelline; was born in New Jersey, March 1, 1831; came to this county in 1848; was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Swan in 1863. She was born in this State, Jan. 11, 1844. They have four children, two of whom are now living, William, and Jessie. He owns 555 acres of land, about 200 of which is in a high state of cultivation, well improved, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church; one of the very energetic citizens who have labored for the county's advancement, improvement, and prosperous condition.

Herbert John, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Ursa.

Hinds M. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Marcelline.

Houghton Hiram, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Marcelline.

Houghton J. F. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Marcelline.

Huey Jordan, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Marcelline.

HUGHES ALBERT, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Ursa; was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Jan. 20, 1810; came to this county in 1835; was married to Miss Sarah Ann Taylor, Nov. 19, 1836. She was born in Shelby county, Ky., Oct. 17, 1814. They have three children, Eliza Jane, Minerva, and Robert C. He owns 157 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, well improved, supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the old energetic and industrious citizens who has the county's welfare at heart, and one of those that it may be proud of.

Hughes R. C. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Urea.

Hughes Sarah E. sec. 12; P. O. Ursa.

HUNTER THOMAS J., wagon maker and undertaker; Marcelline; was born in Lehigh county, Penn., July 19, 1846; came to this county in 1853; was married to Miss Ella Patterson in 1871. She was born in the town of Marcelline. They have one child, Mary J., born June 5, 1877. He is extensively engaged in the wagon making and undertaking business, and has by close attention built himself up a lucrative business. He is Republican in politics.

J

Jacobs Alexander, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Ursa.

JENKINS WM. A., farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Marcelline; was born in Warren county, Ky., March 4, 1832; came to this county in 1842; was married to Miss Rachel Price in 1857. She was born in Maryland, April 8, 1836. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. He owns 365 acres of land, stocked with fruit, and valuable. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Christian church, and one of the early, enterprising and industrious citizens of the county, and one of those to whom it owes its flourishing condition. He enlisted in Co. B. of the 78th Regt. Ill. Inf. during the late War of the Rebellion, and served three years.

K

Kearney R. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Marcelline.

Kerker Herman, sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.

KING WILLIAM L., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Ursa; was born in Putaski county, Ky., April 11, 1811; came to this

county in March 1830, and settled in Quincy; remained some twenty-three years. His occupation during that period was varied. He made the first barrel of flour that ever passed inspection in the county. For the first seven years of the time he worked out by the month, and by strict economy and a firm determination to succeed, he managed to save sufficient to build a small mill which he ran for a while, sold out, and built a distillery, sold it, since which time he built two others on a considerably larger scale. For the last twenty-five years of his life he has been farming on the beautiful place he now lives. He was married twice. His first wife was Miss Salena Edgerton, of Connecticut. By this marriage he had three children, none living. His second, and present, wife was Eliza Gallamore of North Carolina, to whom he was married in March 1846. They had eleven children, nine of whom are dead. He owns 240 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, abundantly stocked with fruit, besides a great deal of very fine property in the city of Quincy. He is Democratic in politics, and is one of the most prosperous and energetic of the county's citizens. He came here with nothing but health and a firm determination, and is now one of the most wealthy citizens of the county.

Kuhn M. B. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Quincy.

L

Lawrence Wm. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Ursa.

Leachman James, sec. 18; P. O. Ursa.

Leachman Maria, sec. 7; P. O. Urea.

LEACHMAN THOMAS, merchant, Marcelline; was born in Quincy, Sept. 22, 1837; was married to Miss Martina Taylor, March 10, 1873. She was born in this township, Nov. 22, 1846. They have had two children, one of whom (Thomas M.) is dead, and the baby, a boy now seventeen months old. He engaged in mercantile business, in 1873, in the firm of Walker & Leachman, dealers in general merchandise, and has, by close attention to business, and by fair dealing, built up an enviable reputation and a very lucrative business. He is Democratic in politics, and is township Collector, which office he has held since 1891, with the exception of four terms, and has held various other offices of trust and importance in the township.

LEACHMAN WM., farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Ursa; was born in Loudon county, Va., Oct. 22, 1802. In 1804 he emigrated with his parents to West Virginia, and settled in Wood county, where he lived until 1825; then moved to Jefferson county, Ky., where he married his first wife, Dec. 4, 1828, who was Miss Jane Taylor, of Pennsylvania, born Aug. 16, 1806. By this marriage he has six children, three boys and three girls. He lived there until 1835, when he moved to this county, and settled on the place where he now lives. His second, and present, wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, to whom he was married July 5, 1846. She was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Aug. 16, 1813. He owns 147½ acres of land, the most of which is in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church. He is one of the few early, enterprising and industrious citizens now left who have been so conducive to the county's prosperity.

LOUCKS HENRY S., merchant; P. O. Ursa; was born in Fayette county, Pa., Nov. 28, 1831; came to this county in 1857; was married to Miss Caroline Wible, in 1863. She was born in Westmoreland county, Pa. They have one child, Annie W., born Feb. 1, 1869. He is one of the firm of Rumbaugh & Loucks, dealers in general merchandise, at Ursa, in which town he owns some very valuable property, splendidly improved. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. He is one of the most energetic citizens, and adds to the prosperity of the town of Ursa and of Adams county.

M

McADAMS WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Ursa; was born in Logan county, Ky., Aug. 1, 1815; came to this county in November, 1835; was married to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, May 1, 1838. She was born in Kentucky. They have six children, three boys and three girls. He owns 237 acres of land, the most of which is in a high state of cultivation, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church. He is one of the oldest and most enterprising citizens, and has labored hard for the coun-

ty's advancement, and to whom it owes its present prosperous condition. He has held various offices of importance and trust in the township.

McADAMS WM. T., farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Ursa; was born in this township, May 29, 1848; was married to Martha Miller, in 1873. She was born in this township, also. They have three children: Lela M., Charles T., and William B. He is cultivating a beautiful farm of 125 acres, well improved, and in a high state of cultivation. Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church. He is one of the young, energetic and industrious sons of the county, to whom it looks for a continuation of its prosperity.

McCann W. D. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Marcelline.

McCormack J. W. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Ursa.

McCrary P. R. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Marcelline.

McFadon Wm. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Marcelline.

McLaughlin Benj. F. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Marcelline.

McLAUGHLIN JOHN, hotel; P. O. Ursa; was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1826; was married to Miss Catherine Dougherty in 1868. They have two children, Annie and Daniel. He came to this country in 1835, and settled in New York; in 1838 he moved to Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pa., where he lived six years; then moved to this county, and has been a resident ever since. He owns eighty acres of land in Gilmer township in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, and very valuable. He is also proprietor of the Ursa Hotel, where the traveler may receive entertainment in the best of style. He is one of the most enterprising citizens of the town and township, and is now building and about to open a drug store in the new town of Ursa. Is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic church.

McLaughlin Samuel, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Ursa

McLAUGHLIN WM., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Marcelline. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 14, 1817; came to this county in June, 1837; was married to Miss Nancy Ann Kincaid in 1840. She was born in Nicholas county, Ky., June 7, 1819. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. He owns 200 acres of land, in a fine state of cultivation, well improved, supplied with fruit and valuable. He is a Re-

publican in politics, and a member of the Christian church. Is one of the old energetic and enterprising citizens of the county who have been so conducive to its welfare.

MAYFIELD JAMES W., station and express agent. He was born in this township Jan. 22, 1842; was married to Miss Eva S. Meltaberger, Nov. 21, 1873. She was born in Lima township, this county. They have two children, Charles F. and Ora. He is Republican in politics, and owns some valuable town property in Ursa, well improved and splendidly located. He has been agent of both the railroad and express companies since May, 1872, and has, by strict attention to business, gentlemanly and pleasing address to the patrons of the companies, given unbounded satisfaction.

Menne John, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Quincy.

Metcalf Sarah, sec. 8; P. O. Ursa.

Menger Bernard, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Marcelline.

Miller D. B. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Marcelline.

Miller E. S. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Marcelline.

MILLER URIAH K., farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Marcelline. He was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Dec. 16, 1825; came to this county in 1833; was married to Miss Elizabeth Groves in 1846. She was born in Wabash county, Ill., May 17, 1830. They have three children: John W., Daniel B., and Martha A. He owns 320 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, improved, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church. He is one of the early, enterprising and industrious citizens who have been so conducive to the county's prosperity. He enlisted in Co. B, of the 78th Regt. Ill. Inf., during the late War of the Rebellion, and served two and one-half years.

MILLER WM. E., farmer and stock dealer; Sec. 36; P. O. Marcelline. He was born in this township June 7, 1835; was educated in the schools of the township, and on Jan. 7, 1858, was married to Miss Sarah Ann Anderson, a native of Breckenridge county, Ky., born Oct. 21, 1838. They have had ten children, eight of whom are now living, five sons and three daughters. He owns 290 acres of land, which ranks among the most valuable and productive in the county. Is Democratic in politics; has been School Director of this district for a number of years. He enlisted in Co. B, of

the 78th Regt. Ill. Inf., on the 5th of August, 1862, and served till the close of the war.

Miller Wm. E. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Marcelline.

MULLICAN JAMES, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Ursa. He was born in Casey county, Ky., Feb. 1, 1812; came to this county in 1836; was married to Mrs. Rachel Campbell in 1841. She was born in Barren county, Ky. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. He owns 116 acres of land, about one-half of which is highly cultivated, abundantly supplied with fruit and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the energetic, enterprising and industrious citizens to whom the county is indebted for her present and future prosperity. He has held various offices of a local importance in the township.

N

NICHOLS JAMES, farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Ursa. He was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Sept. 11, 1799; was educated at Bryan Station, Fayette county, Ky., and Oct. 21, 1824, was married to Miss Margarette Wallace, a native of the same county as her husband, born Aug. 6, 1806. She died on June 20, 1834, leaving four children, three sons and one daughter. On December 22d of the same year he was married to his second wife, who was Miss Mouring Bowles, a native of Bourbon county, Ky., born Oct. 25, 1812, and died May 29, 1849, leaving six children, one son and five daughters. He was married Sept. 23, 1849, to Mrs. Catherine Hendry, formerly Ruddell, his third, and present wife, who was also a native of Bourbon county, Ky., born Sept. 28, 1814. By this marriage there is one child, a son. She has also two daughters, the fruits of a previous marriage. He owns 122 acres of land, which for fertility of soil and improvement will compare favorably with any in the county. Republican in politics, and a member of the Christian church.

NICHOLS JOHN P., farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Ursa. He was born in Bourbon county, Ky., April 20, 1829; came to this county in 1833; was married to Miss Sarah J. McCune, March 15, 1855. She was born in Nicholas county, Ky., May 8, 1830. They have four children: Margaret J., born June 10, 1856; Sadora J., born Nov. 24, 1859; El-

nora, born Nov. 4, 1861. and Minnie E., born Nov. 14, 1865. He owns 180 acres of land, well cultivated, stocked with fruit and very valuable. He is Republican in politics, and one of the energetic citizens of the county. He is at present one of the Directors of the Adams County Agricultural Association, and also of the Ursa, Mendon and Lima Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a company of home organization and for home benefits, with its headquarters at Ursa. He has also held various other offices of trust and importance in the township.

NICHOLS LEWIS W., farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Ursa; was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Jan. 29, 1826; came to this county in March, 1833; was married to Miss Frances J. Wood, in 1849. She was born in Missouri. They have two children: Lorenzo D., and John H. He owns 311 acres of land, the most of which is in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Republican in politics, and one of the most enterprising of citizens who labor so hard for the county's improvement and advancement, and to whom it owes its present prosperous and flourishing condition.

Nicholson John, farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Ursa.

Norton G. W. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Marcelline.

O

ORR LEANDER, miller; P. O. Marcelline. The subject of this sketch was born in Lima township, Dec. 13, 1845. He is the third son of Grayson Orr, of that township, whose biography appears in this work. His early education was received in the schools of Lima, and in November, 1872, he was married to Miss Sarah M. Baker, daughter of Dossy Baker, of West Virginia. She was born in Wetzel county, W. Va., April 2, 1851. They have two children: Mary E., born July 13, 1875, and Hattie Bell, born Sept. 7, 1878. He is one of the firm of Wait & Orr, merchant and custom millers, proprietors of the Excelsior Mills of Ursa township; manufacturers of some very superior brands of flour. He is Democratic in politics; has been Collector of Lima, and also Constable of the same township for two years. He is one of the young, energetic, and industrious sons of

the county to whom it looks for a continuance of its present prosperity.

P

Patterson D. H. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Marcelline.

PEARSON JOHN C., Physician and Surgeon; P. O. Ursa; was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1825; came to this county in 1858; was married to Miss Josephine B. Noble, in 1854. She was born in Paris, Mo. They have eight children, three boys and five girls. He began the practice of medicine in this county, and has been so engaged for twenty years, fifteen of which has been in Ursa. He is Democratic in politics, and owns some valuable property in Ursa, well improved, and splendidly located. He is entirely wrapped up in his profession, and has, by close attention, built up an enviable reputation, and lucrative practice.

R

Ralph Charlotte, sec. 35; P. O. Ursa.

Ralph Don, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Ursa.

RALPH MATTHIAS, retired, P. O. Ursa; was born in Sussex county, Delaware, July 30, 1807; came to this county in November, 1835; was married twice. His first wife was Miss Comfort Townsend, of Sussex county, Del., to whom he was married in 1826. He has by this marriage eleven children, nine boys and two girls. His second, and present, wife was Mrs. Nancy Kilham, who, when she was married to Thomas Kilham, was among the first women married in Adams county. She was married to Mr. Ralph, June 26, 1878. He owns over 800 acres of land, most of which is in Texas. He also owns and occupies a very beautiful residence in the flourishing town of Ursa. He is Republican in politics, and has been a member of the M. E. church for the last forty years. He is one of the earliest and most enterprising of the county's citizens, to whom it owes its present prosperous and flourishing condition.

RALPH WILLIAM C., farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Ursa; was born in Laurel, Sussex county, Del., July 24, 1828; came to this county in 1835; was married to Miss Lucy A. Cadwell, March 8, 1855. She was born in Fall Creek township, this county, July 30, 1833. They have three children:

William E., born Dec. 28, 1855; Archibald J., born Nov. 20, 1861, and Clinton C., born March 13, 1867. He owns 140 acres of land, well improved, and supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is Republican in politics, and attends the Methodist church. He is one of the energetic and industrious citizens of the township.

Reed J. G. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Ursa.

RICHARDS JOHN WESLEY.

farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Marcelline; was born in Madison county, Ky., Oct. 10, 1825; came to this county Nov. 18, 1846; was married to Miss Martha A. Adair, July 1, 1847. She was born in Boone county, Mo., March 9, 1827. They have had six children, five of whom are living, two sons and three daughters. He owns 185 acres of land, the greater part of which is improved, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the energetic citizens of the county who are so conducive to its welfare, and to whom it looks for its present and future prosperity. He has been Constable of this township for twenty-two years; has also been Assessor, and held other offices of a local nature.

Roan F. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Ursa.

Roan Francis, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Ursa.

Roan J. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Ursa.

Robbins Mrs. R. sec. 30; P. O. Ursa.

RUDDELL JOHN M., farmer;

Sec. 1; P. O. Marcelline; was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Sept. 28, 1812; came to this county Nov. 20, 1829; was married to Miss Martha Dunlap, in 1832. She was born in Mercer county, Ky., April 28, 1813. Have had eleven children, five living, three sons and two daughters. He owns 120 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and stocked with fruit. He is Democratic in politics, a member of the Christian church, and one of the very few remaining early citizens who have been so conducive to the county's prosperity. He has been Supervisor of this township for fourteen years, and is at present holding other offices of trust and importance. His sons took an active part in the late War of the Rebellion; three of them and son-in-law served through the entire war; Wm. D. went out as 1st Lieutenant in Co. A of the 78th Ill. Inf., and came out as Captain; John D. enlisted in Co. B of the 50th Ill. Inf., and came out as

1st Lieutenant; Geo. H. enlisted in Co. B of the 78th Ill. Inf.; and his son-in-law, J. W. Weister, also enlisted in the same company and regiment. Mr. Ruddell served in Philip W. Martin's company during the Blackhawk War.

RUDOLPH SAMUEL K., black-

smith; P. O. Ursa; was born in Westmoreland county, Penn., Dec. 28, 1834; was married to Miss Mary M. Wayne in 1859. She was born in the same county, in March, 1840. They have four children, two boys and two girls. He came to this county in 1866, and engaged in carriage business in Quincy, and continued in it up to 1872, when he moved to Decatur, Ill., and remained two years; then back to this county, and settled in Ursa, and has by close attention built up a lucrative business; has added wagon-making. He enlisted in Co. H of the 36th Iowa Inf., but shortly afterward was promoted to Drum Major, and served about three and a half years. He is Republican in politics.

RUMBAUGH JOSIAH M., Post-

master and merchant; P. O. Ursa; was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Penn., Aug. 16, 1839; came to this county in 1867; was married to Miss Belle Turner in 1871. She was born in this township. They have one child, Alice, born June 9, 1873. He is senior of the firm of Rumbaugh & Loucks, dealers in general merchandise at New Ursa. He is postmaster, and Democratic in politics. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the county to whom the town of Ursa and Adams county owe their present prosperous and flourishing condition. He has, by close attention and fair dealing in business, built up an enviable reputation and lucrative business.

Russell J. F. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Ursa.

Russell Sarah; sec. 13; P. O. Marcelline

S

Shaffer H. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Ursa

SHAW JOHN WESLEY, miller;

P. O. Ursa; was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1828; came to this county in 1839; was married to Miss Harriet M. Simpson in March, 1846. She was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1824. They

have two children, John E. and Willie. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. He is senior of the firm of Shaw & Fawbush, merchants and custom millers at Ursa, manufacturers of some very superior brands of flour. He owns some very valuable town property in Lima, elegantly improved and splendidly located. He has been a citizen of the town of Lima for eleven years, and been very prominently connected with both the interests of town and township.

Shepherd George, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Ursa.

Shepherd Peter, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Ursa.

Shepherd Mrs. Susan; sec. 19; P. O. Ursa.

SCHULTZ HENRY, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Marcelline; was born in Montgomery county, Ky., April 22, 1810; came to this county in 1839; was married to Miss Parmelia Ribelin in 1839. She was born in the same county, Feb. 18, 1817. They have had ten children, eight of whom are living, four sons and four daughters. He owns 300 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Dunkard church, and one of the industrious citizens of the county who labored hard for its advancement.

Slack B. F. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Ursa.

Slack L. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Ursa.

Slater Franklin, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Marcelline.

Smith B. A. sec. 14; P. O. Marcelline.

SMITH JEHU R., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Quincy; was born in South Hadley, Mass., Oct. 31, 1821; came to this county in 1867. He owns 150 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. church. He is one of the enterprising citizens of this county. The former occupant of this farm was Mr. Joseph Turner, who settled in it in 1834, after having traveled from the State of Maine in an emigrant wagon, in company with his father and family.

Smith S. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Ursa.

Smith S. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Marcelline.

Smith Wm. B. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Ursa.

Spears Abe. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Marcelline.

Spears John, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Marcelline.

Stewart C. C. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Marcelline.

Stone R. F. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Ursa.

T

Talcott L. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Marcelline.

TANDY W. M., Physician and Surgeon; P. O. Ursa; was born in Carroll county, Ky., Feb. 6, 1815; was married to Miss Julia G. Stafford, Jan. 18, 1838. She was born in Owen county, Ky., May 17, 1819. They have four children: Henry P., William F., H. Frank, and Martha A. He studied his profession under Dr. H. B. Partlow, in the county he was born in, and graduated in Keokuk, Ia. He came to this county in January, 1877, and has by close attention to his profession built up an enviable reputation and lucrative business. His eldest son, Henry P., and his youngest, H. Frank, are all ministers of the gospel in the Christian church. He owns some valuable town property in Ursa, and is Democratic in politics.

Taylor Adam, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Ursa.

Taylor Wm. L. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Ursa.

Thompson Hoge, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Marcelline.

Thompson O. W. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Ursa.

Thompson Wm. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Marcelline.

THORN RICHARD R., farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Marcelline; was born in Dearbourn county, Ind., Oct. 7, 1823; was married to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Conover, Dec. 1, 1844. She was born near Lynchburg, Va., May 27, 1831. Five children, only two of whom are now living—Elnora and Ferdinand. He came to this county in 1841, and settled in Quincy, and in November, 1852, moved to the place he now occupies, which contains 640 acres, with about 200 in a high state of cultivation. The portion on which he built his residence is known as the "Indian Grave Prairie," beautifully located on the east side of Indian Grave Lake, and dotted here and there with relics of the ancient Mound Builders. He has it splendidly improved, and with an abundance of fruit, is very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the church of the United Brethren. He is one of the early citizens.

TINDALL ARCHELAUS D., farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Marcelline; was born in Warren county, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1828; was married to Miss Agnes E. Rawlings in February, 1860. She was born in Pendleton county, Ky., March 6, 1829. Five children,

four sons and one daughter. He came to this county in 1840. He owns 158 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, improved, supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the energetic and industrious citizens who labors for the county's advancement and improvement.

Trimble E. L. F. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Marcelline.
Turner F. C. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Ursa.

TURNER R. B., Physician and Surgeon; P. O. Marcelline; was born in Lewis county, Mo., July 7, 1850; came to this county, July 25, 1877; was married to Miss Mary M. Newnan, Dec. 23, 1876. She was born in Shelby county, Mo., July 12, 1852. They have one child, Laura L., born Nov. 16, 1878. He studied medicine in Canton, Mo., and graduated in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, in 1874. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Marcelline ever since his settlement there, and has by close attention built himself up an enviable reputation and lucrative business.

V

Vad Nest A. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Ursa.

VARNIER MASON C., farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Ursa; was born in Gallatin county, Ill., June 22, 1828; came to this county in 1832; was married twice. His first wife was Achsah L. Robertson, of Indiana. By this marriage he has two children, one son and one daughter. His second, and present, wife was Miss Emily Taylor, whom he married Sept. 26, 1858. She was born in this county. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. He owns 207 acres of land, well improved, supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is Republican in politics, and one of the early, energetic and industrious citizens.

VINCENT WILLIAM W., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Quincy; was born in Fayette county, Ind., Oct. 9, 1822; came to this county in February, 1857; was married twice. His first wife was Miss Charlotte Jones, of Franklin county, Ind., to whom he was married in November, 1847. By this marriage he had four children, none now living. She died in July, 1875. His second, and present, wife was Miss Jane

Shultz, of this county, to whom he was married July 18, 1876. They have one child, Pamela A., born Jan. 11, 1877. He owns eighty acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, well improved, and abundantly stocked with fruit. He is Republican in politics, and one of the enterprising citizens.

W

Walt Allen, miller; sec. 30; P. O. Marcelline.

WALKER GEO. H., merchant. Marcelline; was born near Russellville, Ky., Dec. 2, 1839; came to this county in 1863; was married to Miss Mary E. Fetheringill in 1862. She was born in Shelby county, Ky. They had four children, three of whom are now living. She died in 1871. His second, and present, wife was Mildred A. Leachman, of this township, to whom he was married in 1875. They have one child. He is senior of the firm of Walker & Leachman, in the flourishing town of Marcelline, dealers in general merchandise. He is at present Supervisor from Ursa township, and has, during his residence, held various important offices in the township and county. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church.

Washburn H. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Quincy.

WASHBURN HARRISON. farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Ursa; was born in Bracken county, Ky., Sept. 28, 1813; came to this county Jan. 9, 1833; was married to Miss Annie Edwards, in April, 1839. She was born in Pike county, Mo., Feb. 9, 1823. Have had fourteen children, thirteen of whom are still living, eight sons and five daughters. He owns 370 acres of land, half of which is in a high state of cultivation, improved, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the few remaining early, energetic citizens who have been so conducive to the county's prosperity.

Weber Frederick, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Marcelline.

WHIPS BENJ. F., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Ursa; was born in Jefferson county, Ky., June 27, 1828; came to this county April 7, 1842; was married to Miss Mary E. Hancy, Feb. 19, 1850. She was born in Ellington township, this county. They have four children, three boys and one



Geo H Walker

URSA TOWNSHIP



D. T. Colvin

URSA TOWNSHIP



James Nichols

URSA TOWNSHIP



Ab. Daugherty

URSA TOWNSHIP

girl. He owns 200 acres of land, elegantly improved, stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Republican in politics, and one of the most energetic and enterprising of the county's citizens, to whom it owes its present prosperous and flourishing condition.

WIBLE DANIEL, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Ursa; was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., April 7, 1814; came to this county in the fall of 1852; was married to Miss Annie C. Rumbaugh in 1838. She was born in the same county as her husband. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. He owns 200 acres of land, improved and stocked with fruit. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of Mendon. He is one of the energetic and industrious citizens who has contributed to the county's advancement and improvement.

Wilcox J. K. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Ursa.

Wilcoxon Nancy, sec. 12; P. O. Marcelline.

Williams Mary F. sec. 19; P. O. Ursa.

Wiseman Frank, farmer, sec. 23; P. O. Quincy

Wood Henry, farmer, sec. 6; P. O. Marcelline.

Wood Wash., farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Marcelline.

WOOD WM. H., farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Marcelline; was born on the farm he now lives on, March 24, 1843; was married to Miss Cynthia P. Farmer in 1866.

She was born in Pike county, Ill. They have four children, two boys and two girls. He owns eighty acres of land, highly cultivated, well improved, abundantly stocked with fruit, and very valuable. He is Republican in politics. He enlisted in Co. A. of the 50th Regt. Ill. Inf., and served three years and four months. He is one of the young, energetic and enterprising citizens who labors for the county's improvement.

WOODBUFF FREEMAN, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Ursa; was born in Butler county, Ohio, July 22, 1822; received his early education in the schools of his native county. In 1838 moved west and settled in Adams county, Ill. In 1844 he married Miss Frances Harrison (daughter of John Harrison, deceased, of this county); She was born in the same county as her husband, Dec. 28, 1819. They have five children living, two sons and three daughters. He owns 290 acres of land, which for fertility of soil and improvements will compare favorably with any in the county. Republican in politics, and is now among the large and well to do farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life poor.

Worley W. F., farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Marcelline.

Wray Thos., farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Ursa

Wren N., farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Marcelline

BEVERLY TOWNSHIP.

A

AMRINE J. M., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 29; P. O. Beverly; was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1819; came to Adams county in 1857; was married to Miss Louisa Godfrey in 1845. She was born in England in 1822. They have had four children; the living are: Albert R., John H., and Martha S. (now Mrs. Basin); one child dead, Alvira. He owns 273 acres of land, most of which is under a good state of cultivation, and worth \$10,000. Mr. A. and son make farming a specialty; also, raises stock, such as hogs and cattle. They raise a considerable quantity of wheat, corn, and oats. Politically, Mr. A. is a Democrat.

Amrine Robert, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Beverly.

Apel A. H.; P. O. Kingston.

APSLEY McH. B., merchant and postmaster; residence, Kingston; P. O. Fairweather; was born in New London, Ralls county, Mo., in 1838; was married to Miss Frances Dell in 1865. She was born in Maryland in 1831; came to Kingston, Adams county, Ill., in 1870. They have three children: William L., Margret, and Lulu. Mr. A. served as a soldier in the 8th Ill. Cav.; was wounded five times, two of them being shell wounds. Is a member of the Baptist church, and of Kingston Lodge 266, A. F. and A. M. Mrs. A. is a member of the M. E. church. He commenced business, in Kingston, in 1871, keeping a dry-

goods, boot and shoe, and grocery store; carries stock to the amount of \$4,500. Politically, is a Republican.

ASKEW J. F., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 36; P. O. Baylis, Pike county, Ill.; was born in Pike county, Ill., in 1838; parents residing in Barry, Pike county, Ill.; came to Adams county in 1855; was married to Miss Ann Holt in 1858. She was born in England, in 1825. They have had six children; those living are: Hannah (now Mrs. Curfman); Sarah E., and Alice L., those dead are: George S., John A., and Mary E. He owns 440 acres of land in Beverly township, of which 200 acres are under a good state of cultivation; worth \$10,000; raises a great many cattle and hogs. Politically, is a Democrat.

ASKEW W. P., farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Beverly; was born in Pike county, Ill., in 1840; came to Adams county in 1860; was married to Miss Elizabeth Blake in 1865. She was born in Bristol, R. I. They have two children, Charles W. and Richard Green. He enlisted, Aug. 20, 1862, in the 78th Regt. Ill. Inf., serving three years; was in the battles of Kennesaw Mountain, Ga., and Bentonville, N. C.; participated in Sherman's march to the sea. Is a member of the A. F. and A. M., at Kingston, and a member of the Masonic Relief Association, of Clayton. Politically, is Democratic. He owns eighty acres of land, worth \$2,000.

Ayers Joseph, farmer; P. O. Beverly

B

Bacon W. F.; P. O. Kingston.

BASIM CHRISTOPHER, farmer; Sec. 17, P. O. Beverly; was born in Pennsylvania, in 1813; came to Adams county in 1851; was married to Miss Fannie Saffer in 1852. She was born in 1818. They have eight children: Nancy (now Mrs. Lete); Mary (now Mrs. Harvey); Ida (now Mrs. Spicer); Jane (now Mrs. Burns); Helma (now Mrs. Noe); George, Lizzie (now Mrs. Noe), and John. He owns 320 acres of land, under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$12,000. He has held various offices in the township. Mr. and Mrs. B.

are members of the Christian church. Politically, he is a Republican.

Basim George, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Beverly.
Belts Charles, farmer; P. O. Beverly.

BENTLEY JAMES, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Fairweather; was born in Ohio, in 1830; came to Adams county in 1867; was married to Miss Mary Sanders in 1856. She was born in North Carolina, in 1838. They have four children: Alice R. Roxanna C., William, and Mary J. He owns 110 acres of land, under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$2,000. Politically, he is a Republican.

Bimson H. laborer; P. O. Kingston.

Bimson James, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Fairweather.

Bimson Wm. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Beverly.

Browning J. M. minister; sec. 10; P. O. Beverly.

Brunner Aaron, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Beverly.

Buffington C. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Beverly.

Buffington Jacob, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Fairweather.

Buffington Richard, farmer, sec. 13; P. O. Beverly.

Burns James, farmer; P. O. Beverly.

Burton Wm. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Beverly

C

CARBAUGH A., farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Fairweather; born in Ohio, in 1830; came to Adams county in 1837; married to Elizabeth Farmer in 1850. She was born in Tennessee, and died in 1854; had two children by first marriage: Isabella and Elizabeth. Then married Elizabeth Wells. She was born in Illinois. Have seven children by second marriage: Stephen A., John H., James A., Addison Orlando, Alice R., Sarah A. and Charles P. Owns 363 acres of land under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$7,200. Raises horses, cattle, sheep and grain. A member of the A. F. & A. M. at Kingston. Politically is Democratic.

CARBAUGH JOHN, farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Fairweather; born in Ohio, 1824; came to Adams county in the fall of 1837; married to Sarah E. Hedrick in 1845. She was born in North Carolina; have ten children: Harriet, Elizabeth, Margaret, Christina, Josephine, Andrew Jackson, Stephen A., Douglas, Austin B., John and Mary P. Owns 220 acres of land under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$6,000. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M. at Kingston, and of the Masonic Relief Association, of Clayton. Politically a Democrat.

Claus Mrs. C. P. O. Kingston.
 Climer Leander, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Beverly.
 Coory John, Sr. farmer; P. O. Beverly.
 Coory John, Jr. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Beverly.
 Covert Wm. farmer; P. O. Beverly.
 Curtis Mrs. L. P. O. Kingston.

CURLIS WESLEY, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Beverly; born in Ohio, in 1823; came to Adams county in 1851; was married to Mahala A. Harden in 1848. She was born in Ohio, in 1830; have no children. Owns 160 acres of land under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$5,000. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church. Politically, is a Republican.

CUTTER A. J., farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Beverly; born in Middlesex county, N. J., in 1824; parents with four children came to Adams county in 1835, and located on Sec. 22; father died in 1871; mother died in 1876. Mr. Cutter is unmarried, and his sister, Mrs. Lawson, husband and family reside with him. Owns one-half section of land in Beverly township, and has about 200 acres in all, under a good state of cultivation, worth \$10,000. Politically is a Republican.

D

DAVIDSON M. A., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Beverly; was born in Adams county, Ill. (Beverly township), in 1840. His parents located in the township in 1837, and followed farming. His father took a great interest in Masonry, and until his death, in 1876, was one of the best members of that fraternity in his section. Mr. Davidson was a member of the 10th Kansas Infantry, serving for a period of three years with credit; mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, in 1864; coming home was married during the same year to Emily E. Henderson. She was born in Tennessee, in 1848. They have five children: Grace E., Earl and Pearl (twins), Blanche and Jennie. Owns eighty acres of land in Sec. 13, and two undivided shares in his father's estate, worth \$2,600. Politically, is Democratic.

DAVIDSON W. H., farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Beverly; was born in Adams county, Ill., in 1849; father dead and mother now living; was married in 1873 to Margaret Stauffer. She was born in 1854. They have two children: Walter E., born in 1876, George W., born in 1877. Owns 240 acres of land un-

der a fair state of cultivation, worth \$7,000. Mrs. Davidson is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Davidson politically is a Democrat.

Deedrio Frank, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Fairweather.
 Dell E. farmer; P. O. Kingston.

DRUMMON J. J., farmer and stock raiser; sec. 19; P. O. Beverly; was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1824; came to Pike county, Ill., and thence to Adams county in 1861; married to Matilda Spence in 1849. She was born in Washington county, Pa. Have five living children: Nancy Ann, James R., William Y., Charles L. and Abraham L.; two children dead, John and Etta. He owns 500 acres of land, most all of it under a high state of cultivation and worth \$20,000. He raises a large quantity of stock, and does his own shipping, mostly to the Chicago market. His wife is a member of the Baptist church. Politically he is a Republican.

E

Eager Richard, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Fairweather

F

Fahs Benj. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Fairweather.
 Ferree Jerome, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Beverly

FISH BENJAMIN, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Beverly; was born in Lancashire, England, in 1821; came to Adams county in 1844; married in the same year to Miss Alice Buckley. She was born in Lancashire, England, in 1825; have six children: Jane (now Mrs. Martin), James L., Elizabeth, John, Mary and Alice. He owns 280 acres of land, under fair state of cultivation, worth \$7,000, is classed among the best farmers of the township; is liberal in all things; politically is Republican.

Forzy Perry M. blacksmith; P. O. Kingston.
 Frame Charles, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Beverly.
 Frame, Benj. L. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Beverly

FRAME PERRY, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Beverly; was born in Adams county in 1837; father living and mother dead; married to Amelia Bullington in 1862. She was born in 1839; have nine children: Peter O., Samuel C., Annie E., Clara M., and Perry E., who are living, and Christiana D., Melia A., Permelia and Cicero; owns 80 acres of land, under a fair state of culti-

vation, worth \$3,000. Mr. F. has at times followed school teaching; has been Assessor and served several terms as School Director; politically is Democratic. Mr. F. is a member of the Baptist church.

FUNK JAMES, wagon maker and plow maker, Beverly; was born in Adams county, Ill., in 1842; was married to Annetta Kelly in 1873. She was born in 1848. They have two children: Mary Frances and Florence Effie; commenced the manufacture of wagons, carriages, plows, and all kinds of agricultural implements in the year 1867; makes on an average about twenty-five wagons and carriages a year; value of property about \$1,600. Mrs. F. is a member of the M. E. church and he is a Republican.

FUNK JACOB S., undertaker and lumber dealer; sec. 21; P. O. Beverly; was born in Lancaster county, Penn., in 1818; came to Adams county in Sept. 1835; married to Mary Sykes in 1838. She was born in 1815 and died in 1877; has had nine children, six of whom are living: Mary A. (now Mrs. Shepherd), James, William, John Frank and Nellie. Mr. F. carries on the undertaking and lumber business in Beverly and is always ready to supply the demand for coffins, of all sorts and sizes, at prices to suit the times; also keeps a stock of the best Chicago lumber, which he will dispose of at reasonable prices; makes contracts for carloads for other parties, owns 200 acres of land, worth \$8,000; value of stock in trade \$5,000; is a member of the M. E. church and politically is a Republican.

FUNK WILLIAM, tenant farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Beverly; was born in Pike county, Ill., in 1854; parents both dead; married to Alice Predmore in 1873. She was born in 1858; have one child: Jessie, born in 1875. Mr. F. follows farming for an occupation, and is classed as one of the best in the township; is a Democrat.

G

Giddings John W. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Beverly.
Grammer Geo. W. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Beverly.

GRAMMER CHARLES M., farmer and stock raiser; sec. 35; P. O. Baylis, Pike county, Ill.; was born in Massachusetts, in 1827; came to the State of Illinois, in 1840, and to Adams county

in 1847; was married in 1853 to Martha E. Harvey. She was born in 1834; have fifteen children living: Lydia A. (now Mrs. Phillips), Martha, Alice (now Mrs. Gay), Joseph, Angeline, Frank, Anna, Andrew, Morris, Edward, Marshall, Rufus, Florence, Effie and Stella. Mr. G. has represented his township as Supervisor for nine years, to the entire satisfaction of the people; owns 280 acres of land, under cultivation; is a member of the Masonic fraternity and one of the members of the Masonic Relief Association at Clayton; politically is a Republican.

GRAMMER SETH W., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 27; P. O. Beverly; was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1819; came to Adams county in 1841; married in 1846 to Ann Philpott. She was born in England in 1819. They have had six children, five of them being married; Lizzie (now Mrs. Hill), Charles Seth Thomas, Mary (now Mrs. Tolan), John and George. Three of the children have located in Iowa. Mr. Grammer held the office of School Superintendent for four years, and gave entire satisfaction to the people of the county. During the late war, served three years in the 78th Regt. Ill. Inf., enlisted at Quincy, and was mustered out at Chicago. Owns 200 acres of land under best of improvement, and worth \$10,000. Politically is a Republican.

GODFREY JOHN F., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 29; P. O. Beverly; was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1823; came to Adams county in the fall of 1857; married to Helen Thorburn in 1850. She was born in Ohio in 1832. They have eight children: Martha Amelia, Ellen Harper (now Mrs. Sykes), Josiah II., Alice, Elizabeth, George, Jennie, and John Curtis Dean. Owns 198 acres of land, worth \$9,000. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey are members of the Congregational church. Politically is Democratic.

H

HARELSON JESSE, merchant, Sec. 11; P. O. Beverly; carries on a country store; keeps dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and such other goods as are usually kept in a country store. Has a stock of about \$3,000. Keeps a good stock of goods

and exchanges for country produce for which he pays good prices, thereby giving the public the benefit of a home market. Also runs a blacksmith shop in connection with the store, and is prepared to do work at reasonable rates. Owns eighty acres of land under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$2,500. Politically is a Democrat.

Hendrick Daniel, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Beverly.

Hoffmister Wm. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Fairweather.

HOLT CHARLES, farmer and lumber dealer; Sec. 36; P. O. Baylis, Pike county, Ill.; was born in England in 1816; came to the United States and stopped in Patterson, New Jersey; learned the trade of a machinist; leaving Patterson, went to several towns in New York for the purpose of following his trade; came to Adams county, Illinois, in 1848, with a wife and family—married to Martha Howard in 1838. She was born in England in 1820, and died in 1854. Had three children by first marriage: Ann (now Mrs. Edwardson), Martha E. (now Mrs. Sykes), and Charles W.; re-married to Elizabeth Barnes. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1820, and died in 1864. Was again married to Isabella Ewing in 1865. She was born in Ohio in 1827. He has two children by last marriage, Cora May, and Mary Adaline. Deals in grain and lumber at Baylis. Keeps a large and well assorted stock of lumber on hand at all times, and can fill orders at short notice, at prices to suit the times. Has erected a fine elevator, and is prepared to buy all kinds of grain for which he pays the highest cash price. Special inducements given to parties who will exchange grain for lumber. Is also engaged in bee culture, has a splendid lot of Italian bees, the queens all having been tested, and warranted pure; they produce quite a quantity of honey. Owns 520 acres of land in Adams and Pike counties. Has three fine store rooms in Baylis, and is worth \$18,000. Mr. and Mrs. Holt are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

HOLT CHARLES W., farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Baylis, Pike county, Illinois; was born in Adams county, in 1850; father living, mother dead; married to Tabitha Hartman in 1877. She was born in Missouri in 1856, have one child, Thomas Arthur.

Mr. Holt is now farming his father's farm. Politically is Democratic.

Hubert Mrs. E. P. O. Kingston.

Hubert Lewis, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Beverly.

HUFF JOHN, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 34; P. O. Beverly; was born in Prussia, 1819; came to Adams county in 1843; married to Mary Bruner in 1840. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1824; have had sixteen children: Aaron, George, John, Lydia (now Mrs. Barnes), Frank, Jacob, James, Martba (now Mrs. Hernes), Rachel, Alice, Emma, and Willie E., are living, Mary, William, Rebecca, and Lucy, are dead. Owns 545 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, worth \$18,000; raises horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, also wheat, corn and oats; has a fine residence on the section where he resides. Are members of M. E. Church at Beverly. Politically, he is a Republican.

Hull Samuel, farmer, Sec. 30, P. O. Beverly.

HULSE THOMAS, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Beverly; was born in Kentucky in 1816; came to Adams county in 1850; married to Elizabeth Hutcherson in 1842. She was born in Ohio in 1823; have six children living and one dead: Angeline (now Mrs. Williams), Effa, Ann (now Mrs. Hankins), Frederick, Jonathan (died in the army), Josephus, and Dora. Owns 160 acres of land, 110 of which under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$5,000. Member of A. F. & A. M. at Kingston. Politically, a Democrat.

HULSE OTHO, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 29; P. O. Beverly; was born in Kentucky in 1818; came to Adams county in 1847; married to Rebecca Chapman in 1849. She was born in Ohio in 1825; have had six children: Melissa (now Mrs. Rathburn), Viola (now Mrs. Sykes), Almira Arilla, George, Nora Dean, are living; Joseph is dead. Owns 185 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, worth \$7,000. Politically is Democratic.

K

Kelly D. B. farmer; P. O. Beverly.

Kelley Jacob, laborer; P. O. Kingston.

KELLY FRAZY, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Beverly; was born in New Jersey in 1818; came to Adams county in 1835, and located in Beverly; married Hannah M.

Raymond in 1857. She was born in Beverly, Mass.; has four children: Josiah R., John W., Charles and Hannah. Owns 135 acres of land under a good state of cultivation, worth \$4,700. Politically is a Democrat.

KELLY JOHN, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Beverly; was born in New Jersey in 1819; came to Adams county in 1835, and located in Beverly township when it was nothing but a wilderness. He was married in 1845 to Mary Stauffer; she was born in Ohio in 1825. They have had eight children: Elizabeth, Annetta (now Mrs. Funk); Jacob, Nancy, John F., and Nellie—two deceased, Charlotte and Howard. He owns 320 acres of land in Beverly township, worth \$10,000. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. R. has by his steady attention to farming obtained quite a fortune; he is a Democrat.

KELLY JOHN L., auctioneer and hotel; residence and P. O. Beverly; was born in Middlesex county, N. J.; came to Adams county in 1856; married to Georgia Dean in 1859. She was born in 1844. Have two children: Walter Ellis, born in 1868; George Lewis, born in 1872. Owns town property worth \$150. Mr. Kelly is a first-class auctioneer, giving his attention to that business in the counties of Adams and Pike, always ready upon short notice; charges reasonable. Also has one of the finest thorough bred Jacks ("Henry Ward Beecher"), in the county. Mr. K. is politically Democratic.

KENNEY LLOYD, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 9; P. O. Fairweather; was born in Ohio in 1832; came to Adams county in 1841; married to Lucy Bolware in 1863. She was born in Pike county, Ill., in 1838; have three children: Dannie B., born in 1864; Mary Ella, born 1866, and Zephiah Lilian, born in 1876. Owns 430 acres of land under good state of improvement, worth \$13,000; raises a good quality of cattle and hogs, selling on an average one ear-load per year. Politically is a Republican. Mrs. R. is a member of the M. E. church.

KINNEY MARY A., farming; Sec. 18; P. O. Fairweather; was born in Ohio, in 1810; married to Benjamin Kinney, in 1828. He was born in 1808, in Ohio; came to Adams county, in 1838, and located

in Beverly township at an early day, where he engaged in farming pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1871. They have had seven children: Christina (now dead), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Hendricks), Lloyd, Caroline (now dead), John P., Sarah (now Mrs. Long), and Mary E. (now Mrs. Peney). Owns 320 acres of land, worth \$10,000. Mrs. K. is a member of the Christian church. Klasing Joseph, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Fairweather.

L

LAWSON FRANCES, farmer and stock-raiser; Sec. 34; P. O. Baylis, Pike county, Ill.; was born in Penug, in 1813; came to Adams county, in the fall of 1836. His parents are dead; was married to Mary J. Powell, in 1843. She was born in Tennessee. Have had fourteen children; those living are: William, Frank, Jacob, George G., Nancy (now Mrs. Stark), Mary (now Mrs. Footruff), Jane (now Mrs. Newman), Alice (now Mrs. Huff), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Huff). Those dead are: Thomas, Isaac, Wallace, Mary, and Emily. Owns 400 acres of land under a good state of cultivation; worth \$15,000. Mr. L. is a breeder of good stock, raising a fine quality of horses and mules. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church. Politically, he is a Republican.

Leighton Richard, farmer; P. O. Kingston. Likes R. F. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Beverly.

LLOYD LEMUEL, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Fishhook, Pike county, Ill.; was born in Hocking county, Ohio, in 1846; came to Adams county with his parents in 1868; located in Beverly township. His father died in 1876. His mother is still living. Owns 160 acres of land, under a fair state of cultivation; worth \$1,200. Politically, he is a Democrat.

M

McKINNEY GEORGE W., Physician; residence, Kingston; P. O. Fairweather; married to Mary Potter, in 1854. She was born in 1835, and died in 1864; had four children: Elizabeth J. (now Mrs. Funk); Mary Alvira (now Mrs. Barnes); James, and Temperance; was again married to Louisa Fahs. She died in 1876; had one child: Louisa A.; married again to Sarah A. Clark. She was born in 1854. Commenced

the study of medicine in 1873, with Dr. J. G. McKinney, of Kingston; attended two regular courses of lectures at Rush Medical College in Chicago, in 1873 and 1874; graduating Feb. 16, 1875, in full course; located at Kingston, for the practice of medicine, and has obtained a good, lucrative practice. Is a member of the M. E. church. His wife is a member of the Baptist church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

McVay Thomas, P. O. Kingston.

Mammel John, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Fairweather.

Mayfield A. Sr, farmer; P. O. Beverly.

MAYFIELD ISRAH JR., farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Beverly; was born in Beverly township, Adams county, in 1845; married to Philetta Jackson, in 1866. She was born in Hancock county, Ill., in 1848; have no children. Owns forty acres of land, under fair state of cultivation, with a good young orchard of fine fruit trees. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the M. E. church. Politically, he is a Republican. Neither one has ever been out of the State.

MAYFIELD LEVI, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Beverly; was born in Beverly township, 1848. His father was the first white settler in the township; settled there in 1834; married to Zurelda Mayfield, in 1872. She was born in 1854. They have two children: Cora B., and Mary A. Owns thirty-eight acres of land, under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$1,200. Are members of the M. E. church. Mr. M. is a Republican.

Mayfield R. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Beverly.

MERREL ABRAHAM, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Fairweather; was born in Fayette county, Penn., in 1820, and raised in Coshoc-ton county, Ohio; came to Adams county in 1839; married to Priscilla Cunningham in 1846. She was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1824. Have had nine children: Sarah, Mary E., John A., Jessie A., William R., James M., Alice L., and Priscilla Isabella, living; and Henry B., dead. Owns 130 acres of land, under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$4,000. Followed shoemaking a long time, but since coming to the county has devoted his time to farming. Mrs. Merrel is a member of the Baptist church. Politically, he is a Republican.

MIXER SALMON, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Beverly; was born in Erie county, N. Y., in 1826; came to Adams county in 1845; married to Margaret Hartman in 1851. She was born in Ohio in 1832. Have eight children: Mary E., Joseph H., Zelates, John A., Emma J., James W., Edna, and Albert. Owns 290 acres of land in Adams county, under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$5,000. Member of the Baptist church, and a Republican.

MIXER SARAH, farming; Sec. 1; P. O. Beverly; was born in Coshoc-ton county, Ohio, in 1829; parents came to Adams county in 1836; father died in 1871; married to Daniel Mixer in 1849. He was born in New York in 1823, and died at Marshall, Ill., in 1865. Have had seven children; the living are: Jacob, born July 2, 1852; Michael, born Oct. 7, 1856; Alex. T., born Oct. 15, 1859; Tabitha E., born Sept. 11, 1862; Daniel, born March 22, 1865; Edna and David are dead. Mr. Mixer was drafted into the service during the late war, and died of typhoid fever at Nashville, Tenn., in 1865. Owns eighty acres of land, most of which is under a good state of cultivation, worth \$1,200.

Moore S. A. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Beverly.

N

Noe James, farmer; Beverly.

NOE SMITH, fruit-grower and nursery; Sec. 20; P. O. Beverly; was born in Woodbridge county, N. J., May 26, 1838; came to Adams county in 1857; was married in 1865 to Georgianna Richardson. She died in 1865. Re-married, to Mary E. Dickerson in 1874. She was born in 1843. Have three children: Mary M., Clitas D., and Edward. Owns thirty-five acres of land, with good and substantial buildings, worth \$1,500; also has a nursery thereon, the probable value of which is \$1,500; carries on the nursery business, growing all kinds of fruit trees; has about 10,000 on hand, ready for sale; has a very fine lot of evergreens, also, which are ready for transplanting. Mr. Noe raises considerable fine fruit. Politically, is Democratic.

Noyes E. minister; sec. 10; P. O. Beverly.

O

OGLE ISAAC J., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Beverly; was born in Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill., in 1841; came to Adams county in 1850; married to Louisa Carbaugh in 1865. She was born in 1817; died in 1867. Re-married, to Alice Carbaugh, in 1868. She was born in 1849. Had one child, Alice, by first marriage, and five children by second marriage: Louisa, Clara, Lucy, Jacob, and James. Owns 135 acres of land, under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$5,000. Enlisted in 50th Ill. Inf., Aug. 20, 1861, and was with the regiment in every battle and skirmish in which it was engaged; was wounded at Altoona Pass, Ga., and was unfitted for duty for the space of four months; then returned to his post and served until close of the war. Is a Republican.

ORR M. S., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Beverly; was born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1843. Father still living; mother dead. He came to Adams county in 1852; married Dorcas McLain in 1867. She was born in Adams county, in 1816. Have no children. Enlisted in the 47th Regt. Ill. Inf., at Mt. Sterling, Ill., in March, 1864; was in numerous skirmishes during the year; was captured by guerrillas, at Christian Landing, on the Tombigbee river; mustered out, at Springfield, Ill., in 1865. Owns sixty acres of land, worth \$2,400. Mr. and Mrs. Orr are members of the M. E. church, at Pleasant Hill. Politically he is a Democrat.

P

PARRICK THOMAS. farmer and stock-raiser; Sec. 32; P. O. Beverly; was born in Kentucky, in 1832; came to Illinois in 1840, and to Adams county in '54; married Mary A. Marlow in 1843. She was born in 1829, and died in 1856. Re-married to Mrs. Comfort Linthcum. She was born in Ohio, in 1835. Mr. Parrick had three children by his first marriage: James T., David M. and Margaret J. (now Mrs. Prince). Mrs. Parrick had three children by her first marriage, two of whom are dead, and one, Aurel Clark, living. Mr. and Mrs. Parrick, by their marriage, had five children, all dead. He served in the 99th Regt. Ill. Inf., enlisting in August, 1862; discharged, in 1863, for disability. His wife owns 110 acres of land

under a good state of cultivation, and worth \$5,000. Both are members of the German Baptist church. Politically Mr. Parrick is a Democrat.

Pate Noah, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Fairweather.
Peuce Jefferson, laborer; P. O. Kingston.
Perkins Z. D. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Beverly.
Peterson William, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Beverly.
Pilling James, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Beverly.
Pilling J. T. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Beverly.
Pottorff J. A. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Beverly.

R

RANDLE JAMES. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Baylis, Pike county, Ill.; was born May 3, 1818, in Lancastershire, Eng.; left England, February, 1847, and landed at New York in April, 1847; worked for a while in a cotton factory; left New York and arrived in Adams county in 1850; was married in April, 1838. Have six children: Mary H. (now Mrs. Hill), Jane E. (now Mrs. Winterbottom), Sarah E. (now following teaching), Charlotte M., Alice C., and James T. Owns 200 acres of land, 110 acres of which is under a good state of cultivation, and worth \$4,000; was drafted, but was discharged for deafness and over age. Politically is Democratic.

Richardson James Jr. farmer; P. O. Beverly.

RICHARDSON JAMES, Sr. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Beverly; was born in the city of New York, Aug. 25, 1803; came to Adams county in the spring of 1834, and entered his land; then returned to New York, and again came to Adams county in the spring of 1835, bringing his family of a wife and four children; was married to Charlotte Wood in 1825. She was born in England, in 1804, and died in 1845. He had eight children by his first marriage: Thomas, James, Mary E., John, Emma M., Charlotte, Phebe M., and Georgie Ann. He married Elizabeth B. Wood in 1846. She was born in 1804, and died in 1872. Had one child by second marriage, Charles Wood. Owns 200 acres of land, worth \$10,000. Is residing upon the land he originally entered, and has made most of the improvements with his own hands, and has been a witness to the many and great changes through which the county has passed. Mr. Richardson is one of the old, constitutional Democrats.

RICHARDSON JENNETT. farming; sec. 10; P. O. Beverly; was born

in Ohio in 1839; maiden name Jennett Thorburn; married to Thomas Richardson. He was born in New York, in 1826, and died in 1872. He first married Mary E. Huben, in 1856, who was born in Massachusetts in 1840, and died in 1865. He had four children by the first marriage: Benjamin W., Mary E., living; Elizabeth and Jane L., dead. He had one child by second marriage, Alvin L. Mr. R. came to Adams county in 1835, when Beverly was quite a wilderness; followed farming until his death. Mrs. R. is a member of the Congregational church. She owns 160 acres of land, worth \$8,000.

RICHARDSON JOHN, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Beverly; was born in New York in 1831; came to Adams county in 1834, being but three years old; married in 1858 to Mary Harvey. She was born in 1839. Has six children: James H., Joseph A., Effie B., John F., Walter C., and Elmer Gny. Owns 250 acres of land, most of which is under a good state of cultivation, worth \$10,000; devotes most of his time to raising stock. Politically is a Democrat.

RIDGELY E. W., harness maker; residence, Kingston; P. O., Fairweather; was born near Alton, Ill., in 1850; married to A. A. Davis in 1875. He was born in 1853. Have one child living, Charles W., born in August, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely are members of the M. E. church. He is neutral in politics. Commenced the manufacture of harness in April, 1878; is prepared to furnish all kinds of harness collars, saddles, or anything in his line, and can guarantee satisfaction.

Robertson A. C. farmer; P. O. Beverly.

Robertson H. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Beverly.

ROBERTSON JOHN B., farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Beverly; was born in New York in 1790; came to Adams county in 1833; was married in 1815 to Catherine Conroy. She was born in 1798. At the time they arrived in the township, but two other families had settled in it, and Mr. Ridgely may be considered one of the first settlers. When he first came to the county it was a common sight to see deer and buffalo roaming at will over the prairie. Has had eleven children, three of whom are dead; children consisted of nine boys and two girls; all of the children living are married, and in good

circumstances. Mr. Ridgely has held the office of Postmaster at Beverly for forty years, but has been compelled to resign the office on account of deafness. Politically is a Republican.

Robertson James, farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Beverly.

Robertson N. B. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Beverly.

Robertson W. W. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Beverly.

ROTH THEODORE, merchant; residence, Kingston; P. O., Fairweather; was born in Quincy, Ill., in 1853; married to Mary H. Croninger in 1874. She was born in 1859. Have one child, William H., born May 30, 1878. Mr. Roth commenced business in Kingston, keeping a general dry goods store, boots and shoes, and such other goods as are usually kept in a country store; carries stock to the amount of \$2,500. Mr. and Mrs. Roth are both members of the M. E. church, and he is neutral in politics.

Robart James, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Beverly.

Robart John, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Fishhook, Pike co.

S

Simmons Henry, hotel-keeper; P. O. Kingston.

STAUFFER CHRIST, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 23; P. O. Beverly; was born in Pennsylvania in 1821; came to Adams county in 1837; married to Sarah Keatch in 1857. She was born in Ohio in 1832. Had six children, three of whom are living: Marion, Anna, and Mary E.; those dead are: George, Walter, and Nancy. Owns 949 acres of land, most of which is under a good state of cultivation, and worth \$40,000. Mr. Stauffer now lives on the "Mound" farm, which was once occupied by Archibald Williams; is one of the wealthiest and best farmers in Beverly township, and has his farm in a good state of improvement. Politically he is a Republican.

STAUFFER W. F., farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Beverly; was born in Pike county, Ill., in 1849; came to Adams county in 1861; father living, mother dead; married to Anna Eliza Noyes. She was born in 1848; has six children: Marcellus, Susan Ellen, James Ira, Christopher, Mary Ellen, and Sarah Ann. He enlisted in the 50th Ill. Inf., at Quincy, Ill., in 1864; mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in 1865. Owns eighty acres of land, worth \$3,000. Mrs. Stauffer is a member of the M. E. church. Politically Mr. Stauffer is a Republican.

STEVENS HENRY, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Beverly, was born in Beverly, Adams county, Ill., in 1847; father now resides in Wilson county, Kan.; mother dead; married to Rebecca Veach in 1866. She was born in Coles county, Ill., in 1817. Have five children, Jennetta, Alice and Amie (twins); Angellica and James A. Enlisted in the 99th Ill. Inf., July 26, 1863; was in the battles of Port Gibson, Jackson, and charged on Vicksburg, Miss., serving under Grant, Sherman, and Canby; mustered out August, 1865. Owns 138 acres of land, under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$2,800. Are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Stevens is a member of the A. F. & A. M. at Kingston, and politically a Republican.

SYKES JAMES, Physician; P. O. Beverly; was born in Adams county, Ill., May 22, 1844. After four years' study of medicine, the last year being employed as dresser in a military hospital, he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, May 21, 1864, being then but twenty years of age; was immediately commissioned Surgeon in the army of the Cumberland. After serving two years in the South, was transferred to Custer's Cavalry, and served one year in the campaigns against the Indians on the plains, and was finally mustered out at Fort Dodge, on the Arkansas river, March 1, 1868. Returning to Beverly, he located there, and has attained a large and lucrative practice; was married to Miss Helen H. Godfrey in 1872. They have four children: Mary F., Eliza, Howard J., and Helen.

SYKES JAMES, farmer and stock-raiser; Sec. 22; P. O. Beverly; was born in Hudsfield, England, in March, 1819; came to New York when two years of age, and to Beverly township in 1834, being at that time about fourteen years of age. His father built the second house ever erected in the township, in the fall of 1834, on Sec. 21; mother died in 1860, and father in 1861; was married to Miss Mary Ayers in 1849. She was born, in 1830, in New Jersey, and died April 1, 1873; was remarried to Martha Cunningham, in 1875. She was born in 1832. Had, by first marriage, six children: Hannah (now Mrs. Cunningham); Elizabeth (now Mrs. McClain); Joseph, Emma, Frank, and Hattie. He owns 807 acres of

land in Beverly township, 240 acres in Nebraska, and 320 acres in Minnesota; probable value of all, \$30,000. Being one of the early settlers, by his energy and attention to business, he has accumulated a large amount of wealth. Politically, he is a Republican.

SYKES JOHN, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Beverly; was born in New York, in 1824; came to Adams county, in 1834, at a time when Beverly township was a vast wilderness, his father being among the first settlers who came into the township; was married to Miss Ellen Holt in 1856. She was born in 1830. They have one child, Richard H., born in 1862. He owns 287½ acres of land, worth \$10,000; also, has 470 acres in Minnesota, worth \$2,000. Mr. S., having come to the county in an early day, has, by his energy and industry, accumulated a valuable property. Politically, he is a Republican.

SYKES JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Beverly; was born in Adams county, Ill., in 1854; married to Martha Holt in 1875. She was born in 1855, in Adams county. Have one child, George, born Sept. 13, 1876. Owns 100 acres of land under a good state of cultivation, worth \$4000. Is a Republican.

SYKES WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Beverly; was born in England, in 1817; came to Adams county, Ill., from New York with his parents in 1834. Married Eliza G. Raymond, in 1840; have three children, William R., James and John G. Has served as Justice of the Peace for twenty-three years, and been Township Treasurer for nearly thirty years.

T

Triplett George, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Beverly.

TYLER A. W., Physician; P. O. Beverly; was born in Pennsylvania in 1832, came to Adams county, in 1841; father dead, mother still living, in Richfield. Was married to Lucretia Williams in 1866; she was born in 1842. Commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Frather of Richfield, in 1874, read with him about one year, then attended the St. Louis Medical College in 1876, in the meantime practicing between the terms,



James Sykes sr
BEVERLY TOWNSHIP

and graduated March 8, 1878, locating at Beverly; he has built up a fine practice by his strict attention to his profession. Served three years in the regular Cavalry in Oregon, was discharged at Fort Van Couver in 1865; politically is a Greenbacker.

W

Weber Henry, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Fairweather
Wells T. M., farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Beverly.
Whitaker Jeff., farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Beverly.

WILLIAMS EDWARD, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Beverly; was born in Adams county, Ill., in 1835. At that time the county was little more than a wilderness, his father was one of the first settlers. He married Maria Belee in 1859; she was born in Mercer county, Pa., in 1839. They have five children, Nettie, George W., Charley, Hattie and Rosa. Owns eighty acres of

land under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$12,000. Enlisted in the 78th Regt. Ill. Inf. in 1862, and served three years; took part in the battle of Chickamauga and Jonesborough, Ga., receiving a wound in the thigh at the latter place; was also engaged in several skirmishes; was honorably discharged in 1865. Politically is a Republican.

Winner John, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Beverly.
Winner Thomas, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Beverly.
Wogan D., farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Beverly.
Wolf John, farmer; P. O. Beverly.

WOOD & ROBERTSON, merchants; P. O. Beverly. Commenced keeping a store in Beverly in 1877; carry an extensive stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware etc., worth \$2,500, and have a good local trade. Are natives of Illinois and Adams county. Mr. Robertson is Postmaster.

PAYSON TOWNSHIP.

A

Ackles John, farmer; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

ADAMS REV. HENRY C., pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Payson; was born in Troy, New York, Jan. 21, 1836. His father, Rev. Samuel C. Adams, an Evangelist in the M. E. church, having been born in Massachusetts, and his mother, Britanna (Cutler) Adams, in Vermont. His education was chiefly obtained in Yates county, N. Y., and completed at Cornell College, Mt. Vernon. He prepared for the ministry and was licensed to preach just prior to entering the army as a member of Co. F., 20th Regt. Iowa Inf., in August 1862. He was with the regiment the first year; for fourteen months before he left the service he was on detached duty as clerk in Gen. Bank's headquarters at New Orleans. He was discharged for disability Oct. 4th, 1864. The following February he entered upon ministerial work, as junior preacher at Wilmington, Will county, Ill. He preached to his first regular charge the following year, at Seneca, La

Salle county, and has been engaged in pastoral work every year since save one. He married Flora Ross, in Sept. 1865. She was born in Macoupin county, Ill., Sept. 27, 1843; is the daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. W. Ross, who was killed while leading the 32d Ill. in a charge at the battle of Shiloh. Mr. and Mrs. A. have had five children, three living: Hattie B., born Nov. 16, 1869, Freddie C., June 16, 1872, and Flora L., Aug. 26, 1875. Rev. A. is now in the second year of his pastoral labors in Payson. The society is very prosperous under his ministrations and has erected a model and commodious edifice, whose existence is largely due to his persevering efforts.

Allshire Joseph, physician; sec. 31; P. O. Seehorn.
Arnold Frank, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Payson.

B

BAKER GEORGE, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Payson. He was born in Hampshire county, Va., May 19, 1803. His parents, Michael Baker and Catherine (Devore) were natives of Pennsylvania, and were married

in Peoria, Ill. and he was married to Hannah, a native, who was engaged and had a family of four children, at which the eldest of them, James, was the first and finally first born. Mr. Baker's father being a Farmer, he was brought up in that vocation, and before departing from Ill. He married Anna L. a daughter of Edward E. Hays of Lynn, who was born in the same county, Ill. in 1810. Their marriage took place Feb. 21, 1837. Mr. Baker then went on a prospecting tour in 1840 and happened into Adams County, where he was soon engaged in gold mining, and returned home. He brought his family out in the spring of 1840, and settled on the farm where he now lives and labors. They had a family of four children. Eliza C. wife of Henry Edgar Baker, F. (deceased), M. the A. wife of W. N. Collins, M. Mrs. H. Mary R. wife of J. W. Smith, and A. a wife of J. E. Thomas. E. and E. were in H. Virginia, deceased, and the W. L. was residing in Adams County. Mr. Baker died Aug. 26, 1876, after having passed through "golden wedding." They had four children of the M. E. named for every six years, of which Mr. Baker had seen a grand one. He lived in Adams County for many years in Virginia. He was 145 years of age in Peoria, Illinois, 148 in Fall Creek, and 150 in 1900. His wife has been deceased 32 years.

Baker, A. Farmer, Peoria, Ill. Adams County, Peoria.

BAKER LEANDER H. This gentleman, Payson, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1814. He is the son of a family of four sons and four daughters. Daniel and Thomas, Daniel Baker, Thomas Baker was a minister. Mr. Leander was a member of Congress. He was married early in Vermont, about 1835, before coming and spent some time in gold mining. He then returned with Dr. S. D. Cross, and Professor of Surgery in Adams Medical College from Peoria, Ill. of surgery in the Adams County. Married in Adams. He graduated from the medical college at Peoria, 1842, and began practice in Adams County in the fall. He has since resided here for twenty years. In April, 1862, he was elected and became of the 2nd Reg. M. Inf. and fought at

the battle of Hatcher's Run, and then went to the 2nd. He was appointed Surgeon in Chief of Adams Hospital, and in the 10th month of the year. He was married on Nov. 2, 1864. His wife's name is Julia, the daughter of John H. and Susan N. Y. He has one son and one daughter, George, who is a student in Peoria College, Ill. The name of Martha, wife of N. W. 1864, who was born in Elm, Hartford, Conn. Aug. 4, 1865. They had six children, two living. Mary E. and Susan D. Baker and who are members of the Central Baptist Church. They are a devoted and happy family.

BAKER RICHARD H. Father, Dr. H. P. H. Payson was born in Hampshire County, Mass.—Nov. 1, 1807. He is the eighth of a family of ten children of George Baker and Anna Lynch Baker, both of whom were carpenters. His parents resided in Adams County. He was the sixth of ten children, four living. His father being a member of the Peoria Press Association in 1840, that the part of the year he was employed as a traveling agent, and was employed and traveled through Adams County and the surrounding of the time, and received a fair salary for his work. He married in Adams County, Mrs. Mary H. 1833. She is Adams County, Illinois, who moved to the Adams County in 1857. The same time, because of the work which she did for him. He went to work in Peoria, where he had the same work for some years.

Baker, Richard, Adams County, Peoria.

BARNARD JOHN S. Father, Dr. J. P. O. Adams, Peoria, is the father of John S. Barnard and his daughter, Virginia W. and Polly M. Mrs. Richard Barnard, a native of Virginia, married in Tennessee. He was born Aug. 12, 1820. He was the second of three children of Thomas Barnard and his wife. The mother and when he was five years old, he was married again and resided in Adams County, Ill. 1829. He married Susan V. Thomas, Jan. 20, 1847. She was born in Kentucky County, Tenn. Mar. 20, 1827. He has a daughter, Virginia M. and Anna V. Adams County. They have six children, William V., Charles E. 1862, now in Canada, David A., Laura M., Lou H. and John Thomas. They live near the

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November, 1877, he married Mrs. Olivia J. Parks, daughter of Gabriel and Ann T. (Mason) Kay, born in Adams county, Sept. 3, 1836. Her parents are now living in Adams county. Mrs. Ferguson has three children by Oscar M. Parks (deceased), who was born in Ohio, Dec. 16, 1834. They were married in 1859, and he died in 1866. The children are: Edgar O., Ella T., and Oscar M. Mr. Ferguson owns fifty-four acres, two and a half miles northeast of Payson, worth \$45 per acre, and forty acres in Pike county, worth \$25 per acre; and Mrs. Ferguson owns a residence and lot in the village. They are both members of the Baptist church.

Fieley R. C. wagon maker; P. O. Payson.

Foster Miss Eliza; res. Plainville; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Foster John, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Fryer Mrs. Hannah; P. O. Payson.

Fuller C. H. farmer; P. O. Payson.

G

Gabriel Mrs. W. R. P. O. Payson.

Ganoë Isaac, retired; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Gayer J. S. physician; res. Plainville; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Gilbert Wm. retired mechanic; P. O. Payson.

Gilhaus Earnest, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Seehorn.

Gillespie Charles, painter; P. O. Payson.

Gillespie James, barber; P. O. Payson.

Gillin Mrs. Malinda; res. Plainville; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Glass J. miller; P. O. Payson.

Goodner J. W. sec. 29; P. O. Payson.

Gregory M. C. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

GRIFFIN CHARLES C. miller; Sec. 9; P. O. Payson; is the son of Horace and Lydia (Cunningham) Griffin, natives of Licking county, Ohio. He is the oldest of ten living children; was born there, Aug. 16, 1839. His parents came out west and settled in Burton township, Adams county, in 1842; came to where they now live in 1854. He was brought up on a farm, but embarked in the milling business, and has been a practical miller for fifteen years. He ran a mill seven years at Liberty; then, in 1870, he and his brother bought the Payson Mills, in which he still owns a half interest, in partnership with his father. He married Jennie Shepherd, daughter of Samuel and Margret A. (Dildine) Shepherd, in January, 1861. She was born in Ohio, Dec. 28, 1840. They have three children:

Hattie E., Lydia A., and Rebecca J. He owns a residence and seven acres of land, and a half interest in the Payson Mills, which were built about 1860 by Charles Watt. They contain two run of burrs, with capacity of forty barrels of flour per day. He also owns a saw-mill, built by Messrs. Griffin, which does extensive business; it is propelled by steam power.

Griffin H. miller; sec. 9; P. O. Payson.

Grigg Mrs. Sarah, P. O. Payson.

Grissom Wm. clergyman; P. O. Payson.

Gristy Joshua, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Payson.

Groove Isaac, farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Payson.

Grooves S. S. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

GRUBB JAMES M. manufacturer of tinware and dealer in stoves; residence, Payson. He was born in Crawford county, Pa., June 28, 1841. His parents were Stephen and Anna (Renner) Grubb, natives also of that State. They came west and settled in Liberty township, Adams county, when he was about a year old. He learned the tinners' trade in Quincy, and Jan. 1, 1862, he enlisted in the United States' service, in Co. F, 1st Regt. Ill. Cavalry. He had been in the service only six months when the whole regiment, for some—to them—unaccountable reason, was discharged, although having mustered for three years; was mustered out July 1st at St. Louis. He came home and set up business at Payson in December, 1863. He married Emma Rawlee, March 3, 1864, a native of Adams county, and daughter of John and Nancy (Manary) Rawlee. They have had three children, two living: Lydia F., born Aug. 28, 1866, and Eddie J., born Oct. 16, 1868. Lulu was born Nov. 29, 1870, and died Feb. 19, 1873. Mr. Grubb owns the store and lot, and a residence and lot in the village.

H

Harris Mrs. Catherine, sec. 24; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

HARRIS FRANKLIN, merchant; P. O. Stone's Prairie; residence, Plainville. He was born in Wythe county, Va., Sept. 12, 1823. His parents, Nathaniel D. and Margret (Bishop) Harris, were natives of the same county. They removed from there to Adams county when the subject of this sketch was seven years of age, and settled in what is now Richfield township. His father previously bought the

land in 1830. They had just completed the erection of their cabin and moved into it when the "deep snow" of the winter of 1831-2 fell, so memorable in the early settlement of Illinois. They had no difficulty in procuring an abundance of meat from the wild game then so abundant, but they were compelled to pound corn for meal, and substantiate parched corn for breadstuff; seven years later they bought on Stone's Prairie, in Payson township, and removed there, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mr. Harris followed farming near Plainville till the fall of 1870, when he embarked in the mercantile business in the village. He married Emily L. Shaw, May 18, 1848. She was born in Oswego county, N. Y., in March, 1827, and brought up in Pike county. They have had seven children, three living: Mrs. Mary J. Robinson, Mrs. Anna Lee, and William F. Lucy E., their oldest daughter, died when fifteen years old. Mr. Harris was Postmaster for five years prior to 1877. He owns 160 acres of improved land in Payson township, worth \$50 per acre.

HARRIS QUINCY R., farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Payson; was born Nov. 1, 1858, in Payson township, Adams county. His father, Jacob Harris (deceased), and Martha (Flury) Harris were natives of York county, Penn. Jacob Harris was born in April, 1797. He was brought up, and learned the stone-masons' trade, in his native county. Martha Flury was his second wife. She was born in March, 1819. She was, also, married before. She married Mr. Harris, and had one child by her former husband; and he had five children by his first wife. Their marriage took place May 20, 1844. Mr. H. came west in 1850, and brought his family to Adams county, and settled on the farm where his widow and the subject of this sketch now live, in 1852. From that time he devoted his attention to farming. Their union resulted in four children: Dr. Richard F., Mrs. Ama C. Ruby, Linnaetta L., and Quincy R. Mr. Harris died Sept. 10, 1876. Quincy was educated in Payson and Perry. Nov. 24, 1878, he married Miss Mary Martin, who was born in Adams county, May 5, 1857. He has an undivided interest in his father's estate of 272 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre.

Harrington Mrs. E. E.; P. O. Payson.
Hartrick F. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Stone's Prairie.
Hendricks Stephen, constable; P. O. Payson.
Herboldt George, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Richfield.

HEWES SAMUEL E., retired merchant; residence, Payson; is the son of George and Sarah A. (Avis) Hewes, of New Jersey. His mother is living in Payson. Samuel was born Oct. 30, 1841, in Hancock county, Ill., from which place his parents removed to Payson, when he was a small child. He was brought up in the village, and educated in its schools. He began clerking for Mr. Keel; but, a year after, failing health compelled him to abandon that business for three years, at the end of which time he had so far recovered, he again went as clerk for Mr. Miller for one year and a half. He enlisted, Oct. 30, 1861, in Co. C, 50th Regt. Ill. Inf.; was detailed for detached duty in the Quartermaster's department, and on other clerical duties. He was mustered out, Oct. 29, 1864, at Rome, Ga. After spending some time in traveling, he engaged in farming, with his father, for several years, teaching school in winters. He again sold goods for Mr. Keel for a year. Oct. 5, 1870, he married Miss Idella Kay, daughter of Robert G. and Cynthia M. (Burroughs) Kay. She was born in Adams county, Aug. 1, 1845. One child, Mable E., is the fruit of their union. She was born March 30, 1874. Mr. H. engaged in merchandising, in partnership with R. F. Edmonds, in 1872. At the end of two years, Mr. E. disposed of his interest to Robert Kay, with whom Mr. H. continued for two years and a half, and then sold out.

HIBBARD ROGER B., farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Stone's Prairie; is the oldest of two sons and two daughters of Roger and Phebe (Burns) Hibbard. His father was the third of five sons of Roger Hibbard, and was born in New Hampshire. His first wife was a Miss Bixby, who died, leaving him one child. He married Miss Burns in Orange county, Vt., where the subject of this sketch was born, March 29, 1817. He was brought up there on a farm till nineteen years old, when he came with his parents and settled (where Nauvoo now is) in Hancock county, in 1835. In 1812 he removed to his present farm. April 3, 1845, he married Julia A. Merrill, who was born in Vermont. Her

parents removed to Pennsylvania when she was seven years old, and, five years after, to Adams county. Have had eleven children, eight of whom are living: Roger M., George W., Story M., Otis B., Levi N., Jasper B., Nathaniel B., and Julia A. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard are members of the Free Baptist church, of which he is a deacon. He owns 220 acres in home farm, worth \$65 per acre. He was town clerk.

Hinkle Jacob, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Payson.

Hodge Mrs. L. P. O. Payson.

Hoffman Mrs. J. C. sec. 10; P. O. Payson.

Hood James, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Payson.

HOOD ROBERT, stock-dealer and shipper; residence Payson; is the third of a family of four children of James and Annie (Elliott) Hood. His father was a native of Ireland; his mother, of Pennsylvania, in Chester county of which State he was born, Feb. 12, 1835. He remained there till he was seventeen years of age, when he came to Adams county. He engaged in farming till 1864, then spent four years in the milling business, and for the last ten years has been buying and shipping live stock extensively. He married Mary K. Mann, Dec. 12, 1860, who was also born in Pennsylvania. She died, April 12, 1875, having been the mother of six children, four of whom are living: Mary J., Joseph, Lillie and Josephine. Mr. Hood was married again, Sept. 10, 1878, to Augusta M. Leach. She was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1847, and brought up in Payson. Her parents, Harvey Leach, of Ohio, and Mary (Cowley) Leach, of Virginia, both died when she was very small.

Howard Abram, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Hughes Daniel, retired farmer; P. O. Payson.

Hull Jacob, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Hunter George, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Payson.

Hupert George, saddler; P. O. Payson.

I

Inman James, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Payson.

J

JACOBS SAMUEL, carrier U. S. mail; residence Payson; was born in Louisville, Ky., Feb. 28, 1837; when 12 years old removed with his parents, Price and Mary Jacobs, to Columbus township, Adams county July 26, 1862. He enlisted in Co. F, 78th Regt. Ill. Inf. While on picket duty, at

Chickamauga, on the morning of the 22d of September, he was captured by the rebels and sent to Richmond, Va.; was confined in an old tobacco factory till Feb. 17, 1864, and then sent to Andersonville; was one of the first who entered that slaughter-pen, and remained there till April 1, 1865, during which time 13,000 of his comrades in blue were carried out dead. Though he lives to tell the tale, he has never recovered from the effects of what he there endured. He was discharged in June, 1865. He married Lillie Sawin, Sept. 29, 1867. She was born in Payson township, Jan. 21, 1851. Have had four children; three living: John F., George H., and Mary E. Mr. Jacobs took the contract for carrying the mail from Richfield to Fall Creek, via Stone's Prairie and Payson, in July, 1875. They removed to Payson in March, 1877. Is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a radical Republican in politics.

Johnson Cyrus, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Payson.

JOHNSON JOHN T., farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Seeborn; was born Oct. 17, 1845, in Henderson county, Ill. His parents, Thomas and Ellen P. (Skelton) Johnson, having settled in that county, where they still live, in 1835. His father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Alabama. They had a family of five brothers and one sister, of which J. T. was the second. From 1863 to 1873 he dealt heavily in live stock; since that he has, in company with other parties, bought and shipped grain, in connection with his farming business. He married Alice S. Skelton, in June 1867. She was born in New Orleans, La., Sept. 3, 1851. Their union has been blessed with three children: Geneva, Frank and Eddie. They settled in their present home in 1874. They own 260 acres in the home farm, worth \$60 per acre. It is finely supplied with spring water and has an inexhaustible quarry of superior stone on it.

JOURNEY JOSEPH W., (deceased); was the son of Peter and Sarah (Harrison) Journey, the former of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania. Joseph W. was born in Marion Co., Mo., May 4, 1813; came with his parents to Adams county in a very early day, prior to 1825. Peter Journey was elected a member of the first Board of County Commissioners in July of that year. He married the first couple of which there is any

record, in Adams county, the license was written on brown paper, and solemnized July 26, 1825. Mr. Journey's father died when he was twelve years old. He lived on a farm all his life. Joseph W. married Caroline Young, Jan. 1, 1839, daughter of Austin and Margaret Young; born in Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, in October, 1823; had ten children, five living: Peter A., James B., Andrew M., Dora S., and Mary C. They lived thirteen years on a farm in Pike county, where Mr. J. died Jan. 21, 1862. Mrs. J. removed to Payson in September, 1865; owns a residence and two lots in the village; is a member of the Christian church. Has one son and two daughters that live at home and two other sons living in Pike county.

K

Kabrick Mrs. res. Plainville; P. O. Stone's Prairie.
Kaltenbach Wm. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Payson.
Kay C. W. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Payson.
Kay Mrs. Hattie, P. O. Payson.
Kay S. R. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Payson.
Kay P. L. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Payson.
Keal Wm. postmaster; P. O. Payson.
Kidder George, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Stone's Prairie.
Kidder John, teacher; P. O. Payson.
Kidder J. F. merchant; res. Plainville; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

KING EDMUND C. Physician; residence, Payson; was born in Nicholas county, Ky., Jan. 22, 1854, but was brought up in Bourbon county. He is the younger of two children of Rev. Clark and Margaret F. (Martin) King, the latter having died when he was quite a small child. Rev. Clark King was born in New York State; fitted himself for the ministry, and is still laboring in that capacity in the interest of the Baptist church in Indiana. Margaret Martin was born in Kentucky; thus combining the blood of the Empire State with that of the sunny South in the doctor's veins. He was educated in the Kentucky Wesleyan University, and read medicine with Dr. S. W. Hurst, of Millersburg. He attended one course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisville, after which, he attended and graduated from Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, in 1876. He first located in Quincy, Adams county, where he practiced nearly two years, after which, he came to Payson, where he has practiced less

than a year. He is a *growing* man in the profession.

Knowel James, retired; P. O. Payson.

L

LARIMORE ALBERT W., farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Stone's Prairie; was born Dec. 11, 1839, in Hampshire county, Va., the birth-place of his parents, John W. and Elizabeth (Fahs) Larimore. They were married in that county, Nov. 21, 1837. Albert is the oldest of six children, five of whom are living. When he was three years old his parents removed to Macon county, Mo., and three years later, being dissatisfied with that country, they started to return to their native State, but concluded to settle in Adams county, near Plainville. His early life was spent on the farm, and at the age of twenty-three years he married Julia F. Pottle, June 5, 1862. She is the daughter of Brackett and Mary (Woodruff) Pottle; was born in Adams county. They settled in their present home immediately after marriage. Four children, three living: William, born May 26, 1863; Anna M., born Sept. 14, 1867 (died, Sept. 4, 1868); Edward N., born March 9, 1870; Mary N., born Sept. 15, 1872. They own 485 acres of land in home farm, worth \$50 per acre. House and barn cost \$3,000.

LARIMORE ISAAC M., farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Stone's Prairie; was born the 25th of February, 1844. He is the third of a family of four sons and two daughters of John W. and Elizabeth Larimore, of Virginia, Hampshire county. They married there and removed to Macon county, Mo., in 1842, in which place the subject of this sketch was born two years later. In 1845 they removed to Payson township, Adams county, where he was brought up on a farm, and educated in the common schools. March 25, 1866, he married Lydia M. Renner, daughter of Peter and Jane (Pond) Renner, born in Crawford county, Pa., Jan. 25, 1845; settled on farm where they now live in 1867. In 1870 they removed to Fulton county, Ill., where they remained till the fall of 1874; then returned to home farm. Their union is blessed with four children: John P., Nellie, Clarence C., and Freddie. Mr. Larimore is a member of the Masonic

Fraternity. They own 160 acres in home farm, worth \$30 per acre. His parents both live in Plainville.

Larimore J. A. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

LARIMORE JOHN W., retired farmer; residence, Plainville, P. O. Stone's Prairie; was born in Hampshire, Va., Dec. 30, 1811. His parents, James and Naomi (Wolverton) Larimore, were natives of the same place; John is the second of two brothers and five sisters; was brought up there on a farm. In 1842 they came west and settled in Macon county, Mo., where he remained until the fall of 1844; then came to Payson township Adams county, Ill. He bought a farm and settled on it, remaining until 1874. They then removed to Plainville. He married Elizabeth Fahs, Nov. 21, 1837. She was born and brought up in Hampshire county, Va.; was the daughter of Philip and Rebecca (Baker) Fahs. Six children have been the fruit of their union, five living: Albert W., born Dec. 11, 1838; William, Dec. 20, 1840; Isaac M., born Feb. 25, 1844; Rebecca, now Mrs. Price, born June 9, 1848; James A., born Sept. 13, 1850; Naomi, born March 25, 1856; William died April 13, 1862, from a wound received at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Larimore are members of the M. E. church, in which he has been a local member for twenty-five years. They own fifty acres of land, finely improved, on Sec. 23, worth \$80 per acre.

Lawrence Alfred, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Payson.

LAWRENCE BLUFORD, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Payson; the oldest of five sons and three daughters, of Woodford and Mary (Mewmaw) Lawrence; was born in Payson township, Adams county, March 29, 1832. He was brought up on the farm where born, and adhered to the example of his sire in choice of vocation. May 3, 1855, he married Jane A. Shepherd, daughter of Thomas J. and Jane (Nickols) Shepherd, born in Adams county, Dec. 12, 1838. Ten children have been the fruit of their union, eight living: Woodford Garrett, Santa Mary, Arthur Marion, Lillie May, Levi Jefferson, Charles Bluford, Nora Ann and Henry Milard. They first settled near the Payson mill; removed from there to their present home in November, 1873. They own eighty

acres in the home place, worth \$50 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence are members of the Christian church.

LAWRENCE CHESTER S., farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Payson; is the seventh of a family of five sons and three daughters, of Woodford and Mary (Mewmaw) Lawrence; born on the farm where he now lives, March 8, 1837. He married Hester J. Baker, in April, 1863, daughter of Wm. D. and Ester K. Baker, and was born in Maryland, March 29, 1845. They have five children: Cornelia A., Silas L., Dora T., Ora W. W., and Lydia A. Mr. Lawrence has held several township offices, taught school six winters; is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Christian church. He owns seventy-two acres of improved land in Payson township, worth \$50 per acre.

Lawrence R. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Payson.

LAWRENCE WOODFORD, retired farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Payson; was born in Fauquier county, Va., Jan. 8, 1800; is the son of Rodham and Elizabeth Lawrence of the same county. He went with his parents to Kentucky in 1810; lived there on a farm till 1823, then returned to his native county; spent three years, chiefly in teaching. December 17, 1826, he married Mary Mewmaw, born in Virginia, Jan. 29, 1802. Five days after their marriage they started with one horse to carry them and their effects upon his back to Crawford county, Ind., where they arrived January 21, having consumed a month in the journey, and the weather being very cold were obliged to walk much of the way. Mr. Lawrence spent the time farming and teaching till the spring of 1831, when they removed to Adams county, landing at Bluff Mills, in Payson township in May. The first day's work he did in Illinois was to help James Seehorn, Eli Seehorn, and Robert Hudson plant corn, on June 1. Their wives dropped the corn and they covered it with hoes. Mr. Lawrence taught the first school in Payson township; began in June, 1831, in a log stable, with cracks between logs for windows, and lime bark peeled and laid rough side up for floor. It stood nearly three miles southwest of where Payson now is. October 9, of that year, they removed to his present farm. His wife died Oct. 8, 1838, leaving him with eight children, the oldest five days less than eleven years,

and the youngest but a few hours old. He remained single till his youngest child lacked but two months of twenty-one years of age, and all the children were married but two. He then married Rachel J. W. Lawrence, Aug. 4, 1859. His children are Mrs. Maria L. Holman, Mrs. Susan Ellington, Mrs. Alpha J. Mack, Bluford, Alfred, Rodham, Chester S., and Woodford M. He now has forty-three living grandchildren, and fourteen great grandchildren. He was a captain of a Militia Company a number of years. Both members of the Christian church. Owns 202 acres of land, worth \$10,000.

LEASE HENRY, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Stone's Prairie. He is the third child of three sons and two daughters of Jacob Lease and Phoebe Cadwalader Lease, who were natives of Virginia. Henry was born in Hampshire county, of that State, July 9, 1822. He was brought up there on a farm till twenty-two years of age; came to Adams county in the fall of 1847. March 1, 1849, he married Eliza Burnham, born in Schuyler county, Ill., Sept. 16, 1830. They settled in Clayton township for two years; then removed to Pike county, where they lived for six years, at the end of which time they bought the land and settled where they now live, in November, 1861. Nine children have been the fruits of their marriage: William E., Richard, Charles, John T., Milton B., Henry W., Catherine H., Almeda J., and Harriet May. They are both members of the M. E. church of Plainville. They own 122 acres in the home farm, worth \$50 per acre.

LEASE JOHN W., farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Stone's Prairie. He was born in Hampshire county, Va., June 7, 1829. He is the fifth of a family of four brothers and two sisters, five of whom are now living. His parents, Jacob and Phoebe Cadwalader Lease, were born in Virginia. They removed to Adams county when John was eighteen years of age, where he has since lived and has always been engaged in farming. June 1, 1854, he married Ellen Lewton, who was born in Carroll county, Ohio, in December, 1838. Her father, John Lewton, removed with his family to Pike county, where her mother still lives. The next year after their marriage Mr. Lewton settled on their present farm. Eleven children are the fruits of

their union, ten living: William H., Mrs. Marietta Wagy, Susan M., Charles E., George A., Margret E., Elmer, John, Frances, and Daisy. They own sixty-five acres in the home farm, worth \$50 per acre, sixty-six acres on Sec. 35, worth \$50, and forty acres on Sec. 36, worth \$40 per acre.

Lehman Abraham, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Payson

LESTER WILSON, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Stone's Prairie. He is the third child and oldest son of seven children of Williams D. and Evaline Gooding Lester; was born in Adams county Oct. 4, 1854. He was reared on the farm, and his educational opportunities limited to the common schools. He married Clara A. Benson, April 9, 1876, daughter of Picasan C. and Catherine Parks Benson. Her father is a native of North Carolina, and her mother of Pike county, Ill. She was born in Adams county May 7, 1857. Their union is blessed with one child, Frances Daisy, born July 24, 1877. Mrs. Lester is the only daughter, and has but one brother, Stephen Benson. They went to Kansas in the summer of 1876, intending to settle there, but returned to Adams county that fall.

Lester W. D. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Stone's Prairie.
Lewis S. D. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Payson

LONG HENRY, farmer; P. O. Payson; was born in Hampshire (now Mineral) county, W. Va., Oct. 25, 1823, and is the fourth of six children of Clawson and Rachel (Wagner) Long, natives of that State. He was brought up on a farm, and remained there until the spring of 1849, when he came to Payson township, Adams county, Ill. The fall before, Sept. 12, 1848, he married Elvina C. Baker, daughter of George and Anna (Lyon) Baker. She was also born in the same county in Virginia, Feb. 2, 1829. Have had eleven children, five of whom are living. George W., Curtis B., Eugene, Anna M., and Ada V. They own a residence and ten acres in the village, and two farms, one eighty acres, worth \$80 per acre, and one ninety-eight acres, worth \$50 per acre, lying in Payson township. He and wife are members of the M. E. church.

Longen Thomas, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Payson
Lowell Mrs. H. P. O. Payson
Lyle Jane; sec. 16; P. O. Payson
Lyon E. G. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Stone's Prairie
Lyon P. B. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Stone's Prairie

Lyonberger John, farmer, sec. 23; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Lytle E. F. farmer, sec. 35; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

M

McCRORY BRICE M., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Payson; is the fifth of four brothers and six sisters, and was born in Washington county, Penn., Dec. 24, 1834. His parents were Samuel and Hannah (Potts) McCrory, the former born near Philadelphia, the latter in Monroe county, Ohio. Mr. McCrory was brought up on a farm in his native county, and remained there till he came to Adams county, in 1857. He learned the plastering trade, and followed it from 1853 to 1863. He has since been engaged in farming, and dealing some in real estate; has made a feature of raising thoroughbred hogs. He settled where he now lives in 1857. He married, Oct. 9, 1857, Mary J. Franks, daughter of Jacob and Hannah Franks. She died in February, 1863, leaving one child John J. Mr. McCrory married Mrs. Anna (Short) Shepherd, Sept. 5, 1855. She was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1840. They have four children: Willis, Thomas A., Mary Dottie, and Charlie B. They are both connected with the church, he with the Baptists, she with the M. E. church. He is a member of the Masonic Order. They own 180 acres in the home farm, worth \$75 per acre, and eighty in Pike, worth \$20 per acre.

McDonald Joseph, farmer, P. O. Payson.

McDonald Samuel, farmer; P. O. Payson.

McKENZIE HUGH H., farmer and fruit-grower; Sec. 3; P. O. Payson; was born in Scotland, May 15, 1824. His father, Daniel McKenzie, was a highland Scotchman, and married Margret Orr. They had ten children, of whom Hugh is the eighth. He came over to Canada when eighteen years of age, and engaged in tailoring and clothing business from 1842 to 1847. He then came to Payson township, Adams county, and has since been farming; moved on his present farm in 1850. Just prior to crossing the Atlantic, he married Isabel Aiten, who bore him six children; two living: Daniel, and Mrs. Jane Richardson. She died Aug. 20, 1856. He married Mary (Wright) Dunlap in September, 1858, who was born in Prince William county, Va.,

Dec. 15, 1832. She had three children by her first husband, Ephraim Dunlap: William A., John W., and James L.; and two by Mr. McKenzie: Joseph A., and Marshal E. In 1854, Mr. McKenzie met with a serious accident with a runaway team, by which he lost a leg and came near losing his life. He and wife are members of the Christian church, of which he is elder. He owns 140 acres in home farm, worth 0 per acre. Mrs. McKenzie and sons own 205 acres, worth \$10 per acre. Mr. Dunlap was born in Kentucky in May, 1815; died in Adams county in February, 1856.

McLaughlin Samuel, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

McPETERIE ANDREW, farmer; P. O. Seehorn; residence Sec. 32; is the son of Alexander and Nancy (Grasey) McPeterie, of Virginia, where they were married, and removed to Warren county, Ky. Andrew was born in that county, March 7, 1816. He went with his parents to Pike county, Mo., in the fall of 1829. They removed the next Spring to Adams county, arriving on the quartersection on which he now lives, March 17, 1830. On the 21st of August, 1831, his father died. His mother lived several years later. They had a family of ten children, the subject of this sketch is the fifth; only five of them are living. He pursued the carpenters' trade for a number of years early in life, but for thirty years has paid exclusive attention to agriculture. There were but four families in Payson township when Mr. McPeterie settled there: Jacob, Weigle, James Rawlins, Ezekiel Downs and Daniel Liles. The country about them was an untamed wilderness, a befitting home of the wild beast and the red man. Jan. 17, 1875, he married Henrietta U. Wilcox, born in Bullett county, Ky., March 12, 1842. They have one child, Andrew Pike McPeterie, born July 9, 1878. They have 205 acres in the home farm, worth \$65 per acre and twenty-one acres in Pike county, worth \$30 per acre. Mr. McP. is now the oldest living settler in the township.

Mack John, retired farmer; P. O. Payson.

Mann Jacob, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Seehorn.

Mann James, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Payson.

Mann J. E. blacksmith; P. O. Payson.

Martin Eli, farmer, sec. 31; P. O. Seehorn.

Mar in Raymond, jeweler; P. O. Payson.

Mewmaw J. E. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Payson.

MWler Lydia; P. O. Payson.

MITCHEL WILLIAM A., farmer and fruit grower; Sec. 7; P. O. Payson. is a native of Rockingham county, N. C.; was born Nov. 15, 1833. His parents were John and Susan (Burton) Mitchel, also of that State. They had a family of two sons. They moved to East Tennessee a year after his birth, and lived there until he was twelve years old, then removed to West Virginia. From there he came, in 1851, to Adams county, Ill. He has been a resident of Payson township twenty-five years. He was reared on a farm. On the 7th of August, 1859, he married Elizabeth Gunn, who was born in Illinois, June 20, 1840; was the daughter of William S. and Lovina Gunn. She died April 12, 1873, leaving five children: Mary E., Julia E., Laura A., Ama E. (since died) and Jennie. Mr. M. was married again Sept. 14, 1874, to Melissa Gabriel, born in Missouri, June 8, 1843, but brought up in Payson from two years of age. They are members of the M. E. church. They own forty acres of highly improved land in Payson township, worth \$125 per acre. Mr. M. has been engaged in the nursery business until recently.

Moore Mrs. O. J.; P. O. Payson.

Morris W. H.; farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Payson.

N

Newton L. C. gen. merchandise; P. O. Payson.

Nichols J. W. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Payson.

Nichols G. H. undertaker; P. O. Payson.

Nicholson D. A. live stock dealer; P. O. Payson.

O

Orr D. W. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Seeborn.

Orr Mrs. J. P. O. Payson.

P

Pedrick J. W. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Payson.

PERRY WILLIAM D., editor and publisher of the *County News*; residence, Sec. 6; was born in Payson, Adams county, Ill., Sept. 30, 1855. His parents were Deacon Abner and Adeline Perry; the former was born in Holden, Mass., the latter in Rutland, Mass. They came to Fall Creek in 1843, and soon removed to Payson, where his father died in August, 1852, and his mother died Jan. 24, 1873. Mr. P. was married in January, 1855, to Miss Clara F. Whitman. They have a family of three sons: Arthur H., Edward P., and George A., aged respectively, 21, 18, and 10.

PIERCE JAMES, carpenter and builder; residence, Payson; is the son of James and Nancy (Frakes) Pierce, of Kentucky. He was born in Grant county, in that State, Sept. 24, 1834. He learned the carpenters' trade there, and worked some years at it; then removed to Shelby county, Mo., for five years. He returned to Payson in 1862. He married Mary J. Gibney, Nov. 16, 1853. She was born in Lexington, Ky., May 11, 1831. They have had two children, one living: Naomi A., born Aug. 26, 1857, attending Chaddock College. In the eighteen years Mr. Pierce has been in Payson, he has erected a large number of the finest public and private buildings in and about the village; among them the school building and the new M. E. church, one of the neatest, and best arranged structures of its class in the county. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He and his wife are connected with the M. E. church. Owns a dwelling and lot in the village.

POTTLE ALBERT B., farmer; P. O. Stope's Prairie; residence, Plainville. was born in Adams county, Feb. 5, 1846; is the youngest of two sons and two daughters, of Brackett and Mary (Woodruff) Pottle. Brackett Pottle was born in New Hampshire. Mary Woodruff was born in Connecticut. The latter died some years ago, the former still lives in Payson. Albert was reared on a farm, and has devoted himself to that calling. He married Mary E. Miller on the 27th of September, 1870. She is the daughter of Israel and Lydia (Worth) Miller, and was born March 8, 1847, in Lancaster county, Penn. Mr. P. and wife first settled on the farm where he was born, and which he now owns, north of Plainville, where they lived until June, 1878, when they removed to the village, into a fine residence he had erected. Their union has resulted in four children: Laura Emma, born Feb. 7, 1872; Louis Albert, born Nov. 14, 1873; Curtis Brackett, born Nov. 6, 1875; Ada May, born Nov. 7, 1877. Mr. P. owns 220 acres of land in the Payson township farm, worth \$60 per acre.

POTTLE BRACKETT, retired farmer; residence, Payson; was born in Stafford county, N. H., May 18, 1804. His parents were Dudley and Betsey (Hoit) Pottle, of that State, where they lived and died

a number of years since; his father having served in the War of 1812. Mr. P. remained in his native State until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1825 he went to the vicinity of Boston, Mass., and spent a year at Lexington, during which he saw General Lafayette at Bunker Hill, and heard Daniel Webster's famous speech delivered there on June 17, to an audience of 60,000 people. In July, 1826, he saw the funeral procession of ex-President John Adams at Quincy, Mass. He spent ten years in and near Boston, the last eight he worked in the city at whatever honorable employment he could secure. In the spring of 1833 he came west, and landed in Quincy, Adams county, and worked a farm for Deacon E. Kimble, where the Institute now stands. That year he and ex-Governor Wood, and Mr. Kimble came down to Payson township, and entered 900 acres of land in partnership, including the part of the present site of the village of Payson, where the public square is, and all east of it. The next year they divided the tract, and the portion now in the corporate limits fell to Mr. Kimball, who sold it to Deacon Albigeance Scarborough, and he laid out the town in 1835. Mr. Pottle married Lydia E. Thompson in the fall of 1834. She was the daughter of the Rev. Enos Thompson, a minister in the M. E. church, from Athens county, Ohio. They settled on a farm three miles east of the village, on section 14. Mrs. Pottle died in May, 1835. He married again in the fall of that year to Mary Woodruff, daughter of Darius and Lydia Woodruff, of West Hartford, Conn. They have had four children three of whom are still living. Mrs. Pottle died in November, 1869. Their children are: Julia (Pottle) Larimore, Elijah Lovejoy, and Albert; the latter now living in Plainville, this county. He married his present wife, Sarah M. (Ramsey) Griffith, Sept. 2, 1873. She was born in Huntington county, Penn., and reared in Morantown, Va. She has one child by her first marriage, Lydia E. Griffith. Mr. Pottle removed to Payson in 1870. Owns several pieces of property in the village. He early in life imbibed the Congregational faith of the New England fathers, and was among the first to transplant it in the fertile prairie soil of Adams county. He lent his efforts to establish a church in Payson, and

is now the only living male constituent member. His wife is also a member.

Prince Miss P. A. P. O. Payson.

R

RAMER HENRY, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Seehorn; was born March 18, 1825, in Harrison county, Ohio, to which place his parents came before marriage. His father, John Ramer, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Lena (Jones) Ramer, was born in Maryland. He was brought up in his native county, with a limited common school education. The fall before he was twenty-one years old he came to Miami county, Ind., and remained there till 1850, when he went to California, but returned to Adams county, Ill., the close of the same year. He hired by the month to Eli Seehorn, of Fall Creek township, and continued in his employ six years. He then went to Iowa, and with the savings of those years' labor, bought 240 acres of land. He married Roseana J. Wells, June 12, 1856, of Knox county, Ky.—born Oct. 28, 1838; then removed to Illinois, rented a farm on the Mississippi bottom for ten years, and bought and settled on their present farm in the Spring of 1870. Have had seven children—six living—Eli, Mrs. Martha E. Thompson, Margaret L., Lola, Sarah E., and Henrietta. Their farm consists of 108 acres, worth \$75 per acre.

Rice Frank, carpet weaver; P. O. Payson.

Rice L. J. farmer; sec 1; P. O. Payson.

ROBBINS DANIEL, farmer and fruit grower; Sec. 18; P. O. Payson; was born Oct. 15, 1813, in the town of Plymouth, N. H., which was also the birth place of his parents, Asa Robbins and Jennima (Brainard) Robbins. He was reared on a farm, and his educational advantages were confined to the common schools until after he attained his majority, after which he earned money and attended at the seminary in Plymouth. He left school and came west to seek a home, in the Fall of 1839, and settled in Adams county. He married Mary A. Prince, daughter of Deacon David Prince, April 26, 1842, and settled where he now lives. Mrs. R. was born in Bloomfield, N. Y., April 19, 1820, and came to Payson with her parents in 1835. David Prince was one of the pioneers of the neighborhood,

and one of the founders of the Congregational church in Payson, and its first Deacon. He died in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. R. have had seven children, five living. Their two oldest sons, Daniel E. and David Prince were in the Union army. The former as a member of Co. D, 7th Illinois Cavalry, lost a finger in a skirmish at Collierville; was promoted to Lieutenant and Commissary of the regiment. David was killed by a gunshot through the head at the battle of Altoona, Oct. 5, 1864. He was a member of Co. C, 50th Regt. Ill. Inf. Their other living children are: George B., Mary, Annie L., and Cephas P. Mr. and Mrs. R. and family are members of the Congregational church, of which he is a deacon. They own 185 acres of improved land and twenty of timber, worth \$75 per acre, in the home farm. He has engaged extensively in horticulture; shipped 7,000 boxes of peaches from his orchard in 1878.

Robbins D. E., farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Payson.

ROBERTSON GEORGE L., mechanic; residence, Payson; was born in Payson township, Dec. 30, 1842. His parents were Andrew and Malinda (Collins) Robertson; his father was born in North Carolina, his mother, now living near Kingston, Adams county, is the daughter of David Collins. They removed to Knox county, Mo., where George's father died, when he was a child. The year 1860, Mrs. R. moved back with her family to Payson. George is the third of a family of two brothers and three sisters. His father was a carpenter, and being left to himself, he chose to walk in the footsteps of his sire, and also selected that calling. He never served a regular apprenticeship, however, but began working at it in 1863, and has devoted his attention chiefly to it since. He enlisted in Co. D., T. W. Gains Captain, 50th Regt. Ill. Inf., in August, 1861. He was discharged, from disability, in 1862; in 1864 he again went south as a Government carpenter; remained six months, and was again compelled by failing health to return home. He was offered the position of Drill Master of the 78th Regt. in 1863, but did not accept. June 24, 1864, he married Caroline Short, daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Jones) Short. She was born in Sullivan county, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1843. During the winter

months, for ten years, Mr. R. has taught vocal music in various parts of the county. While working on the school building in Payson, in 1869, the scaffolding gave way, precipitating him twenty-eight feet, breaking both his arms, which only laid him up for seven weeks. He is very skillful in wood, as evidenced by several specimens of beautiful inlaid work, on tables and stands in Payson. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and wife are connected with the M. E. church.

Rowley John, blacksmith; sec. 12; P. O. Payson.

Rowney William, laborer; P. O. Payson.

Rouse N. S., retired farmer; P. O. Payson.

Raby Mrs. Nancy, P. O. Payson.

S

Scarborough Electa, P. O. Payson.

Scarborough Miss E. P. O. Payson.

SCARBOROUGH JOEL H., farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Payson; was born Nov. 12, 1824, in Brooklyn, Windham county, Ct. His parents, Joel and Lucretia (Smith) Scarborough, were born, lived, and died in that county. He early evinced a love of books, and at the age of ten he was reading Latin and studying algebra and geometry. When fourteen years of age he came west to Adams county, prior to which he had procured a good academic education. He arrived in the village of Payson in the fall of 1838, and for three years worked in the employ of his uncle, Deacon A. Scarborough, then went to Hudson, Ohio, the seat of Western Reserve College, remained two years, a part of the time attending college, and the rest studying at home. Returning to Payson in 1843, he again worked for his uncle until he was 21 years old. Having purchased the wild land on which he now resides, when he was fifteen, he then went to improving it; boarded with Mr. Edward Seymour for several years. In November, 1849, married Miss Julia A. Seymour, born in West Hartford, Ct., who died in January, 1856, leaving one child, which survived her a few months. The following fall he married his present wife, Harriet Spencer, daughter of Moses Spencer, of West Hartford Ct.; her mother was Julia Flagg. Mrs. S. was born Jan. 1, 1820. Two children blessed their union, one living, Henry F. Scarborough, born Nov. 7, 1869. Mr. S.

united with the Congregational church at the age of seventeen. He was elected clerk of the church in Payson, when nineteen years of age, and has been re-elected each succeeding year since. He has served as Superintendent of their Sabbath-school since Jan. 1, 1868; has for many years been one of the Board of Trustees of the church. For four consecutive years he was chairman of the County Sabbath-school Convention, and was chosen by the Congregational Association, composed of some twenty churches, to represent them in the National Council of Churches, held in Boston, in June, 1865. He has been very active in educational interests, and it is due to his persistent zealous efforts and those of a few others of like enterprise that Payson has her present fine school building and prosperous school. He owns 245 acres of farming lands in Payson township, worth \$60 per acre, 160 in Burton, worth \$40, eighty acres in Fall Creek, worth \$45, and 950 in Pike county, on the Mississippi bottom, worth \$10 per acre.

Scarborough S. R. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Payson.

Schroth H. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Payson.

Schwartz Mrs. H. sec. 2; P. O. Adams.

Scott E. C. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Payson.

Smith John, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Payson.

Seehorn R. M. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Payson.

SHEPHERD HENRY M., farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Payson; is the third of a family of three sons and one daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Winfield) Shepherd, who were natives of Virginia, but brought up and married in Iredell county, N. C., where he was born July 3, 1809. His father having died, he came with his mother to Payson township, Adams county, in 1835 and has lived there since. He married Elizabeth Waugh, May 16, 1827. She is the daughter of John and Isabella (Irvin) Waugh, also born in North Carolina. They have had eleven children, nine living: Mrs. E. A. Hoffman, Mrs. M. J. Kitchen, Mrs. Isabella Hoffman, Warren, Henry M., Mrs. Emily Burdell, Mrs. Harriet McKee, Mrs. Charlotte Anderson, and Maximilian. The fourth child, George, and the next younger, John A., died in the service of their country. George was killed by the Indians, while in the volunteer service, on the frontier, in 1852. John, a member of Co. E. 84th Regt. Ill. Inf., died at Nashville, Tenn., in 1862. Mr. Shepherd had three sons, three sons-in-

law, and a grandson in the late war. He owns eighty acres in the home farm, worth \$55 per acre. He and wife are members of the Congregational church.

SHEPHERD MAXIMILIAN, Physician; residence Payson; is the youngest child of Richard and Elizabeth (Wengfield) Shepherd. They were born in Virginia, but were living in Iredell county when the doctor was born, Dec. 28, 1814. His father died when he was quite young. His mother having married again, they removed to Putnam county, Ind., where he was chiefly educated, and studied medicine with Talbert & Cowgle, of Greencastle. He attended lectures at the Louisville Medical Institute, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1845. He began to practice his profession in Putnam county, but left there and came to Payson; is now the oldest active physician in the place. When he first settled in that village his ride extended over an area of ten miles, in all directions. In January, 1843, he married Mary E. Humphrey, daughter of Col. John G. Humphrey, of Virginia, where she was born, Dec. 20, 1819. They had two children, one living: Anna Wood, wife of Dr. Reubin Wood, now living in Oakland, Col. She graduated at Brooklyn Heights Seminary in 1867. Dr. Wood graduated from Bellevue Medical College, New York. Mrs. Shepherd died in September, 1849. Dr. Shepherd owns a nice residence and four lots in Payson, and fifty acres near the village, worth \$75 per acre. Is a prominent member in the Congregational church.

Shinn Wm farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Shinn David, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Payson.

Simpson Wm. farmer; res. Plainville; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Sinnock George, boots and shoes; P. O. Payson.

Sinnock Samuel, retired shoemaker; P. O. Payson.

SMART KIMBALL E., dealer in stoves, tin and hardware; residence Payson; was born in Meigs county, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1835. Is the youngest of a family of three brothers. His father, Caleb Smart, was born in New Hampshire; his mother, Peggy (Townsend) Smart, in New York State. His father lived on a farm in his native county till he was eleven years of age, his mother having died when he was eight months old. He began to learn the carpenter's trade in 1851, and came to Payson, Adams county, in

the spring of 1852. At the end of a year he went to California and spent twelve years there—part of the time mining, and part at his trade. He returned to the vicinity of Payson in 1865. In April, 1868, he married Mary E. Kay, who was born in Payson township, Oct. 17, 1840. She was the daughter of Robert and Cynthia Kay. They removed to Chillicothe, Mo., in 1868, but returned to Payson three years after. Mr. Smart embarked in the tin and hardware trade in 1873. They have had three children; two living: Gertie M., born Dec. 23, 1875, and Walter K., born June 18, 1878. He and wife are members of the Baptist church. He owns a residence and lot in the village. Is a Republican.

Smiley J. W. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Stone's Prairie. Smith Henry, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Seehorn.

SMITH ROBERT, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Payson; was born in Scott county, Ky., April 26, 1811. His father, James C. Smith, was born in Ireland; his mother, Abigail (Cunningham) Smith, was a native of Pennsylvania, but went to Kentucky in early life, and was married there. Robert was brought up in his native county on a farm; from there he went to Missouri, in 1852, and the next year he came to Adams county, and, in 1854, settled on his present farm. He is the youngest of a family of three sons and two daughters, of whom two are dead. Mr. Smith never married. His sister shares his home with him. He is a great lover of books, and has a fine library of choice works, in the companionship of which he finds his chief enjoyment. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian church. Parents both died in Kentucky. He owns a farm of 250 acres, worth \$15,000.

SPENCER FLAVEL, farmer and fruit-grower; Sec. 8; P. O. Payson; the second of nine children of Moses and Alma (Flage) Spencer; was born the 27th of November, 1814, in West Hartford, Conn., of which place his parents were also natives. He was reared on a farm there, and enjoyed the educational advantages of the public schools. In the fall of 1839, he drove a team through to Adams county, Ill. As he loaded their household goods on board a vessel on the Connecticut river, he watered his team from that stream with a bucket; and watered them from the same bucket, after a 1,200-mile drive, with water dipped

from the Mississippi river. He was married, Sept. 8, 1839, just before starting west, to Elizabeth Ackert, born in Connecticut, May 1, 1809. Their union resulted in three children; two living: David, and John F. David twice enlisted in the United States army during the late civil war; was first discharged from disability. The sons are now both with their parents. Mr. Spencer owns forty-five acres in the homestead, finely improved, worth \$75 per acre. He and wife are members of the Congregational church. He sold 1,600 boxes of peaches in the fall of 1878.

Spencer S. M. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Payson. Starrett James, retired farmer; P. O. Payson.

STEWART CYRUS, farmer; P. O. Payson; the thirteenth child of William and Nancy (Marston) Stewart; was born in Payson in July, 1849; was educated in the village and at Camp Point. In December, 1869, he married Margret H. Smith, born in Frederick county, Va., in October, 1849. Have five children: Guy, Leon, John, Burg, and Clide. Mr. Stewart makes a specialty of raising thoroughbred Cotswold sheep; takes great interest in the Adams County Agricultural Society, and is one of its directors. His father, William Stewart, was born near Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 29, 1802. He enjoyed superior educational advantages up to his fifteenth year, though he had to walk four miles to school. He evinced a love for mathematics and navigation; was apprenticed on board a merchantman which sailed between Europe and the United States. He became second mate, soon after which, the vessel was captured by pirates. He narrowly escaped with his life and abandoned the sea. He married Nancy Marston, in Maine, in May, 1823. In 1836 they came to Payson township. When back on a business trip, he brought a pint of apple seed from New York, which he planted, and started the first nursery in that part of the county. He took great pains to cultivate choice varieties of fruit-trees and ornamental shrubbery, and many of the beautiful door-yards of Adams county are living monuments of his enterprise and good taste. They had fourteen children; thirteen still living. He died Dec. 13, 1857. He and wife were zealous members of the Baptist church. She owns the homestead of 295 acres, worth \$70 per acre.

Stewart C. C. blacksmith; P. O. Payson.

STEWART GILBERT, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Stone's Prairie; was born in Ireland on the 20th of April, 1815; is the fifth child of five sons and one daughter of John and Isabel (Vance) Stewart. His father having died, his brother crossed the Atlantic to America when Gilbert was ten years old. They first settled in Maine, and lived there about twelve years; then came west and settled in Adams county, on the section where Mr Stewart now lives. His education was limited to a brief attendance at the common schools. May 6, 1851, he married Catherine Merrill, the daughter of Nathaniel and Lucinda (Bassett) Merrill, and born Jan. 31, 1830, in New York State. Soon after her birth her parents removed to Pennsylvania, and remained there some seven years; then came to Adams county. One daughter and six sons are the fruit of their union: Emily F., Gilbert V., Charles W., Russel B., Roscoe E., George M., and Arthur M. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are both members of church he of the Free Baptist, she of the M. E. church. They own 160 acres in home farm, finely improved, with house costing near \$4,000, worth \$65 per acre.

Stewart Mrs. Nancy, P. O. Payson.

Stone George, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Stone's Prairie.
Stratton Jones, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

STURGISS KENNEDY, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Payson; is the son of Thomas and Margret Sturgiss, natives of Ireland, where they remained till after they were married; came to America and settled in Chester county, Pa. Mr. Sturgiss was born there June 6, 1808, and reared on a farm till seventeen years of age. He then went to learn the tailors' trade, apprenticing himself for four years. He continued in that business until he came west, in 1850. He married Ellen Rankin, July 16, 1847. She was born in Chester county, also, Feb. 22, 1824; is the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Thompson) Rankin. On arriving in Adams county, Mr. Sturgiss worked one season for Joseph Elliott, of Payson; then bought land near Payson Mill; lived on it less than a year, sold it, and bought and removed to their present farm in November, 1851. They are raising an adopted child, Eugene Sturgiss, born March 4, 1871. Mr. and Mrs.

Stargiss are members of the Free Baptist church. They own 120 acres in the home farm, worth \$50 per acre.

STURTEVANT MARSHAL B., farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Stone's Prairie; was born in Berkshire county, Mass. Oct. 21, 1818, is the sixth of eighteen children of his father, Daniel Sturtevant, and the oldest of thirteen children of his mother, Hepzibah Barney Sturtevant—his father having five children by a former wife. His parents were natives of that State. Only five of his brothers and sisters are now living. Though reared on a farm, he obtained employment in a cotton factory when old enough, and continued there till he came west, July 3, 1848, landing in Chicago. For eight years they lived in Winnebago county; then removed to Pike county for one year, and to Adams county, on the farm where they now live, in 1857. Oct. 6, 1858, he married Phidelia Ketchum, daughter of Solomon and Polly Hemenway Ketchum. She was born in Dover, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1818; was brought up in Massachusetts, and married there. They have raised one adopted child, Charles W. Sturtevant, who served in the Union army as a member of the 11th Regt. Ill. Inf. Mr. Sturtevant is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He owns sixty acres in the home place, worth \$75 per acre, and twenty-five acres in Pike county.

T

Taylor C. F. carpenter; residence, Plainville; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

TAYLOR WASHINGTON C., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Payson; was born in York county, Pa., Sept. 9, 1819. His father, James Taylor, was born in Long Green, Md., and his mother, Ann Sampson Taylor, in his native county. They lived in York county until he was nineteen years of age; then removed to Belmont county, Ohio, in the year 1840. His father died there. In 1844 Mr. Taylor came to Illinois, and settled in Payson township. During the gold fever of 1849 he united with what was known as the Seehorn train, and crossed the plains to California. He spent two years in the mines, and returned to Adams county in 1851. In April, 1852, he married Harriet L. Edmonds daughter of John Edmonds, and

Elizabeth Fitzgerald Edwards, who was born in Tennessee, Aug. 1, 1800. They removed to the farm where they now live, in the spring of 1854. They have four children: Mrs. Elizabeth Cupp, Mrs. Amanda A. Wagy, Mary J. and Laura E. Taylor. He and wife are members of the M. E. church, of which he has been class-leader for many years. They own 112 acres in the homestead, worth \$50 per acre.

Thompson Mrs. A. sec. 10, P. O. Payson.

THOMPSON PHILO E., farmer, residence, Payson, is the son of Samuel and Mary Ellsworth Thompson, of Connecticut, where his father died a few years ago, at the advanced age of ninety-three. Philo was born in Ellington, that State, Jan. 26, 1811, is the eldest of eight children, was reared on a farm, had the advantage of a good common school education, and taught several terms in his native State. He was twenty-five years of age when he came west, and settled in Payson, Adams county, in the spring of 1837. He worked by the month the first year, after which he began farming on his own account. He married Miss Ellen C. Wallace, Sept. 10, 1838, daughter of Moses and Anna Campbell Wallace. She was born Aug. 29, 1817, in Pennsylvania, and brought up in New York. They have eight children: David Wallace, Mary C., Ellen, Ellen, Anna C., Rufus, Samuel, Henry W., George L., and Jennie. He has lived in Payson since 1837. They own a fine residence in the village, and 250 acres of land, worth \$75 per acre. He and wife and seven of the children are members of the Congregational church.

Thompson Wm. farmer: sec. 33, P. O. Stone's Prairie.

THOMPSON WILLIAM A., merchant, residence, Payson, is of Scotch descent on his father's side, and English on the mother's. His ancestors came over with the third embarkation that landed at Plymouth. His parents, William and Susanah Wood Thompson were born in Middlebury, Mass. After marriage they removed to Maine and lived there for thirty years, during which time the subject of this sketch was born, July 29, 1814, in Oxford county. They came to Adams county in 1837, and settled in Payson in 1838. He learned the wagon-maker's trade, and has

carried on that business for over twenty-five years. Prior to that, he followed stocking, for eight years, was a pioneer pelagiar in Payson and Barton, and vicinity. In Jan., 1847, he married Miss Maria Stewart, who was born in Maine, March 24, 1824, the daughter of William and Nancy (Marston) Stewart. Mrs. Stewart is still living near Payson; is the eldest of fourteen children, thirteen of whom are living. Mr. T. is a deacon of the Baptist church; they are both longtime members. He served as Town Trustee and School Director for many years. They own a house, lot, and shop in Payson. When his parents removed from Maine, they came with a horse-team, consuming two months in the journey.

Thomas R. P. farmer: sec. 27, P. O. Payson.

Tomlinson Mrs. James: sec. 30, P. O. Stone's

Townsend Wm. sewing machine agt.: P. O. Payson.

V

Vincent, J. P. blacksmith: P. O. Payson.

Vining A. B. retired: residence, Plainville: P. O. Stone's Prairie.

W

Wagy Henry, sr., retired: sec. 33, P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Wagy James, farmer: sec. 33, P. O. Stone's Prairie.

WAGY JOHN, farmer, sec. 29, P. O. Stone's Prairie, was born Oct. 23, 1829, in Ross county, Ohio, to which place his parents came from their native country in Virginia, before they were married. He is the son of Philip and Sarah, Riley Wagy. He left Ross county when he was eighteen years of age, and came to Adams county, Ill., in 1847. March 5, 1857, he married Miss Mary A. Baker, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Rinehart Baker, who was born in Licking county, Ohio, July 1, 1830. They have nine children: Sarah A., Emma Hibbard, William G., Sanford, Samuel C., James R., Charles A., Laura May, and Harry E. They first settled in Richfield township from which place they removed to their present farm, in the spring of 1855. They own eighty acres of land worth \$50 per acre. Their farm was the first farm improved in this part of the county, by Samuel Stone, for whom Stone's Prairie was named. His cabin stood within a few rods of Mr. W.'s present residence.

WAGY OSKER, farmer; residence, Plainville; P. O. Stone's Prairie; was born in Lick, g county, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1826; is the oldest of a family of four sons and four daughters, five of whom are now living. His father, Henry Wagy, was a native of Virginia, but came to Licking county, Ohio, and married Miss Elenor Stone, who was born there. They* removed from there when Osker was seven years of age, and settled in Quincy. His father afterward bought property in Richfield and Melrose townships. He finally traded his farm in Melrose for the land on which his son Osker now lives, and settled on it thirty-three years ago. Mr. W. married Miss Rebecca J. Decker, Feb. 26, 1846. She was born in Adams county, Feb. 16, 1829; is the daughter of John and Elenor (Johnson) Decker. They first settled on his father's farm, in Richfield township. He afterward bought a farm on Sec. 14, in Payson township, and removed there in 1852. In 1869, he bought the land from his father, and removed to his present home, since which time he has erected a house costing \$3,500, and a barn costing \$3,000. They have nine living children: Adaline, Sarah A., Orin, Henry, Eliza, Robert, McClelan, Caroline, and Lew-ley. Mr. W. now holds the office of Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. His real estate consists of 164 acres in the home farm, worth \$60 per acre; 240 acres on Secs. 14 and 23, worth \$45 per acre, and eighty-four acres in Pike county, worth \$35 per acre. His parents are both living in the village.

Wagy Stephen, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Wagy Wm. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Walker Mrs. Martha, P. O. Payson.

Warner Peter, laborer; P. O. Payson.

Waters Isaac, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Wharton Mrs. Amy, prop. Payson House, Payson.

WHARTON HENRY E., nurseryman; residence, Payson. He was born in Chester county, Pa., Sept. 17, 1845; is the son of Benjamin and Anna (Smedley) Wharton, of Pennsylvania. His mother is proprietor of the hotel at Payson. He moved with his parents to Wayne county, Ind., when he was eight years old; remained five years; then moved to Payson in the fall of 1858. He attended the common school during the winter and worked on the farm in the summer. In 1864 he went to Colorado

and spent a season at Pike's Peak, returning that winter. Two years later he embarked in the nursery business, which he has since followed. He married Mrs. Mary A. Nicholson, Feb. 6, 1873, who was born in Payson, Feb. 7, 1840 (widow of John W. Nicholson). They have three children: Reba G., born Dec. 30, 1873; Harry G., born Dec. 24, 1875, and Arthur H., born Feb. 27, 1878. His wife owns a house and lot. She is a member of the M. E. church. He has held several local offices; is now Town Clerk. He ships nursery stock extensively to Missouri.

WHITCOMB DAVID, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Stone's Prairie. He was born in Payson township, Adams county, April 18, 1838. He is the sixth of nine children, seven of whom are living, of Wyman and Lury (Brockway) Whitcomb. Wyman Whitcomb was born in Hartford, Windsor county, Vt., Oct. 8, 1798. Lury Brockway was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1803. They were married in Trumbull county, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1823. They came west and settled in Payson township on the farm where David was born, in 1833, and where they still live. He enlisted in the Union army, in Co. D, 50th Regt. Ill. Inf., in August, 1861, as a Sergeant, in which capacity he served one year; was then transferred to Co. K. He was wounded in the shoulder, receiving a fracture of the scapula, at the battle of Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862; was discharged in September, 1864. He married Mary E. Hibbard, Dec. 20, 1866. She was born in Adams county, April 23, 1846, and died March 10, 1897, leaving one child, Julius M. Mr. Whitcomb married Charlotte Hoffman, Nov. 10, 1867. She is the daughter of Andrew and Hannah (Murphy) Hoffman, and was born in Adams county, Dec. 27, 1851. They have had six children, four living: Clara, Willis, Emma, and Lura. Mr. Whitcomb owns forty acres in the home farm, worth \$65 per acre.

Whitcomb Jasper, notary and justice; P. O. Payson.

Whitcomb Jasper, Jr., farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Whitcomb M. P. farmer; P. O. Payson.

Whitcomb W. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Wickensamp Henry, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Payson.

Wingfield J. P. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Payson.

Y

Young C. farmer, sec. 2; P. O. Richfield.

McKEE TOWNSHIP.

B

BALZER DANIEL, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Liberty; was born in Germany in 1846; came to Adams county in 1854, and located on Sec. 29; father and mother living; owns 317 acres of land in McKee and Liberty townships, worth \$6,000; was married in 1868 to Elizabeth Diehl. She was born in McKee township in 1848; have one child: Mary, born in 1869. He is School Director in district No. 3; are members of the Lutheran church. Republican.

BALZER JACOB, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Fairweather; was born in Germany in 1825; came to America in 1851, and lived in Philadelphia four years, and came to Adams county in 1856; was married in 1857 to Mary Weisenberger. She was born in Germany; have seven children: Jacob, Elizabeth, John, Micheal, Frederick, Frank and Daniel; owns 200 acres of land under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$2,000; are members of the Lutheran church. Democrat.

Balzer Valentine, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.
Bartoldus Joseph, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Kellerville.
Bartoldus Theresa, teacher; sec. 2; P. O. Kellerville.
Bellmeyer Solomon, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Fairweather.

Bimson Chas. carpenter; sec. 34; P. O. Fairweather.

BOLINGER DAMIAN, farmer and blacksmith; Sec. 6; P. O. Liberty; was born in Indiana, in 1844; came to Adams county in 1855, and located in Quincy, Ill.; followed blacksmithing for seven years, and moved to McKee township in 1869, and located on Sec. 6; follows farming and blacksmithing; was married in 1870, to Catherine Eisenhower. She was born in Germany in 1848; have three children: Eda, Christina and John; owns forty acres of land, worth \$1,000; are members of the Catholic church. Democrat.

BOSS HENRY, farmer and Road Commissioner; Sec. 11; P. O. Kellerville; was born in North Carolina, in 1827; came to Brown county in 1844, and to Adams county in 1864; was married in 1853 to Julia Jones. She was born in North Carolina; have never had any children; owns eighty-five acres of land in McKee township, worth

\$2,000; is School Director, and has held the office of Commissioner of Highways for four years. Democrat.

BOTTORFF JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Clark county, Ind., 1833; came to Adams county in 1865, and located in Camp Point township, and thence to McKee township in 1875; was married to Sarah Walton, in Dec. 1859. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1840. They have four children: Annie M., Flora May, Grace A., and Charles E. He owns ninety acres of land, worth \$1,600. Democrat.

Bowen J. M. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Kellerville.
Bradley Jacob, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Kellerville.
Britt James, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Kellerville.
Britt John L. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Kellerville.
Britt J. S. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Liberty.
Buttington P. B. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.
Bullard John, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Kellerville.

C

Campbell John, carpenter; sec. 36; P. O. Beverly.

CARTER W. P., farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Geauga county, Ohio, 1825; moved to Mission in 1856, and lived in Putman county all through the war; came to Adams county in 1865, and located on Sec. 4, McKee township. He owns 106 acres of land under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$2,000. He was married in 1845 to Mary J. Shoemaker. She was born in Ohio, in 1824. They have ten children: Mahala J., Nancy E., Sarah, Eliza, Elizabeth, Mary M., William, Thomas J., Robert L. and Henry H. Mr. Carter is School Director in district No. 6. He is a Democrat.

Charl Nasty, wagon maker; sec. 1; P. O. Kellerville.
Childers Reuben, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Kellerville.
Click Samuel, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Kellerville.
Craft Francis, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Kellerville.
Coburn Amasa, blacksmith; sec. 33; P. O. Fairweather.

Corner Daniel, farmer; sec. 22, P. O. Kellerville.
Cutforth Charles, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Liberty.

CUTFORTH GEORGE, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Liberty; was born in England, 1808; came to New York, January, 1836, and to Quincy, September, 1838; lived near Quincy for one year, then in Fall Creek town

ship fifteen years, then located in McKee township in 1858, when it was but a vast wilderness, not even organized; was married in 1839 to Mrs. Rachel———. She was born in Kentucky; died in 1840. They had one child, James B. Married again in 1841 to Jane Martin. She was born in Maine and died, 1871. He had eleven children by the second marriage: Charles, George (deceased), Thomas (deceased), Walter, John W., Wiloughby (deceased), Clara J. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Ivory R. (deceased), Judson, and Rhoda A. Then he married Mrs. Carter in 1871. She was born in Missouri. They had one child: William F. He owns 230 acres of land in McKee township, worth \$5,000. They are both members of the Baptist church. He has held various offices in the township. Republican.

D

Davis Catherine, sec. 4; P. O. Kellerville.
Davis Isaac, teacher; sec. 36; P. O. Beverly.
Deal John, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Liberty.
Deal Wm. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.
Dennis Mary, sec. 35; P. O. Beverly.
DeWitt Sarah, sec. 15; P. O. Kellerville.

DIERDORFF JOSEPH, farmer and minister; Sec. 16; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Pennsylvania, 1826; came to Adams county in 1867; was married in 1847 to Rebecca McDonald. She was born in Ohio in 1828. They have six children: Francis M., Bertha A., John W., Mary J., Lucy S., and Martha E., five of whom are married. Owns fifty-five acres of land in section 16, worth \$800. Mr. and Mrs. Dierdorff are members of the United Brethren church, of which he is the minister. He was in the 84th Regt. Ill. Inf.; enlisted at Quincy, Illinois, 1862; was disabled in the battle of Stone's river, and mustered out in April, 1863, on account of disability and ill health. Republican.

DIETRICH JACOB, farmer; Sec. 19, P. O. Liberty; was born in Germany in 1844; came to Adams county in 1851 with his father, and located on section 11, Melrose township. His father died in February 1877; mother still living. Was married in 1869 to Sophia Rupp. She was born in Germany in 1845. Have six children: Lizzie, Nicholas P., Annie, George, Hannah, and Mary. Mr. D. located in McKee township in April, 1873, on sec. 19. Owns 160 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, worth \$3,000.

Has held the office of Collector, and are members of the Catholic church. He is a Democrat.

Dole George, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Kellerville.

DOOLE JOHN H., farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Derry county, Ireland, in 1839; came to Adams county in 1856, May 10, and worked as a farm hand for eighteen years; was married in 1871 to Mary Ann McConnel. She was born in Ireland. Had three children: the living one is James R.; deceased are Hugh H., and an infant. Moved to McKee township in 1875, and located on sec. 12, of which there is 170 acres of land, undivided, owned by him and his brother George. He is a Republican.

DURBIN ANDREW J., farmer, and Justice of the Peace; Sec. 10; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Maryland, in 1829; came to Adams county in 1854, and located in McKee; was married in 1853 to Eliza J. Henthorn. She was born in Ohio, in 1831. Owns 150 acres of land in McKee township, worth \$3,000. Mr. Durbin was the first town clerk in the township, and now is Justice of the Peace and school director. Republican.

DURBIN JAMES, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Maryland 1796; came to Adams county 1853, and has followed farming ever since he came to the county; was married in 1825 to Rachel Dell. She was born in Maryland, 1805; had fourteen children: the living are: Cornelius, Henry, Andrew J., Jessie, Beal, James, Thomas H., Elizabeth A. (now Mrs. Dewitt), Lydia D. (now Mrs. Childs), Francina, Gethelinda (now Mrs. Johnson). The deceased are: John A., Mary R., and Sarah. Six were married. Mr. Durbin also raised two of his grandchildren, Sarah E. Durbin, and Lewis H. Duncan. Mr. and Mrs. Durbin have raised their large family and still live to see them enjoy the comforts of life. He owns 120 acres of land, worth \$4,000. He is a Republican.

E

Edward- Jabu-, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Kellerville.
Eldridge John, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Beverly.

F

Fairfax A. J. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Kellerville.
Fitzpatrick Mary, sec. 15; P. O. Kellerville.

Flinn Louis, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Kellerville.
 Forney G. C. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Kellerville.

G

Gabrel Andrew, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Kellerville.
 Gallagher James, Sr., farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Liberty.
 Gallagher Samuel, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Fairweather.
 Gallagher Thomas, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.
 Gellings Henry, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Liberty.
 Gieger John, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Liberty.
 Goerty Jacob, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Liberty.
 Grady Jesse, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Kellerville.
 Grady John, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Kellerville.
 Grady John F. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Kellerville.
 Grady J. M. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Kellerville.
 Grady W. R. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Kellerville.

GRUBER ANTHONY, merchant and Postmaster; P. O. Kellerville; commenced business in Kellerville, Oct. 1877, and has built up a good trade in the line of goods kept in store, such as boots, shoes, dry goods and groceries, drugs, paints and oils, and in fact, everything necessary in a country store. Carries stock to the amount of \$2,000; was born in Germany in 1851; came to Adams county in 1852; was married Sept. 4, 1878, to Sallie McRoy. She was born in North Carolina in 1853. Democratic in politics.

Gam Lissia, sec. 11; P. O. Kellerville.

H

Hackney Mary, sec. 24; P. O. Kellerville.
 Hall Joseph, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Fairweather.
 Handley Mary, sec. 23; P. O. Kellerville.
 Harbour T. R. blacksmith; sec. 27; P. O. Beverly.
 Harwood Cyrus S. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Kellerville.
 Harwood Elmina, sec. 31; P. O. Kellerville.
 Harwood Wm. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Kellerville.
 Hedrick John, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Beverly.
 Helmrick Petter, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Liberty.

HENDRICKS JAMES B., farmer and blacksmith; sec. 9; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., in 1829; father and mother (deceased) came to Adams county in 1832, and located in Richfield township. He then learned the blacksmith trade, and has followed it and farming ever since; was married, in 1849, to Miss Jane Kinney. She was born in Adams county in 1831. They have five children; the living are: Benjamin, Mary E., and Anna; those dead are: Adaline and Ella. He owns eighty acres of

land, in McKee township, on which he now resides. They are members of the Christian church. He is a Democrat.

Hess Christian, farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Liberty.
 Hess Philip, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Liberty.
 Hicks Allen, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Kellerville.
 Hicks Stephen, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Kellerville.
 Hinkley R. F. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Liberty.

HOFFMAN ALEXANDER, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Liberty. He was born in Adams county, in 1844; was married in 1865 to Liberty A. Varner. She was born in Kentucky in 1845. Have one child, Alexander R., born in 1876. He has held numerous offices in the township; was Collector for three years, School Trustee for three years, Constable two years, Assessor two years, Deputy Sheriff, under Trotter, two years, and School Director for five years; stands high among the citizens of this township. Politically is Democrat.

HOFFMAN H. H. & BRO., merchants, Kellerville; commenced keeping a general country store in Kellerville, McKee township, in 1877; keep dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, tinware and harness, saddles, and manufactures custom made boots; does repairing on boots and shoes, and also runs, in connection with their store, a wagon and blacksmith shop; make new wagons and repair all kinds of work; buy railroad ties and pay the highest price in trade. They carry about a \$3,000 stock.

HOFFMAN JOHN, farmer and merchant, and stock raiser; Sec. 7; P. O. Liberty; was born in New Jersey, in 1831; came to Adams county in 1838, where he has resided ever since; was married in 1844 to Jane Hunsaker. She was born in 1852, and died in 1870; had eleven children: Alexander, Marcus, Harvey, Sophena, Angeline, Albert, Giles, Henry, and Rosa; three dead. He then married Elizabeth Higley, in 1872. She was born in New York. They have four children by this marriage: George, Arlow, Alfred, and Russell. Owns 597 acres of land in McKee township, worth \$12,000. Mr. H. also carries on a store, and has for twenty years supplied the surrounding country; keeps a general assortment of goods necessary to supply the trade. Democrat.

Hofmeister C. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Fairweather.
Huddleston G. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Kellerville.
Hughes Franklin, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Kellerville.

HUGHES GEORGE, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1836; came to Adams county in 1840; was married in 1858 to Margaret Walton. She was born in Butler county, Penn., in 1843. They have seven children: Austin, John W., Sarah J., George W., Preston, Benjamin O., and Edward. Mr. Hughes moved to the township in 1856. Owns 215 acres of land in McKee, worth \$5,000, with good improvements. He has held numerous offices in the township, and is now Township Treasurer. He is a Democrat.

Hughes J. M. broom maker; sec. 17; P. O. Liberty.
Hultz A. farmer, sec. 5; P. O. Kellerville.
Hultz Geo. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Fairweather.
Hampka Conrad, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Liberty.
Hunter John, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Kellerville.

I

INMAN HENRY, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Liberty; was born in Kentucky, in 1828; came to Adams county in 1865; was married same year to Mrs. Harriet Brothers. She was born in Illinois, in 1835. They have seven children: James, John, Robert, Daniel, Amanda, Mahala, Leonidas. He owns seventy acres of land in McKee township, worth \$1,200; was in the 3d Regt. Cal. Inf.; enlisted at San Francisco, Cal., in 1861; served three years; mustered out at same place in 1864. They are members of the German Baptist church at Liberty. He is a Democrat.

J

Jansen Fred, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Liberty.

JESSUP ALVIN, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Fairweather; was born in Alleusville, Ind., in 1834; went to Iowa in 1852, to Adams county in 1861; enlisted in Co. I, 28th Regt. Ill. Inf. Aug. 3, 1861; served three years; was mustered out at Natchez, Miss., Aug. 26, 1864; was in the battle of Shiloh, Hatchee river, siege of Vicksburg, battle of Jackson, Miss., and numerous other skirmishes. He was wounded in the right thigh at the battle at Shiloh, left wrist at Jackson, Miss. He was married Jan. 28 1864, to Margaret E. Lykes. She was born

in Pike county, Ill., 1844. They have three children: Elmer E., Effie May, Otto Virgil. He owns eighty acres of land in McKee township, worth \$1,600. He is a Republican.

Johnson Cyrus, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Kellerville.
Johnson Harrie, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Kellerville.

JOHNSON HONSE, farmer and stock raiser; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Sweden in 1833; came to Adams county in 1868; was married to Eliza Johnson, in 1855. She was born in Sweden, in 1830. They have three children: John, born in 1855; Annie E. (now Mrs. Anderson), in 1858, and Honse, born in 1862. He owns 109 acres land, under a fair state of cultivation, with a good lime kiln and stone quarry, and plenty of sand. His farm is worth \$1,000. He is a Republican.

Jones J. H. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Kellerville.
Jones Lewis, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Kellerville.
Jones O. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Kellerville.

K

Kander Geo. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Liberty.
Kaylor O. T. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Beverly.
Kelley R. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Liberty.
Kestner F. W. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Liberty.

KIEFER JACOB, farmer and stone cutter; Sec. 24; P. O. Kellerville; was born in France in 1807; came to Adams county in 1865, and to McKee township in 1867, and follows farming and stone cutting; has one of the finest stone quarries in the township; owns 160 acres of land, worth \$4,000. Mr. Kiefer always has on hand stone ready for building purposes, and does fine stone dressing for fine work on short notice; was married in 1840 to Mary Ault. She was born in Ohio in 1819, and died in 1853. Had six children, the living are: William T., Catherine (now Mrs. Hayes), Elizabeth (now Mrs. Tyri). He is a Republican.

Kingru Henry, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Beverly.

KINMAN JOHN S., Physician, Kellerville; was born in Beverly township in 1845; was married in 1865 to Elizabeth A. Hogan. She was born in 1847. Have five children, Martha R., John H. F., Charles S., Daniel H. W., and James Monroe. Was in the 28th Regt. Ill. Inf.; enlisted August, 1861; served nearly three

years; was in the battle of Belmont, Bowling Green, and Paducah, Ky., and Fort Henry, Fort Hyman and Shiloh; was wounded at the battle of Shiloh; mustered out, September, 1864; commenced the study of medicine under Dr. T. A. Davison; attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, four months, and graduated at the State Board of Health at Charleston, Coles county, Ill.; has been practicing for three years in Adams and Pike counties, and now is located at Kellerville, McKee township, with Dr. T. A. Davison. Republican.

Kuntz William, blind; sec. 30; P. O. Liberty.

L

Lambert Francis, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Liberty.

Lambert George, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Beverly.

LEACH RUTHERFORD, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Coles county, Ill., in 1834; came to Adams county in 1851, and located in McKee township; was married in 1865 to Evaline Putz. She was born in Kentucky in 1830. Have four children, Jellico M., born in 1867; James M., 1871; Lula E., in 1873, and Nancy A., in 1874. He owns forty acres of land, under cultivation, worth \$1,000; was in 3d Mo. Cavalry, Co. E, under command of T. G. Black; served three years—enlisted Nov. 16, 1861, and mustered out in 1864; was in several small skirmishes, mostly in Missouri. Is a Democrat.

LEAPLEY H. C., farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Maryland in 1828; came to Adams county in 1841; located in Concord township, then in McKee in 1865; was married in 1850 to Clarissa Hughes. She was born in Liberty township, Adams county, in 1831. Have nine children; the living are: Thom O., Albert T., Francis E. (now Mrs. Conrad), Mary J. (now Mrs. Colwell), George W., John M., and Sarah L. The deceased are, Annie and Ollie. Own eighty acres of land, worth \$20 per acre. Is a Republican.

Leik's Flora, sec. 27; P. O. Beverly

Leonard Willard, sec. 22; resides in Pennsylvania.

LIERLY E. W., farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Union county, Ill. in 1829; came to Adams county in 1835;

when only six years of age father located in Liberty township; was married in 1851 to Sarah M. Hargrave. She was born in 1829. Have eleven children; the living are: William K., Clarissa J., Andrew J., Wilson St. Clair, Sarah, Hettie Serina M., Nancy L., and Mary A.; two deceased, Thomas J. and Laura A. He moved to Concord township in 1852, and to McKee township in 1867; located on Sec. 11; owns 160 acres of land, under a fair state of cultivation; was Justice of the Peace in Concord township for nine years, and Supervisor of McKee for two years. Democrat.

Lichtendahl J. W. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Beverly.

Likes Jackson, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Fairweather.

Likes Philip, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Fairweather.

M

McConnell Robert, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Kellerville.

McCONNELL WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Kellerville; was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1844; came to Adams county in 1854, and located in Gilmer township; came to McKee township in 1869; married Martha A. Reed, March, 1868. She was born in 1842. Have three children: William Robert, Rebecca Jane, and Alice Elizabeth. He owns seventy-three acres of land, under good cultivation, valued at \$2,000; has held the office of Road Commissioner five years, and School Director eight years. Democratic.

McKinney Evaline; sec. 2; P. O. Kellerville.

McWHERTER W. J., farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Morrow county, Ohio, in 1847; parents both dead. He came to McKee, Adams county, Ill., in 1865; was married in 1870 to Celia Plunkett. She was born in Kentucky, in 1846; her parents are both dead. They have three children: Annie E., born in 1870; Julia E., born 1874; and Riley E., born 1878. Mr. McWherter owns ninety-one and a half acres of land in McKee township, worth \$1,800. He was in the 2d Mo. Enrolled Militia. Politically, is Democratic.

Mason Charles, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Kellerville.

Mason Henry, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Beverly.

Mason John, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Kellerville.

Mason Peter, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Kellerville.

Mason Samuel, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Kellerville.

Masterson Robert, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Beverly.

Mayfield John, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Kellerville.

MIXER JACOB, farmer; Sec. 24, P. O. Kellerville; was born in Beverly township, Adams county, in 1852; was married to Margaret Burden, in 1875. She was born in Pike county, Ill., in 1854. Have two children, Frederick and Edna. He owns ninety acres of land in Sec. 24, worth \$1,200; is School Director, and Republican.

Meer Joseph, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Beverly
Meyer Wm. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Liberty

MOORE J. B., farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Liberty. was born in Kentucky in 1830; came to Adams county in 1836, and located in Liberty township, moved to McKee in 1838; was married, 1858, to Miss Emeline Runnels. She was born in Vermont in 1834. They have three children Robert D., S. H. S., and Mary H. Mr. Moore owns 200 acres of land in McKee, worth \$4,000. He has held the office of Road Commissioner and School Director for eighteen years. He came to the township a poor man, but, by his untiring industry and diligence in business, has obtained a large amount of property, moneys, etc.; loans money on good personal security and real estate. He does not spend his money like many others in show and fine building. His first house still shelters him from winter's storms and summer's heat. They are both members of the Christian church. He is a Republican

N

Neice Melvin, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Kellerville
Neice Richard, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Liberty.
Noble Albert, sec. 23; P. O. Kellerville

P

PADGETT JOHN, farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Ireland in 1842; came to Adams county in 1844, and located at Quincy, Ill. then in McKee township, in 1855; was married in 1877 to Letitia Wood. She was born in Burton township, Adams county, in 1854. Have one child, Carrie May. She was born October, 1878. He owns 264 acres of land in McKee township worth \$3,500; was in the 148th Regt. Ill. Inf. Are members of the United Brethren church at Spring Valley. He is Republican.

PADGETT WILLIAM J., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Kellerville. He was

born in Adams county in 1860, is the son of James and Barbara Padgett. They came to Quincy in 1844, were born in Cavan, Ireland. His father died in September, 1869. His mother is still living on Sec. 21, McKee township, where they first located, in March, 1861. His father enlisted in September, 1861, in the late war; served nearly three years. Mrs. Padgett, son, and one daughter reside on the old homestead of 105 acres, which is under a good state of cultivation. Mrs. Padgett is a member of the United Brethren church, at Spring Valley. William is a Republican.

Parvin Wm. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Liberty.

PEACOCK SAMUEL J., farmer, Sec. 35, P. O. Beverly. He was born in North Carolina in 1828; came to this State in 1850, and to Adams county in 1851. He was married in 1853 to Elizabeth A. Frame. She was born in 1832; have eight children Mary A., Perry O., John A., Christina C., Samuel B., Francis E., Charles F., and Emory O., only one of them is married. He was in the 10th Regt., Ill. Inf.; enlisted in 1864, was at the battle of Savannah, Ga., Riversbridge, and Bentonville, mustered out in 1865. He held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Assessor and Collector, and Township Trustee. He owns 100 acres of land, under a fair state of cultivation, worth \$3,000. Is a Democrat.

Perrigo Charles, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Liberty
Perrigo J. J. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Fairweather
Perrigo Mary C. sec. 21; P. O. Liberty
Peterson Wm. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Kellerville
Purpose Louis, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Kellerville

R

Reid John, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Liberty

S

Shohoney Cornelius, farmer, sec. 30; P. O. Liberty
Shohoney H. B. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Liberty
Shohoney James, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Liberty
Simms Cyrus, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Kellerville.
Smith Elizabeth, sec. 5; P. O. Liberty.
Smith John, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Springfield, Ill.
Smith Joseph, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Liberty
Smith J. C. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Liberty
Smith J. M. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Kellerville
Smith Richard, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Liberty
Snow Luke, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Beverly
Sparks J. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.
Sparks J. W. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Liberty



Theophilus Cresshaw

LIMA TOWNSHIP

Spirea J. L. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Fairweather.
 Stevens L. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Kellerville.
 Syrele George, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Beverly.

V

Varner R. A. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Kellerville.
 Volmer George, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Liberty.

VOLLMER LEWIS, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Fairweather. He was born in Germany, in 1853; father, living; mother, dead. He owns sixty acres of land in McKee township, worth \$1,800. He is a mem-

ber of the Lutheran church at Liberty. Is a Republican.

W

Waner John, farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Liberty.
 Whitehead Enoch, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Beverly.
 Whitker M. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Beverly.
 Wing Perry, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Beverly.
 Willis Jane, sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.
 Wilson Nancy, sec. 32; P. O. Fairweather.

Z

Zoller George, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Liberty.

LIMA TOWNSHIP.

A

ABRAMS WM. A., notary public and proprietor of the Lima hotel, Lima; was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., March 23, 1823; came to this county in the Fall of 1851; was married twice. His first wife was Catherine Hoke, to whom he was married Feb. 16, 1846. She was born in Adams county, Pa. By this marriage four children were born, only two of whom are living, both daughters. She died Sept. 16, 1854, in her twenty-eighth year. His second, and present, wife was Mrs. Ellen C. Elstun, to whom he was married Sept. 7, 1856. She was born in Lexington, Ky., Aug. 10, 1832. By this marriage he has two children, one son and one daughter. He owns some valuable property in Lima, and 160 acres of land in Bates county, Mo. He is a Democrat, and a member of the M. E. church; has been quite prominently connected with the interests of the town and township for a number of years; has been township Supervisor and Justice of the Peace for about fifteen years; is now Town Clerk and notary public, and has held various other offices of trust and importance. Has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for upward of twenty-three years, and has always been an energetic and valued citizen. He is now treasurer of both the school and town board of trustees.

Adams John Q. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Lima.
 Adams Robert, farmer, sec. 14; P. O. Lima.
 Adair John S. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Loraine.

Adair Richard, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Loraine.
 Adair Robert, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Tioga.
 Adair Susan; sec. 12; P. O. Loraine.
 Allen John, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Loraine.
 Allen John B. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Lima.
 Allen J. W. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Lima.
 Archer Harry; P. O. Lima.

B

BAKER BENJAMIN F., farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Tioga, Hancock county; was born in Tyler county, West Virginia, Jan. 2, 1838; was educated in his native county, and in 1862, was married to Miss Mary Ann Beverlin, a native of the same county. In 1865, he moved west and settled in Lima township, Adams county, Ill. He has six children, three sons and three daughters. He owns 160 acres of land, which for improvements, will compare with any in the county. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church. He has been School Director of the district in which he resides for the past twelve years, and is now one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life poor.

BEATY GEORGE, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Marcelline; was born in Blount county, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1817. When he was quite young his parents moved to Bond county, Ill., where they lived to the Fall of 1825, when they removed to Adams county, making him to-day one of the very earliest settlers of the county. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Heberling, May 8, 1841. She

was born in Pennsylvania, May 15, 1824. They have had eight children, four of whom are now living: Charles Albert, born Jan. 13, 1847; Roselthe, born April 25, 1848; George Perry, born Dec. 3, 1849, and Fred, born Feb. 27, 1858. His oldest son, William, enlisted in the 78th Regt. Ill. Inf. in the Spring of 1861, and was killed near Chattanooga, Tenn., in the Spring of 1862. He owns 170 acres of land. He is Democratic in politics, and is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county.

Barth, Henry, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Tioga.

Beatty Wm. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Lima.

Bert D. H. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Tioga.

Blond J. W. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Lima.

BOLT DAVID, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Lima; was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Dec. 17, 1829; received his early education in the schools of his native county, and in 1844, moved west and settled in Adams county, Ill., where he has lived ever since. On the 24th of Nov., 1859, he was married to Miss Nancy Ann Howes, a native of Bourbon county, Ky., born March 30, 1840. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. He owns 140 acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvements, will compare with any in the township. He is Republican in politics, and member of the M. E. church, and is now one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county.

BOLT JOHN, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Lima; was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in December, 1827; received his education in the schools of his native county, and in April, 1844, moved west, and settled in Adams county, Ill. On the 27th of Sept., 1860, he married Miss Flora N. Hughes, a native of Vermont, born in June, 1837. They had five children, four of whom are now living, two sons and two daughters. He owns 100 acres of land, which, for soil and improvements, will compare with any in the county. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. church. He has been School Director of the district in which he resides for three years, and is today one of the well-to-do farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life poor.

Booker Geo. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Lorraine.

Brackensick H. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Tioga.

BRAGG BENJAMIN, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Lima; was born in Caldwell county, Mo., March 7, 1837. In 1841 the family moved to Springfield, Ill., where they lived a short time and removed to Adams county, Ill., in 1842. He received his early education in the schools of this county, and in the fall of 1858 was married to Miss Elizabeth Leeper, of this township, who died, April, 1860, leaving one child, Mary Elizabeth. On the 29th of Nov., 1861, he was married to his second and present wife, who was Miss Sarah C. Ireland, born in the town of Lima, Oct. 20, 1840. They had six children, four of whom are living, three sons and one daughter. He owns eighty acres of land, which will compare favorably with any in the county. He is Republican and a member of the Methodist church. He is at present School Trustee; has been School Director and has held other local offices.

Bragg Benj. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Lima.

Brothers J. F. merchant; P. O. Lima.

Brown Martin, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Lorraine.

C

Cain Jas. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Lorraine.

Carlock J. W. P. O. Lima.

Carpenter J. W. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Tioga.

Carpenter L. D. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Lima.

Carpenter M. F. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Tioga.

Clapper Alex. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Tioga.

Clapper J. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Tioga.

Clapper Jas. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Lima.

CLARK ALEXANDER, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Lima; was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1817. He received his early education in the county of his nativity, and on the 17th day of Feb., 1842, was married to Miss Jane Bolt, daughter of Mary Bolt (who still lives with them, born May 4, 1801). She is a native of the same county as her husband, and was born Dec. 3, 1823. He has had eight children, seven of whom are now living, four sons and three daughters. In the spring of 1844 he emigrated west and settled in Adams county, Ill., where he owns 100 acres of land. He is Republican in politics and a member of the M. E. church. His son William enlisted in Co. G. 119th Regt. Ill. Inf.; in the summer of 1862, and died Oct. 26, 1864, from disease contracted during a campaign up Red River.

Clark Andrew, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Lorraine.

Clark Joel, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Tioga.

Clyne E. P. O. Lima.

Clyne Elizabeth, sec. 23; P. O. Lima.

Conover David, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Lima.

Conover Hester, P. O. Lima.

CONOVER NORRIS, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Lima; was born near Cincinnati, O., Dec. 29, 1831. In 1837, he with his parents moved west and settled in Lima township, where he received his early education. In the spring of 1854 he was married to Miss Sarah Bragg (daughter of Benjamin Bragg deceased, of this county). They have had seven children, four of whom are now living, one son and three daughters. He owns 160 acres of land, which for fertility of soil and improvements, will compare favorably with any in the township. He is Republican, a member of the Christian church and is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. He began life in very moderate circumstances.

Conover Robt. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Lima.

Conover Thaddens, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Lima.

Conover T. E. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Lima.

Corey Edward, miller; P. O. Lima.

Corey Martha, P. O. Lima.

CRENSHAW THEOPHILUS, farmer, Sec. 18, P. O. Lima, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Jefferson county, Ill., March 16, 1815; received his early education in the schools of his native county. In 1827 he moved to Adams county, making him to-day one of the very oldest citizens of the county. He was married in 1840 to Miss Martha Martin, a native of White county, Ill. They have had seven children, two of whom, both daughters, are still living. He learned the blacksmiths' trade and worked at it for several years. In 1845 he purchased and began improving the beautiful farm on which he now resides. In 1846 he started a shop in Lima, and finally a hotel, which is still known as the Lima House. In 1832 he volunteered for the Black Hawk War, and served until its close, and was mustered out at Macomb, the county seat of McDonough county, Ill. In 1845 he was called into active service again on account of the Mormon troubles at Nauvoo, Ill., and served until its close. He is Democratic in politics and a member of the M. E. church South, and is now one of the most prosperous and well-to-do farmers of the township. He began life in very moderate circumstan-

ces. He has held various local offices in the township.

Crow Austin, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Lima.

Crow Daniel, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Lima.

Crye Hugh, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Loraine.

D

Daniels J. O. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Loraine.

Daugherty M. J. P. O. Lima.

DAVIS LEVI, farmer, Sec. 21, P. O. Lima, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Cumberland county, Penn. Feb. 18, 1828. When he was quite young his parents moved to Franklin county, Penn., where he received his early education, and, in 1851, moved west and settled in Adams county, Ill. In the spring of 1852 he went to California, on a gold-hunting expedition, and returned in 1854, after being moderately rewarded. In the same year he was married to Miss Jane Bingaman, a native of Adams county, Penn., born in July, 1834.

They have six children, three sons and three daughters. He owns 280 acres of the most valuable land in Lima township, in a high state of cultivation. His improvements are of the first order. Politically he is Democratic. In 1867 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served nine years. He is now Commissioner of Public Highways, and also School Treasurer, and one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county.

Dazey F. M. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Lima.

DAZEY MITCHELL, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Lima; was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Oct. 2, 1820. In 1830 he went with his parents to Adams county, arriving there, after a long and wearisome journey, the same fall, and located upon the section where Mr. Dazey still resides. His educational privileges were quite limited. At that early period schools were rare in Kentucky and Illinois. At the age of twenty years he attended school in Quincy. He was engaged in merchandising two years; afterward was in the milling business, in what is now known as the Lima Steam Flouring Mill; continued in that over ten years. This mill was among the first steam flouring mills in that part of the county. He was married, Sept. 11, 1853, to Miss Abina Conover, daughter of Robert Conover, of Lima township. She died Aug. 1, 1857, leaving one

child, Charles T., born Aug. 13, 1855. Mr. Dazey has always been one of the leading citizens of Lima: held many of the public offices; Justice of the Peace, and Supervisor twice. The Dazey family have accomplished much good, both for Lima and the county. Mr. Dazey can see at a glance the benefit to be derived from that admirable system which benefits the farmer and the stock-raiser in common with the merchant. Much depends upon the leaders in society, and Lima is truly fortunate in having as her representative the warm-hearted Mitchell Dazey.

Dickson Mary E. P. O. Lima.
Durfee Stephen, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Lima.

E

Earhart G. W. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Lima.
Easton James, physician; P. O. Lima.
Ehler Frank, P. O. Lima.
Ellis G. W. P. O. Lima.

ENSMINGER JOHN L. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Lima; was born in Hancock county, Ill., Jan. 5, 1849; was educated in the schools of that county, and in December, 1870, moved to Adams county and settled in Lima township, where he was married, Dec. 28, 1871, to Miss Roxana Stone (daughter of Charles and Susan Stone, of this township), who was born March 2, 1854, and died Feb. 9, 1879, leaving two children: Edward C., born Oct. 30, 1874, and Charles, born Oct. 15, 1876. He owns 410 acres of land. The home place contains fifty acres, which, for fertility of soil, will compare favorably with any in the township. He is a Democrat. In the spring of 1877 he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds; is also School Director, and is numbered among the well-to-do farmers of the county.

ESHOM ANDREW, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Lima; was born in Calloway county, Mo., Dec. 25, 1829. In 1837 he, with his parents, moved to Adams county, Ill., and settled in Lima, where he received his early education. On Oct. 16, 1856, he was married to Miss Eliza McAdams, daughter of John and Ede McAdams. They have three children: James M., born Dec. 31, 1857; Albert, born Oct. 20, 1867, and Walter, born Sept. 24, 1870. He owns 110 acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare with any in the

township. He is a Republican, a member of the Christian church, and one of the well-to-do farmers of the county.

Erthman Jacob, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Lima.
Eshom John, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Lima.
Eshom P. L. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Lima.

F

FAWBUSH JOHN H. farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Lima; was born in Washington county, Tenn., March 19, 1815; came to this county in 1833; was married three times. His first wife was Miss Stacy Orr, to whom he was married in 1834. By this marriage he has had six children, only four of whom are living. She died in August 1871. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Carmine, to whom he was married in June, 1874. By this marriage he had one child. She died in Feb., 1876. His third and present wife was Miss Sarah Elizabeth Richardson, to whom he was married in October, 1876. By this marriage he has one child. He owns 160 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, elegantly improved, abundantly supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic, and one of the old, energetic and industrious citizens who have been so conducive to the county's improvement.

Fawbush Sarah, P. O. Lima.
Finkbous H. A. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Tioga.

FORSEE BENJAMIN W. Physician and Surgeon; P. O. Lima; was born in Clarke county, Mo., Sept. 28, 1838; came to this county in 1867; was married to Miss L. J. Tate, in March, 1865. She was born in Scotland county, Missouri. They have four children, all daughters. He owns some valuable town property in Lima, well improved, supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He studied his profession in Lewis county, Mo., and graduated in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1867, and also in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis in 1872. He has been practicing his profession since 1867, and has by close attention built himself up an enviable reputation, and lucrative business. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church.

Free J. N. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Tioga.
Fry J. J. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Loraine.

G

Gallemore W. D. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Lima.
Geler Matt. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Tioga.

GERHARDT GEO., farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Tioga, Hancock county; was born in Germany, Sept. 23, 1826; was educated in the schools of his native country, and also learned the jewelers' trade. In 1850 he emigrated to this country and settled in Newark, New Jersey, where he was married in 1852 to Miss Catherine Doel, a native of Germany. After a residence of nine years in Newark, he moved to Central City, Colorado, in 1864, and made that his home until 1874, when he came back and settled and began improving the beautiful farm on which he now resides, containing 108 acres which will compare with any in the township. He has seven children, three sons and four daughters. Is Republican in politics, and one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county.

Glanz Jacob, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Tioga.

Greeley Samuel, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Lima.

H

Hable Geo. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Lima.

Harness Joseph, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Lima.

Harness Wm. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Lima.

Harris David, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Loraine.

Harris Wm. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Loraine.

Haaskins Oliver, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Tioga.

Hayden G. W. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Lima.

Heas James, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Lima.

Hightower Wm. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Lima.

HIGGINS JAMES, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Lima; was born in Dutchess county, New York, Nov. 18, 1847. In 1852 he, with his parents, moved west and settled in Lima township, Adams county, Illinois, where he received his early education. In 1870, he was married to Miss Elizabeth F. Orr (daughter of William and Martha Orr of this township). They have two children: Lucy, born April 5, 1876, and the baby, born Oct. 28, 1878. He owns 165 acres of land, which will compare favorably with any in the county. He is a Democrat, and one of young, energetic, and industrious citizens of the county to whom it looks for a continuance of its present prosperity.

Hill Davis, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Quincy.

HILL HENRY D., farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Lima; was born on the farm he now resides on Dec. 14, 1844. His early education was obtained in the schools of Lima, and in 1867 was married to Miss Adelia Leeper, of this township. They have four

children, three sons and one daughter. He is cultivating the old homestead, which contains eighty acres in a high state of perfection, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Methodist church. He is Commissioner of Public Highways, and one of the young, energetic and industrious sons of the county to whom it looks for a continuance of its present prosperity.

Hill J. B. P. O. Lima.

Hoemer John, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Tioga.

Holden John, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Loraine.

Holden Wm. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Loraine.

Hoskins Oliver, Jr. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Tioga.

Hoskins Zelonia, sec. 17; P. O. Lima.

Hopkins Robert, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Lima.

Howard R. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Loraine.

Howland C. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Loraine.

HUTCHESON JOHN W., farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Lima; was born in Logan county, Ky., Jan. 5, 1844; when he was but three years old his parents moved west and settled in Hancock county, Ill., where he received his early education, and in Nov. 24, 1868, was married to Miss Mary Anna Wallace, a native of Jefferson county, Ky. They have two children, Hattie Florence, and Cora Ellen. He owns 165 acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvements, will compare favorably with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county.

I

Ireland Joseph, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Lima.

J

Jackson Alonzo, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Lima.

Jacobs F. M. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Lima.

Jacobs J. M. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Lima.

Jordan J. P. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Lima.

K

Keath Adam, P. O. Lima.

Kelly Aaron, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Loraine.

Kemery Henry, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Lima.

Kemery John, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Tioga.

Kerns Thomas, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Loraine.

Keshler J. H. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Tioga.

Ketchum Daniel, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Tioga.

Killiam John, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Lima.

Killiam Nancy, sec. 18; P. O. Lima.

KIRKPATRICK FRANCIS A., merchant, Lima; was born in Ursa township, Dec. 8, 1844: was married to Miss

Cynthia McCreery in September, 1875. She was born in Hancock county, Ill. They have two children, James A. and Emma F. He is senior of the firm of Kirkpatrick & McCreery, dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., at Lima, and has, by close attention to business and fair dealing, built himself up an enviable reputation and lucrative business. He owns some valuable business and residence property, centrally located and very valuable, in Lima. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Christian church, and one of the energetic and industrious citizens of the county.

Krabel Geo. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Lima.

Kropp Geo. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Tioga.

L

Leeper T. F. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Lima.

Leeper J. C. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Lima.

Lemmons Sarah, sec. 21; P. O. Lima.

Linenberger H. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Tioga.

Lynch Patrick, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Lima.

Lynum S. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Lima.

M

McAdams F. J. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Lima.

McAdams John, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Lima.

McAdams Nathan, farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Lima.

McAdams Samuel; P. O. Lima.

McCarl David, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Tioga.

McCormack M. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Loraine.

McCormick Wm. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Loraine.

McCune Benj. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Lima.

McCullough Hugh, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Lima.

McKenzie Wm. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Loraine.

McKinney W. J. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Lima.

McWilliams J. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Loraine.

Markley M. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Lima.

Marshall G. W. physician; P. O. Lima.

Martin John, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Tioga.

Martin John, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Lima; *

Michael James, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Lima.

MITCHELL DAVID, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Tioga, Hancock county. The subject of this sketch was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, Feb. 26, 1826; was educated in the schools of his native country; and in 1846 emigrated to this country and settled in Washington county, Ohio. On Jan. 1, 1850, he was married to Miss Rebecca Wakefield, of Belmont county, Ohio. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. In 1865 he removed to this county, and has been a citizen ever since. He owns 290 acres of land. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the

M. E. church; and is to-day one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life poor.

N

Nash E. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Loraine.

Neall Thos. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Lima.

Nesbitt J. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Lima.

Nesbitt Wm. M. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Lima.

Nicholson Mary. P. O. Lima.

Nicholson M. A. P. O. Lima.

NUTT ISAAC, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Tioga, Hancock county. The subject of this sketch was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, April 15, 1820. He received his early education in the schools of his native country. He was married in 1844 to Miss Lucy Ann Crays, a native of the same county as her husband. They have had nine children, seven sons and two daughters. In 1846 he moved west and settled in Adams county, Ill., where he owns 200 acres of land which, for fertility of soil, will compare favorably with any in the township. Has been Township Collector, and also Commissioner of Highways, and is one of the enterprising and well-to-do farmers of the township.

Nutt John, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Tioga.

O

Oatman John, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Loraine.

Orr F. O. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Lima.

ORR GRAYSON, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Marcelline; was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Feb. 16, 1810; in the spring of 1822, moved to Boone county, Mo., where he lived until he removed to this county, in January, 1830. He was married in October, 1833, to Miss Mary J. Wood, daughter of John C. Wood (deceased), of this county. They have five children, four sons and one daughter. He owns 160 acres of land which, for fertility of soil and improvements, will compare favorably with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics, has been Supervisor of Lima township for some eight years, and is to-day one of the well-to-do farmers of the township, notwithstanding he began life in very moderate circumstances.

Orr G. W. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Lima.

ORR SAVIL, farmer Sec. 17; P. O. Lima. He was born in Rush county, Ind.,

Feb. 10, 1828. In 1836 he, with his parents, moved west and settled in Lima, where he received his early education. In 1849 he went to California, and lived there until the fall of 1851, when he returned home and went back again in 1853, this time remaining some eight years, meeting with moderate success. On March 17, 1862, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Eshom, daughter of Daniel Eshom, of this township. They have four children, three sons and one daughter. He owns 160 acres of land, which will compare favorably with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church; has been School Trustee some four years, and is one of the enterprising farmers of the county.

Orr Wm. M. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Lima.

Orr Willie, P. O. Lima.

Owry A. J. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Loraine.

P

Painter Susan, sec. 3; P. O. Lima.

Perry J. E. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Lima.

Polter J. W. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Lima.

Potter S. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Lima.

Powell C. K. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Lima.

Prepot A. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Lima.

REAGER CONNER J., farmer and stock dealer; Sec. 13; P. O. Lima. He was born in Rappahannock county, Va., May 21, 1831; in 1852 moved west and settled in Platt county, Mo. In 1864 he moved to Adams county, Ill., and on Jan. 25, 1871, he was married to Mrs. Ellen Burton, a native of this county. The fruit of this marriage is three children, one son and two daughters. She had by her previous marriage four children, two sons and two daughters. He owns 100 acres of land, which for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Baptist church. He is also a member in high standing in the Masonic Fraternity, and one of the energetic and enterprising farmers of the township.

Reed James, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Tioga.

Robertson Cyrus, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Loraine.

Ross Zed. O. P. O. Lima.

S

Sauble George, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Lima.

Schultz John, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Tioga.

Selby J. H. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Lima.

Selby J. M. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Lima.

SELBY LEWIS V., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Lima. He was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Aug. 1, 1820; came to this county in 1841; was married three times. His first wife was Miss Milly Dazy, to whom he was married Sept. 15, 1843. By this marriage he had two children, one son and one daughter. She died in 1854. His second wife was Miss Annie Bolt, to whom he was married April 1, 1868; by this marriage, two children, one son and one daughter. She died in February, 1876. His third, and present, wife was Miss Milly Orr, to whom he was married Dec. 1, 1877. She was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Aug. 14, 1819. He owns 136 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, supplied with fruit and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the M. E. church, and one of the energetic citizens who have been conducive to the county's welfare.

Seward Samuel, farmer; sec. 13. P. O. Loraine.

Shipe Isaac, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Lima.

Shipe Jacob, P. O. Lima.

Shipe J. H. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Lima.

Shipe Daniel, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Lima.

Shipe Henry, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Lima.

SHULTZ HARVY B., farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Marcelline. He was born in Ursa township, Feb. 12, 1847; was educated in the schools of that township. In the spring of 1865 he enlisted in Co. G, of the 58th Regt. Ill. Inf., and served till the close of the war. On the 13th of May, 1873, he was married to Miss Harriet M. Orr, daughter of Grayson Orr, of this township. They have had two children, only one of whom is now living: Wm. Henry, born Feb. 23, 1874. He owns 110 acres of land, which for soil will compare with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics, and School Director. He has been constable of Ursa for two years, and is one of the young, energetic and industrious sons of the county.

SLATTERY CHAS. L., farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Lima. The subject of this sketch was born in Hancock county, Ill., near Warsaw, June 16, 1848. He is the only son of John Slattery (deceased), of Hancock county. In August, 1871, he moved to Lima township, Adams county, and purchased and began improving the beautiful farm on which he now resides. In June of the same year, he was married to Miss Nancy Snyder, daughter of A. J. and Martha A.

Snyder, of this township, who was born July 10, 1846. They have one child, Jesse, born Feb. 19, 1872. He owns eighty-nine acres of land, which will compare with any in the county. In 1861, he enlisted in the 2d Kan. Cav., and served three years. He is Republican in politics, and one of the young and well-to-do farmers of the township.

Simpson Benj. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Loraine.

Snyder A. J. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Lima.

Snyder Phillip, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Lima.

SPENCER O. PERRY, merchant; Lima; was born in this township, March 16, 1847; was married to Miss Eladore Carter, Sept. 10, 1873. She was born in Walker township, Hancock county, Ill., Dec. 12, 1852. They have two children: Allie P., born June 25, 1874, and Jessie Evelyn, born Oct. 1, 1876. He owns some very valuable business and residence property in the town of Lima, centrally located. He is republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. church. He is one of the energetic and industrious citizens of the county, to whom it owes its present, and looks for its future, prosperity. He is at present engaged in merchandising, in a general line of dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc.

Spicer Raucer, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Loraine.

Sprinkle L. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Tioga.

Stafford Ann; P. O. Lima.

Stanaberry Margaret; P. O. Lima.

Stewart John; P. O. Lima.

Strickland Anna; sec. 23; P. O. Lima.

T

Tripp Alvin, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Tioga.

Thornton L. L. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Lima.

Tripp Rufus, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Tioga.

V

VANCE MARQUIS DE LA-FAYETTE, merchant; Lima; was born in this town, Oct. 6, 1846; was married to Miss Catherine Clarke, July 26, 1867. She was born in Hancock county, this State. They have two children, Eddie Curtis and Freddie. He owns a valuable business property, with dwelling attached, in Lima, and is doing a fine business in drugs, dry-goods, and groceries, and has, by close attention and fair dealing, built himself up a

very lucrative business. He is a Republican, and a member of the M. E. church. He is one of the young, energetic, and industrious citizens who are so conducive to the county's welfare and prosperity.

VANHORN GEO. W., farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Lima; was born in Bucks county, Penn., June 17, 1826, where he received his early education. In 1845, he moved west, and settled in Adams county, Ill., where he was married, in August, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Vinson, who was born in Ohio, Feb. 20, 1828. They have had twelve children, ten of whom are now living, three sons and seven daughters: Joseph M., born Oct. 25, 1847 (died Jan. 22, 1852); Geo. L., born Oct. 9, 1850; Mary Ann Amelia, born Jan. 25, 1853; Clara D., born Jan. 26, 1856; Emma E., born April 4, 1858; Wm. John Dayton, born May 5, 1859; Harrett Lydia, born Oct. 18, 1861; Ida, born June 9, 1864; Ada May, born Nov. 5, 1865; Halcane, born Feb. 8, 1867 (died July 11, 1869); Lucinda Olive, born June 20, 1869, and Richard Grant, born March 9, 1871. He owns 100 acres of land. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the M. E. church, and is now one of the prominent farmers of the township. He began life in moderate circumstances.

VIERHELLER CHARLES.

Postmaster; Lima; was born in Germany, Nov. 8, 1832; received his early education in the schools of his native country, and, in 1852, emigrated to this country, and settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he lived two years, and, for the next three years, traveled about from one place to another. In 1857, he settled in Warsaw, Ill., where he was married, in 1858, to Miss Annie E. Ehler, a native of the same country as her husband. They have had six children, four of whom are now living, two sons and two daughters. His wife died, Feb. 11, 1877. He owns a valuable property in the town of Lima. He is a Republican, and is at present Postmaster of Lima, which office he has held for two years; was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of the 8th Regt. Mo. Inf., in June, 1861, and was afterward promoted to 1st Lieutenant of the same regiment; served some two years, during which time he took part in the battles of Fort Donaldson, Russell's House before Corinth, Champion Hill,



Levi Davis

LIMA TOWNSHIP

was married to Miss Martha S. Hines, a native of Wayne county, Ky. He owns 111 acres of very valuable land, well improved. He is Republican in politics; has been Supervisor of the township several terms, also Commissioner of Highways in Lima for a number of years, and is now one of the in-

fluent, enterprising farmers of the county.

Workman Phoebe, sec. 9; P. O. Lima.

Wood Rebecca, P. O. Lima.

Y

Yates Henry, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Tloga

Yates John, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Loraine.

Young Absalom, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Lima.

KEENE TOWNSHIP.

A

Achepohl, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Big Neck

Adair Richard, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Loraine.

Alexander John, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Loraine.

Andrews David, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Loraine.

Andrews James, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Loraine.

Andrews S. J. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Loraine.

ANDREWS WILLIAM A.

farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Mendon; was born in Adams county, Penn., Oct. 17, 1849; came to this county with his parents in 1855. His father settled in Mendon township, where he bought a farm. Mr. A. married Sarah Wilcox in 1874. She was born in Adams county, in 1851. They had one child, James T., born March 10, 1875. Mr. A. has ninety-six acres of land, about seventy-five acres under good cultivation, worth \$3,000.

Arnold F. peddler; sec. 24; P. O. Big Neck.

Austin Daniel, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Loraine.

AUSTIN PETER Q., farmer; Sec.

19; P. O. Mendon; was born in Wayne county, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1837; married Miss Phoebe J. Ely, April 7, 1864. She was born in Adams county, March 10, 1842. They had four children. Mr. A.'s father first settled on section 8, Honey Creek township, in April, 1839. Mr. A. can remember well when they did plowing with an ox team; went to mill near Quincy (Leonard Mill) with oxen usually, taking two days to make the trip (Quincy, at that time, was their only market); remembers his father carrying white beans there, and only being offered twenty five cents per bushel, informed them he would live on bean soup awhile before he would sell them at that price; owns 127 acres of land, 100 under cultivation, worth \$5,000.

AUSTIN WILLIAM B., farmer;

Sec. 30; P. O. Mendon; was born in Adams county, Sept. 5, 1846; married Miss Mary Wilcox, Nov. 12, 1874. She was born in Adams county, June 5, 1855. They have had three children, two living. Mr. A.'s parents came to Adams county in 1841, from New York; first settled in Mendon township. They had six children, three living. The subject of this sketch owns 155 acres of land, 120 under cultivation, valued at \$6,200.

B

BAILEY ALFRED K., farmer;

Sec. 36; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in East Tennessee, July 25, 1835; came with his parents to Adams county in 1838. His father first settled near Coatsburg, where he made his first improvements, and raised his family. Mr. B. married Miss Sarah J. White, June, 1861. She was born in Alabama, in 1839. They have had ten children, eight living. Owns 160 acres of land, 120 under good cultivation, worth \$6,400. Mr. B.'s father was one of the first settlers in Henry Creek township; died March 5, 1879, at the age of 76. Mr. B. enlisted in August, 1862, in Co. K., 78th Regt. Ills. Inf.; served as Corporal, Sergeant Major, and 2d Lieutenant; was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 109th United States Col'd Inf.; was in the service three years; was at the surrender of Appomatox. He is Justice of the Peace.

BANKS JOHN J., merchant; residence, Loraine; was born in Adair county Ky., in 1833; came to Illinois with his parents in 1839; married Miss Margaret A. Thompson, in 1854; came to Adams county

in 1874. He has seventy acres of land, nearly all under cultivation; embarked in the mercantile business in 1878; keeps a general stock of dry goods, boots and shoes. Mr. B. enlisted in the 7th Regt. Mo. Cav., as musician, and served in the Quartermaster's Department two years; was honorably discharged September, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. B. have had eight children, four now living.

Beer Nimrod, carpenter; sec. 21; P. O. Loraline.

BENTON JOEL, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Mendon; was born in New Haven county, Conn., Jan. 24, 1812; was married to Miss Lois R. Dudley, May 6, 1834. She was born in Connecticut, in 1814. She died in Adams county, Nov. 1, 1838. For his second wife he married Miss Celia Weld, July 28, 1844. Mr. B. came to the county in 1834; entered the land where he now resides; there was but little improvements in that part of the county when he came. There was a few settlers along the timber. Mendon was just laid out, being one blacksmith shop, and that was what composed Mendon; and at that time there was only one frame store building in Quincy. Mr. B. came to Keene township with some spare money, and has been instrumental in making more improvements in Keene and adjoining townships than any other citizen. He has been Supervisor several times; was Justice of the Peace eighteen years; had one son by first marriage, born Sept. 28, 1835.

Blackman James, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Loraline.
Browley Marla, sec. 32; P. O. Loraline.

C

Cain Ellen J. sec. 6; P. O. Loraline

CAIN JAMES, farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Loraline; was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, May 5, 1825; came to Adams county in 1849; married Miss Ellen J. Foxwell, Feb. 10, 1850. She was born in Gloucester county, Va., Jan. 16, 1826. They have had four children: Aaron, born Nov. 16, 1850; Isabella, born April 7, 1853; John W., born March 23, 1855, and James B., born Oct. 25, 1857. Aaron died Sept. 28, 1851. Mr. Cain came to the place he now owns in 1860; has made most of the improvements. He owns 760 acres of land (600 acres under cultivation), worth \$30,400, besides property in

Loraline. Mr. Cain came here a poor boy, but, by hard work and strict economy, has accumulated a fine property.

Canabell John, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Big Neck.

Carnaga G. A. Justice of the peace; sec. 16; P. O. Loraline.

Ceell Henry, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Loraline.

Clark Joseph, peddler; sec. 12; P. O. Loraline.

COFFIELD JAMES, Physician; P. O. Loraline; was born in Adams county, Aug. 21, 1838; attended district school until he was twenty years old, then went to Quincy College three years, and the next two winters taught district school. He married Aurilla B. Akins, May 4, 1865. She was born in Venango county, Penn., Jan. 3, 1846. Had four children, two living. He began the study of medicine in 1871, and graduated in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College in 1874. He practiced medicine in Loraline in 1874. In the winters of 1874-5 he attended the medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, and practiced the next summer; also attended the American Medical College at St. Louis. Since that time he has been engaged in the drug business in Loraline, and practicing his profession. He has been Postmaster since 1878. He owns 175 acres of land (160 under cultivation), worth \$8,750.

Conrad Adam, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Loraline.

Crabtree Abel, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Woodville.

Craig F. A. Farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Loraline.

Crank Nancy E. sec. 18; P. O. Loraline.

Crays H. H. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Loraline.

Crays Martin, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Woodville.

Crofts John W. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Loraline.

Cabbage J. H. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Loraline.

Cabbage Wm. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Loraline.

Curless H. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Loraline.

CURLISS JOHN, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Loraline; was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1823; married Miss Rachael Seals, May 28, 1846. She was born in the same county, Feb. 22, 1829; had one child born in Ohio; came to Adams county in 1850. They have had eight children born in this county, four boys and four girls. Mr. Curliss first settled on section 32 in February, 1879. He owns 228 acres of land on section 22 (eighty under cultivation), and 100 in section 32, worth about \$9,200. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church. Their oldest daughter is married and lives in Kansas. Two sons are married and live on the homestead.

D

Dearwester J. C. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Loraine.
Donnelly Henry, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Big Neck.

E

Eddy Esther, section 30; P. O. Loraine.
Eddy E. H. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Loraine.
Edmonston E. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Loraine.

F

Farmer Sallie, sec. 21; P. O. Loraine.
Felgar John, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Loraine.
Fletcher Ephraim, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Loraine.
Fleming George, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Loraine.
Fleming Thomas, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Loraine.
Foster Mrs. Wm. sec. 26; P. O. Loraine.
Frammel Eliza E. sec. 14; P. O. Loraine.
Frederick J. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Woodville.

G

Garner James, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Loraine.
Gibson Jas. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Big Neck.
Gilmer Sarah, sec. 32; P. O. Loraine.
Goodnow Henry, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Loraine.
Grosh Mrs. E. L. sec. 26; P. O. Loraine.
Guseman D. E. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Loraine.

GUSEMAN WILLIAM A., farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Loraine; was born in West Virginia, Oct. 25, 1827; came to Adams county in 1858; married Miss Laverna E. Breneman, Dec. 8, 1868. She was born in West Virginia, Dec. 4, 1839. One child, William H., who was born May 20, 1875. Mr. G. has 100 acres of land, sixty acres under good cultivation, worth \$3,000. Mr. Guseman's father settled on Sec. 16, where he lived and died, Mr. G. remaining with him until his death. He then moved on to Sec. 17, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Guseman are members of the M. E. church. Mrs. Guseman's father and mother came to Hancock county in 1843. Her mother died in 1854, and her father in 1866.

H

HAUSEY WILEY, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Loraine; was born in Meigs Co., Ohio, Sept., 1862; came to Adams county in 1846; settled on the place that he now owns; married Miss Ann J. Boyd. She was born in Indiana, and died November, 1872. Second marriage: Patience E. Andrew. They have two children: Margaret May, and Hannah H. Mr. H. made all the improvements on

the homestead, and has seen the ups and downs of a new country. Owns 273 acres of land, 115 under good cultivation. Has a fine residence, and his property is worth \$11,000. Mr. H. recollects the first school house in his district, it was a log house just over the line of Honey Creek township.

HARDY BAPTIST, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Loraine; was born in Adams Co., Oct., 21, 1850; married Miss Mary J. Stowe, March 1, 1871. She was born in Hancock county in 1852. Have had four children, three living. Mr. H. is the youngest of a family of nine children. His father came to Adams county in 1827; was among the earliest settlers in this part of the county. He died July 22, 1873. His mother died Aug. 11, 1876. They raised their family of nine children, all of which are still living. Owns 180 acres of land, ninety under cultivation, worth \$7,000. Has held the office of Collector for two terms in the township.

HARDY GEORGE, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Loraine; was born in Tenn., Dec. 13, 1821; came to Adams county in 1831 with his father; settled on Sec. 30, in this township; married Miss Mary Frederick in 1842. She was born on Long Island, New York, in 1820. Have had seven children, four living; two living in Knox county, Missouri. Mr. H. has seen the county from its infancy to its present state of cultivation; owns 1,000 acres of land, 410 in this township, about 300 under cultivation. Mrs. H. is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. H. settled on Sec. 17 as early as 1846, and made improvements there.

HARDY JOSEPH P., farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Mendon; was born in Adams Co., Jan. 6, 1837; is the fifth child of Baptist Hardy (deceased), who came to this county in 1827, and settled on Sec. 31, of this township, in 1831, where he and family lived until his death, which occurred July 22, 1873. His father entered 160 acres of land on Sec. 31, made the improvements, and raised a large family. The subject of this sketch married Casandra McClung in 1858. She was born in Ohio, Oct. 17, 1833. Seven children are the fruits of this marriage, five of which are still living. Mr. H. owns 218 acres of land, 150 under cultivation, worth \$10,900.

Hardy Sarah, sec. 32; P. O. Loraine.

Hart Amos, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Big Neck.

Hart H. D. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Loraine.

HARTMAN ALEXANDER, farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Loraine; was born in Adams county, May 21, 1840; married Miss Sarah L. Spicer. She was born in Adams county, Oct. 28, 1843. They have five children, all living, two boys and three girls. Mr. Hartman was elected Supervisor first in 1868, also held the office of Collector, Justice of the Peace, and is now serving his second term as Supervisor. They have 160 acres of land, 125 under good cultivation, worth \$5,500. Politics, Democrat. Mr. Hartman can remember well when he went to school, and setting on slabs with four legs for benches, and the same was used for writing desks, pins drove into the wall and the slabs laid on them, which constituted the furniture.

Hartman Peter, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Loraine.

Hatton J. B. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Loraine.

Hatton N. P. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Loraine.

HATTON SAMUEL P. blacksmith; P. O. Loraine; was born in Adams county, Feb. 15, 1836; enlisted in Oct., 1861, in 3d Cal. Inf., and served three years; re-enlisted Dec. 1864, in the 2d Cal. Cavalry, and served until Jan. 3, 1866. He married Miss Sarah E. Riggs, April 1868, in Pike county, Missouri, where she was born. They have five children, all living. Mr. Hatton started the blacksmith business at Loraine in 1871, where he does general repairing; owns a house and lot in the village. Mr. Hatton served on the frontier, and had many engagements with the Indians, but got off without a scratch.

Hayden C. R. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Loraine

Hendrickson Wm. stone mason; sec. 32; P. O. Loraine.

Howard Reason, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Loraine.

HUDSON THOMAS S. farmer and miller; Sec. 16; P. O. Loraine. He was born in Huntingtondon county, Pa., June 26, 1808; came with his parents to Portage county, Ohio, remained there until 1838, then came to Adams county; married Miss Susannah Nutt, Feb. 11, 1829. She was born in Geauga county, Ohio, 1808. They had nine children, eight living. Mr. Hudson taught the first school in the old school-house on Sec. 16. He has been an active citizen, running a farm and mill, making all kinds of lumber and meal; owns 247 acres of

and, worth \$9,800. Mr. Hudson held the office of School Director for sixteen years, and Justice of the Peace eight years, and other local offices.

Hughes John, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Loraine.

J

Jenkins Deborah, sec. 32; P. O. Loraine.

K

Kaylor Wm. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Loraine.

Kerlin John, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Loraine.

Ketchum Sarah, sec. 16; P. O. Loraine.

Klatt Martin, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Loraine.

Knight John, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Loraine.

L

Lee John A. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Loraine.

Linn John, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Chili, Hancock county.

LOWARY D. P., agriculturist; residence, Loraine; was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in April 1846; came to Adams county in 1850; enlisted in Co. D, 137th Ill. Inf., in 1864; was discharged at Springfield the same year; married Miss Maria Crum June 30, 1872. She was born in Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1850. They had four children, two now living. Mr. Lowary is in the agricultural insurance, and fruit tree business, also deals in wood and ties. He owns four acres of land in Loraine, and 160 in Missouri, worth \$1,600.

Lynch M. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Loraine.

M

McCUNE LEONARD R. farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Loraine. He was born in Adams county, in 1842; married Miss Lydia Elston, Sept. 12, 1866. She was born in Indiana in 1848. They have had six children, five now living. Mr. McCune came from Ohio, and settled in Ursa township for a short time; thence he went to Keene township, and made improvements on Sec. 6, where he still lives. His father and mother both died on the same place. He owns forty acres of land of the old homestead place, the balance belongs to the heirs, and will be sold this spring.

McCune R. S. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Loraine.

McGindley M. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Loraine.

McKenzie Wm. farmer sec. 18; P. O. Loraine

Manlove John, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Loraine.
 Markley Wm. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Woodville.
 Mason Andrew, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Loraine.
 Mason Morgau, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Loraine.
 Mitchell Mrs. N. hotel; P. O. Loraine.

N

Nelson George, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Chilli.
 Nelson James, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Chilli.
 Nelson Robert, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Big Neck.
 Nichols Jas. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Loraine.

NOE JASPER, merchant; residence, Woodville. He was born in Champain county, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1837; went to California in 1867, and to Kansas in 1870. He married Miss Sarah E. McClintock. She was born in Buchanan county, Mo., in 1855. They have had three children, one now living. He came to Adams county in 1875; embarked in merchandizing in Woodville, September, 1878, and is doing a fair business; enlisted Sept. 13, 1861, in Co. I, 42d Regt. Ohio Inf.; discharged November, 1862, for disability. He owns the lot and building where he now resides.

Nutt C. H. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Loraine.

O

O'Dear R. M. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Big Neck.
 O'Dell Albert, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Loraine.
 O'Dell A. M. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Loraine.
 O'Dell I. H. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Loraine.

P

Page E. C. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Loraine.
 Patton J. D. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Woodville.
 Pittman Henry, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Loraine.
 Pittman Lewis, farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Loraine.
 Pollock John, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Loraine.
 Prather Aaron, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Woodville.
 Pryor Wm. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Loraine.

R

Randolph Betsy, P. O. Woodville.
 Reese J. S. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Loraine.
 Reese Richard, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Loraine.
 Reese S. S. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Loraine.
 Reese W. H. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Loraine.

RETTIG FRANK, blacksmith; P. O. Loraine. He was born in Franklin county, Pa., Nov. 18, 1833; came with his parents to Adams county in 1838. He married Adeline Webb in 1855. She was born in Morgan county, Ill., in 1831. They have had five children, four living. Mr. Rettig

followed blacksmithing until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in Co. F, of the 99th Regt. Ill. Inf., and served three years; was discharged at Quincy in 1865. Mr. Rettig went to Loraine in 1878, when he again embarked in the blacksmith business. He has a house and lot in Loraine. Their daughter died in Beacon Ridge, Hancock county, Ill.

Riddle G. D. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Loraine.
 Robertson C. E. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Loraine.
 Rogers Joel, farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Loraine.
 Rosenberger Geo. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Loraine.
 Rosenkrantz L. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Woodville.
 Rudden P. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Loraine.
 Ruffcorn John, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Loraine.
 Ruffcorn Lewis, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Loraine.

RUMBAUGH W. H., farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Loraine; was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., Dec. 22, 1826; married Miss Hannah Weaver. She was born in same county, Nov. 3, 1825. They have had eight children, seven living, four boys and three girls. Mr. R. and family went to Wayne county, Ohio, in 1861; remained until the Fall of 1868, when they came to Adams county. Has 160 acres of land, 135 under cultivation. Held the office of Trustee in Wayne county, Ohio, for three years. Are members of the Lutheran church.
 Rnnyan Wm. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Loraine.
 Rust C. W. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Loraine.

S

Sanderson James, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Loraine.

SEALS DENNIS, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Loraine. He is the third child and oldest son of James Seals, (deceased), who was the father of eleven children, all lived to be men and women, and married, ten now living. The subject of this sketch was born in Green county, Pa., Jan. 11, 1814; came to Clermont county, Ohio, in 1817, and to Adams county in 1837. He married Miss Mary J. Farmer, Jan. 21, 1838. She was born in Clermont county, Ohio, May 15, 1821. Ten children, six boys and four girls, seven now living. Mr S. first settled on Sec. 22, then on 27, where he has resided since, and has seen the country from a wilderness up to its present state of cultivation. When he came here, done their harvesting with reaping hooks and cradles; used puncheons for floors, clapboards for tables. His parents died in Adams county.

SEALS CHRISTOPHER. merchant; residence Loraine; was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1831; came to Adams county in 1851; married Miss Margaret M. Lookmire in August, 1833. She was born in same county, Oct. 27, 1835. They have two children: Rebecca Ann and Charles H. Mr. Seals is an active man; is merchandising and trading in railroad ties, farming, and raising stock; makes a specialty in raising horses; owns 263 acres of land, 200 under good cultivation, besides, owns five lots and three houses in Loraine. Politics, Democratic.

SEALS JAMES M. farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Loraine; was born in Clermont county, Ohio, March 27, 1833. He is the tenth child and sixth son of James B. Seals (deceased); came to Adams county in 1857; married Miss Mary Jane Ketchum, March 16, 1859. She was born in Clermont county, Ohio, in Dec. 25, 1838. Three children, two daughters and one son. Mr. S. came to this county a poor man, and now owns fifty-five acres of land, thirty acres under cultivation. Has held local offices of trust, and always taken a lively interest in township and county affairs. Politics, Democratic.

SEALS JOSEPH. farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Loraine. He is the fourth child and second son of James Seals (deceased); was born in Clermont county, Ohio, March 27, 1819; came to Adams county in 1830; walked from Shawneetown to St. Louis; thence to Keene township. There was but a few settlers on the route from Shawneetown to Keene township; there was plenty of deer, wolves, and wild cats. Married Miss Catherine Cecil, Feb. 3, 1853. She was born in Kentucky in Oct. 14, 1830. Came with his parents in an early day to Knox county, Ill. Have had four children, three living. When Mr. S. first came, worked at his trade, bricklaying and plastering. Owns 155 acres of land, 105 under cultivation, worth \$6,200. His first residence was a log cabin, 14x14, kitchen, sitting-room, and parlor. Used what is termed Jackson or Prairie bedsteads; hoop poles for bed cords, and puncheons for floors. His first crop of wheat was sold at twenty-five cents per bushel; hauled it to Quincy, and traded it out in goods. Pork was worth \$1.50 per hundred, and that in trade. For the first

two years money was so scarce that they could not get enough to pay postage. Rattle snakes were more plenty in those days than greenbacks are at present. "Haw Buck," "Gee Bright," were the organs that we played in those days, and hog and hominy was the fare. Had to go twenty-eight miles to mill, eight miles southeast of Quincy, on Mill Creek; made the trip in two days. The first winter salt was \$4 per bushel, coffee twenty-five cents per pound. Mr. S. was sixty years old March 27, 1879, and don't owe a dollar in the world.

Seals Wm. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Loraine.

Seals W. H. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Loraine.

Sheador J. W. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Loraine.

Shepherd Monroe. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Loraine.

Simmermacher Geo. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Tioga.

Smith Geo. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Loraine.

Smith Wm. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Loraine.

SPICER ARCHIMADES N. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Loraine; was born in Keene township, Adams county, Dec. 6, 1845. His father came to the township in 1835, when the township was a vast wilderness. He was identified with its interest until his death, Oct. 27, 1878. His mother died Feb. 18, 1870. The subject of this sketch was married in 1875 to Isabella Workman, born in Ohio, July 17, 1845. Have two children: Grace, born Sept. 5, 1875; Lou, born July 8, 1878. He owns 270 acres of land, worth \$40 per acre; was in the 155th Regt. Ill. Inf.; enlisted in February, 1865, and discharged at the close of the war, Oct. 18, 1865. His wife is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Spicer is a Republican.

Spicer Mrs. sec. 18; P. O. Loraine.

Spicer Sarah. sec. 9; P. O. Tioga, Hancock county.

STEINER GEORGE. farmer; Sec. 8; P. O. Loraine; was born in Adams county, June 6, 1848; married Miss Elizabeth Ann Humphrey in 1872. She was born in Missouri, Nov. 22, 1854. Have four children; John H., Edwin E., Michael E., and an infant. Mr. Steiner's father came to the county in 1837; owns 150 acres of land, 120 under good cultivation, worth \$4,500; held the office of Collector one year. His father was among the early settlers of Adams county.

Steiner Hiram. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Loraine.

STEINER MICHAEL. farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Loraine; was born in Germany, Jan. 30, 1810; came to New York in

1836 (where he saw President Van Buren); thence to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he got employment on a coal boat; went to New Orleans; came up the river to Vicksburg; stopped one month, and to Quincy in 1837; got a situation on the steamboat Olive Branch, plying between St. Louis and Galena, among the first boats that run on the Upper Mississippi; afterward engaged to Mr. Whipple in a saw mill; sawed the blue ash flooring that went into the first house that Mr. Browning built; married Ann Catherine Gable in 1839. She was born in Germany, Feb. 20, 1820. Had nine children, seven living—four boys and three girls; has raised wheat and sold it for twenty-five cents per bushel. Mr. Steiner remembers the winters of 1839–40, the river froze so early that the merchants could not get their supplies, so they had to cart them from St. Louis; he saw salt sold that winter for \$4 per bushel. Mr. Steiner moved on to the place where he now resides in 1842; has accumulated a fine property; has at this time 300 acres of land; gave his two married sons 160 acres; has 150 acres under good cultivation. Mr. Steiner was subpoenaed as a witness at Macomb in 1845; made his way the best he could, keeping the direction, there being no roads in that part of the county. Prince Albert's father was Mr. Steiner's captain in the regular army in Germany.

Stephens Solon, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Loraine.
 Stephens Thos. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Loraine.
 Stillwell A. J. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Stillwell, Hancock county.

Strickler H. W. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Loraine.
 Swain J. M. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Loraine.
 Swain John, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Loraine.
 Swain Sam. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Loraine.

T

Theiten Henry, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Loraine.
 Thomas Belle, sec. 9; P. O. Loraine.

THOMAS BENJAMIN, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Loraine; was born in Butler county, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1831; came to Adams county in 1837, with his parents. They had eight children; three were born in this county. He married Miss Elizabeth J. Stilwell in 1853. She was born in Johnson county, Ind., in 1834. They have had eight children, seven living. Mr. Thomas has 148 acres of land, 125 acres of which is

under good cultivation, worth about \$5,800. His father is one of the oldest settlers of Adams county; has seen it grow from a wilderness up to its present state of cultivation.

Thompson Wm. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Big Neck.
 Thorp John, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Loraine.
 Treach George, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Loraine.
 Treach G. W. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Loraine.
 Turner O. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Loraine.
 Turner Orilla; sec. 9; P. O. Loraine.
 Tuxford James, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Big Neck.

U

Ury Susan A. sec. 14; P. O. Loraine.

V

Vanhorn G. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Loraine.

W

Wade Austin; sec. 7; P. O. Loraine.

WARD FREDERICK, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Loraine; was born in Hancock county, Ill., June 22, 1840; married Miss Sarah Cort, April 15, 1869. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1845. They have had five children, four living: Franklin, born April 6, 1870; George, born March, 1872; Henry, born March, 1874; Sarah Jane, born Nov. 28, 1875; and the baby, born March 28, 1878. Henry was drowned in Bear Creek, six miles west; went with his parents on a visit, got lost in the woods, and his body was found in the water, Dec. 12, 1877. Mr. Ward owns eighty acres of land, three-fourths of a mile from the village of Loraine, forty-five of which is under good cultivation, worth \$3,000. He went to California in 1863, remaining there one year; returned to this county, and bought his present home in December, 1868.

Ward Jerome, carpenter; sec. 16; P. O. Loraine.
 Ward P. C. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Loraine.
 Weidenhammer J. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Loraine.
 Whittlesey Mrs. sec. 18; P. O. Mendon.
 Wilson L. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Loraine.

WILCOX THOMAS, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Loraine; was born in Oxfordshire, England, July 7, 1828; came to Adams county in 1847; his father settled in Mendon township, and settled where his father and mother died. Married Miss Jane Hewitt; she was born in Ireland, in 1828. They

have eight children, four boys and four girls. Mr. W. came to Sec. 19, Keene township in 1866; has 151 acres of land, 100 under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Episcopal church. Three of their oldest children are married, one lives in Cass county, Mo., the others live in this township. His father has sold pork in Quincy for \$1.25 per hundred, and they wanted him to take part in goods, as they could not pay so much in money. Mr. W. and father bought fifty acres of land near Mendon, paid \$10 per acre for cleared, and \$7 for timber.

Wilson D. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Loraine.

WILSON JOHN D., farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Loraine; was born in Shelby county, Ind., Jan. 29, 1822. Married Miss Ann Eads, Nov. 6, 1850; she was born in Madison county, Ind., and died in 1853.

For his second wife he married Miss Elizabeth A. Zinn, Dec. 6, 1855. She was born in Marion county, Va., Jan. 14, 1837. They have two children, Thesia B., born Sept. 29, 1856; Charles B., born July 10, 1858. Mr. W. has held offices of trust in the township; has 110 acres of land, seventy under cultivation. His mother was almost ninety years old when she died; his father died in Indiana. Mr. Wilson came to Adams county in 1850, and to the place where he now resides in 1853.

Wilt Samuel, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Big Neck Woods James, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Loraine.

Y

Yenter G. A. stock dealer; sec. 17; P. O. Loraine.

Z

Zinn E. D. sec. 5; P. O. Loraine.

NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

A

Aden C. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
Aden E. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

ADEN HENRY M., farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 28, 1811; came to this county in 1858. He owns 112½ acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Married, for his first wife, Mary Lenois. She was born in Germany, in 1844, and died May 20, 1878, leaving three living children: Mann, Mary and Rankin. For his second wife he married Maggie Berhnes. She was born in 1848. They belong to the Lutheran church. Politics, Republican. He emigrated from Germany in 1858, on a sailing vessel, and was nine weeks and four days in reaching New Orleans; thence up the Mississippi river to Adams county, where he has resided since. Turns off twenty-five head of hogs, and raises thirty acres of corn.

Alberts Louis, blacksmith; P. O. La Prairie.
Alexander A. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Elm Grove.

ALEXANDER DANIEL, farmer and stock-raiser; Sec. 24; P. O. Elm Grove;

was born in Russell county, Va., Oct. 15 1840; came to this county in 1839. He owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$10,000. He married Rachel Allen. She was born in Ohio. They have two children: Perdie L. and Sidney W. Emigrated in 1839, with his parents, to this county, where he has resided since. Turns off forty head of hogs, twenty head of cattle, and raises 2,000 bushels of corn, yearly. He has held the office of Road Commissioner. When he first came here he lived in a cabin, 12x12, with nine in the family. There were plenty of deer, wolves, turkeys, and all kinds of game. Quincy, at that time, was but a small place. Mr. Alexander well knows the hardships through which the pioneer had to pass.

ALEXANDER JOHN, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Elm Grove; was born in Russell county, Va., Nov. 26, 1828; came to this county in 1834; has 170 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; married, for his first wife, Rachel Piggott. She was born in North Carolina, June 4, 1825, and died Feb. 16, 1869. They had seven children: Jason, born Feb. 23, 1851; Mary E., born March 10, 1853;

Andrew J., born Dec. 28, 1855; Keziah S., born Oct. 30, 1858; Nancy A., born April 23, 1861; Philip C., born May 13, 1863, and John L., born Dec. 25, 1865. For his second wife he married Catherine Jourdan. She was born in Virginia, Dec. 27, 1845. They have two children: Eva B. and Mattie E. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander belong to the Presbyterian church. He emigrated with his parents to this county when he was six years old, and ranks among the earliest settlers of the township.

ALEXANDER M. F., farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Elm Grove; son of Mary and William Alexander: was born in this county, Jan. 17, 1841; has sixty-five acres of land, valued at \$2,600; married Emily Shank, Aug. 17, 1871. She was born in Brown county, Ill., March 3, 1857. They have three children: Della, born Sept. 27, 1873; Oliver W., born April 27, 1875, and William R., born July 26, 1877. Are members of the Presbyterian church. He has held the office of Collector. His father, William Alexander, went from Virginia to Tennessee in 1838; lived there about one year, and then came to this county in 1840; raised a family of thirteen children, who all lived to be men and women. His father came here poor, in an early day, and amassed a good property. The subject of this sketch has lived to see the wild prairies transformed into a fine farming country, and knows what it is to be a pioneer. His father was very poor, and once, when there was a letter in the post-office with charges of twenty-five cents, he had to borrow the money, and it was a year before he could pay it back.

Alexander S. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Elm Grove.

Alexander Wm. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Elm Grove.

Anderson James, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. La Prairie.

B

BACON R. H., merchant and farmer, La Prairie; was born in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., Feb. 17, 1825; came to Hancock county in 1835; lived there until 1843; thence to Fulton county; lived there until 1856, when he came to this county. He has 452 acres of land, valued at \$15,000. He married Charlotte E. Griffin, who was born in Alleghany county, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1823. She is the mother of six children: Alice E., born May 15, 1848 (died Dec. 15, '78); Eliza

E., born June 23, 1850 (died Dec. 4, '72); Edward H., born Jan. 19, 1852; Ettie A., born April 1, 1855; Carlton T., born Jan. 7, 1857, and Lillie, born March 2, 1859. He carries a stock of dry goods and groceries to the amount of \$3,000 or \$4,000, and does a business of \$12,000. His father, Benjamin Bacon (who was born in Sunderland county, Vt., May 11, 1795), married Elizabeth S. Brevard March 22, 1821. She was born in Iredell county, N. C., July 3, 1797; emigrated from North Carolina by teams over the Alleghany Mountains to Cape Girardeau county, Mo., in 1821, occupying between three and four weeks' time; moved into a log cabin with puncheon floor. Mr. Bacon lived on a farm for about nine years, then moved to Jackson, the county seat, and engaged in merchandising, and was afterward elected County and Circuit Clerk.

Bagby Wm. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Augusta.

BALFOUR J. H., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 13; P. O. Elm Grove; was born in Randolph county, N. C., Dec. 31, 1824; came to this county in the spring of 1835; has 508 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; married Nancy Jane Pettijohn, 1861. She was born in Boone county, Ill., March 18, 1842; mother of nine children: Wm. A., born Dec. 29, 1861; Edwin A., Aug. 10, 1863; Emma A., April 29, 1865; Mary M., Aug. 5, 1867; Dora V., Nov. 27, 1869; Antonette, Jan. 29, 1872; Francis P., March 27, 1874; Henly R., Jan. 5, 1877; Nancy E., April 27, 1878. They came through from North Carolina with teams; was on the road seven weeks; camped out and did their own cooking; moved into a log cabin, 16x16, with eight in the family. He has held the office of Overseer of Poor, School Director, and belongs to the Methodist church. Mr. Balfour came here when there were no signs of civilization on the prairie, when the deer, wolves and turkey wandered around without molestation, when he could travel for miles without seeing a fence, and has lived to see it developed into one of the best farming countries, and has laid by enough of this world's goods to keep himself and family as long as he lives.

Bartholomew Nancy. sec. 31; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Beckett Mrs. Wm. millinery; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Bedle John, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. LaPrairie.
Binkley G. W. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. LaPrairie.

BRUNER A. J., farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. La Prairie; son of Joseph and Elizabeth Bruner; was born in Greene county, East Tenn., April 6, 1823; has 265 acres of land, valued at \$6,000; married for his first wife, Salina Heyworth. They had seven children, six of whom are living: Elizabeth, John W., Marian C., Abraham L., Ida May, Julia B. For his second wife he married Julia A. Eaves. She was born in York State; mother of four children: Emma, Maggie, Mattie and David. Mr. Bruner's father was born in Maryland, and emigrated to East Tennessee when he was ten years old, where he lives at the present time, at the age of eighty years. The subject of this sketch came from Tennessee to this State in 1853; moved into a log cabin, 15x15, which had been used for a smoke house. Their furniture consisted of two chairs, a box for a table, and used what is called prairie bedsteads; came here in an early day, and by hard work has made a good home.

BUCKLEW SAMUEL, wheelwright, P. O. La Prairie; born in Holmes county, O., Feb. 10, 1827; came to this county in 1850; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,500; married for his first wife, Mary C. Harding, Aug. 22, 1850. They had four children: Eliza Ann, born June 25, 1852; Martha J., Oct. 18, 1854; Leonora, Feb. 25, 1858; one child died in infancy. For his second wife he married Mary Woods. She was born in Fayette county, Pa., Feb. 12, 1827. Have one child living, Edward, born Feb. 8, 1867. Mr. Bucklew's father emigrated from Virginia to Holmes Co., O., where he reared a family of five boys and seven girls and died at the age of sixty-five years; his mother died at the age of seventy years. Mr. and Mrs. Bucklew belong to the M. E. church. His father was in the War of 1812. Mr. Bucklew has followed the business of wagon-maker for the last twenty-seven years.

Buhr Cobus, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Burke A. B. farmer; P. O. La Prairie.

BURKE LEMUEL, farmer and stock shipper; Sec. 34; P. O. Keokuk Junction; was born in this township, Nov. 19, 1833; has 543 acres of land, valued at \$20,000; married Ann Robbins, daughter of

Captain Robbins. She was born in North Carolina, 1833. They have six living children: Addie B., Edmund L., Cora Ann, Lydia D., Sarah E. (died in 1874), Flora and Charles L. His father was born in Russell county, Va., Nov. 20, 1809, and married Sarah Horney Dec. 27, 1832. She was born Feb. 1, 1812. She was mother of eight children: Lemuel, Sarah E., Wm. H., Lydia D., Louisa V., Rebecca T., Mary E., Robert L. His father emigrated from Virginia to Schuyler county, when he was two years old, and in the spring after the "big snow," 1830, located his land and improved some of it, and brought his family here in the spring of 1832, and moved into a log shanty 16x16, covered with split clapboards; cut poles in the woods for bedsteads, and for a table used a board across a sugar barrel. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the 119th Regt. Ill. Inf., as 1st Sergt.; was in the battle at Ruthertford Station, where he was captured by Gen. Forest; paroled and sent to Benton barracks, St. Louis, afterward exchanged; was in the Red River Expedition, also in the battle of Tupelo, where they whipped Forest; was at Nashville, and fought Hood; was in the engagement at Fort Blakely, the last battle participated in; mustered out at Mobile Ala.

BURKE ROBERT E., breeder of fine stock; Sec. 35; P. O. Keokuk Junction; was born at his place of residence, May 15, 1850, being the youngest child of Fleming and Sarah Burke, who emigrated to this county in the year 1832. He owns 370 acres of land, finely improved, and valued at \$15,000. Mr. Burke is engaged in the breeding of short-horn cattle and Poland China hogs. In 1871-72, prior to going to Montana in 1876, it became necessary to dispose of his stock. After remaining west one year, he returned. His desire being so strong for fine stock, he could not refrain from engaging in that business once more. His Elm Leaf herd of short horns are very choice, being represented by the following popular families: Louans, White Rose, Young Mary's, Young Phyllis, and others, including two imported cows, Primula (the dam of Kissinger's famous Breastplate), and Roseleaf 5th. The herd is headed by the premium Young Phyllis bull Orange Noble, 30,469 A. H. B., bred by J. H. Kissin-

ger & Co., Clarksville Mo., sired by imported Orange Boy, 30,468; dam Beauty Noble, bred by B. B. Groom, of Kentucky. Orange Noble has been exhibited at Atlanta, Logan county, Ill., Bloomington, Ill., Peoria, Ill., Illinois State Fair, at Freeport, Ill., Springfield, Ill., Adams county, Ill., Brown county, Ill., and Schuyler county fairs, carrying off, in almost every instance, the blue ribbon. He is a regular "Murphy." In 1878, his cattle took first prize as best herd of any age or breed at Adams and Schuyler county fairs; also, second at Brown county fair. He also breeds Berkshire and Poland China swine. It is claimed that each breed excels the other. It is his desire to try both breeds, and give them an equal chance, and ascertain which is the best breed for farmers. He also breeds Cotswold sheep, eligible for entry in the American Cotswold record. The cattle are registered in A. H. B. The swine are recorded in the Berkshire and Poland China swine books. Mr. Burke takes a leading interest in the temperance cause—is President of the Elm Grove Society; is a young man of sterling integrity and untiring industry, and is laying the foundation for a future prosperous and happy life, whose influence will be appreciated in the community at large.

Burke Wm, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Elm Grove.

Bornett Jas. N. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. La Prairie.

Buss W. J. lumber; P. O. Keokuk Junction

Byland John, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Augusta.

C

CAIN ENOS, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, Sept. 23, 1808; came to this county in 1847. He owns 134 acres of land, valued at \$6,000; married Miss Nancy Wilging. She was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1810. They have ten children: Henry, Hannah, Thomas, Mary Ellen, Aaron, Rebecca, John, Martha, Benj. Franklin, and James, who are all living. Hannah, his eldest daughter, married Wm. A. Pyle, a Methodist minister, who took a great interest in the Union cause. He recruited a company, and was commissioned as Captain, and afterward Colonel of the regiment, and, by the recommendations of Gens. Thomas and Seigel, was commissioned as Brigadier General; was afterward elected to Congress from the

First District of Missouri; received the appointment as Governor of New Mexico; also, Minister to South America. At the first election attended by Mr. C., there were only twenty-two voters; came here in limited circumstances, but, by industry and economy, he has made himself and family a good home. When he first came to this county, he rode from La Prairie to Carthage without seeing a fence or piece of ground broken.

CARTER JACOB F., farmer; Sec. 14, P. O. Elm Grove; was born in Lancaster county, Penn., June 24, 1828; came to this county in 1835. He owns forty-six acres of land, valued at \$1,800; married Miss Elizabeth J. Walker. She was born in Randolph county, N. C., Aug. 21, 1825. They have six children: Nancy L., born Aug. 5, 1851; John W., born Feb. 24, 1854; Lydia D., Oct. 8, 1856; Wm. E. A., Nov. 28, 1859; Jacob S., Aug. 7, 1863; Emma A., June 2, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. C. belong to the M. E. church. He enlisted in the 50th Regt. Ill. Inf. Co. B, Capt. Smith; was in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson, and Shiloh, where he was struck with a musket ball in his ankle, which makes a cripple of him. A plug of tobacco once saved his life; a ball struck his box which the tobacco was in, and it stopped the force of the ball. He got his wound carrying Col. Bain off the field. Mr. C. came amongst the men who first came to the township; has lived two winters on wild meat, when there was no other to be had. Gov. Wood lived in a log-house, when Mr. Carter first came to this county.

Chambers Chas. farmer; P. O. La Prairie.

CHINN CHAS. R., druggist; LaPrairie; was born in Warren county, Ill., Jan. 14, 1856; is the only druggist in town; carries a stock of about \$1,400; married Ellen McClellan. She was born in this county. Sae is the mother of one child: Ollie, born Aug. 5, 1877. Mr. Chinn was employed in Quincy as engineer for Archibald Brown's cracker factory. He has spent most of his life in this county; does a business of about \$4,000.

Chushenberry J. T. physician; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Cooley J. general business; P. O. La Prairie.

D

Davis R. T. stone mason; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

DEGROOT EDWARD. farmer and stock-raiser; Sec. 12; P. O. Augusta, Hancock county, Ill.; was born in the city of New York, Oct. 4, 1815; came to this county in the fall of 1860; married Hannah West. She was born at Long Branch, N. J., March 28, 1817. She is mother of ten children: Julia A., born April 24, 1838; John, born March 31, 1840; George W., born Jan. 3, 1842; Mary E., born March 20, 1844; John B., born June 12, 1846; Wm. H., born Oct. 1, 1848; Edward, born Nov. 7, 1850; Clarissa, born Jan. 3, 1853; Adell, March 16, 1856; Eugene, April 11, 1858. John died June 4, 1842; Wm. H., Sept. 10, 1849; Clarissa, June, 1878. John B. enlisted in the 50th Regt. Ill. Inf.; was with Sherman on his march to the sea; was wounded in North Carolina and sent to New York hospital, where he remained a few months, when he was mustered out. Mr. DeGroot has a good farm of 360 acres, and a comfortable home, valued at \$7,000, and is one of the sound farmers of the township. He belongs to the M. E. church.

DEGROOT JOHN. farmer and stock-raiser; Sec. 10; P. O. La Prairie; was born in the city of New York, April 8, 1808; came to this county in the fall of 1836; married Margaret Harvey in 1829. She was born in Monmouth county, N. J., March 23, 1801. Seven children: Mary, born Oct. 19, 1830; Wm. H. and Jacob B. (twins), born March 17, 1832; Phoebe, May 2, 1839; John, April 6, 1841; Edward, July 6, 1843; Clarissa, Aug. 13, 1846. Jacob B., died Feb. 19, 1846. Mr. DeGroot emigrated from New York to Long Branch, N. J., in 1816; lived there twenty years; thence to Adams county, coming through from Long Branch in a two-horse wagon, being six weeks and two days on the road; stopped at Quincy one year, and then came to the farm where he now resides, moving into a log shanty, 18x18, with five in the family. There was not a house on what is called La Prairie. Mr. DeGroot came here at an early day, has accumulated a fine property, having 1,440 acres of land, valued at \$43,200, and is the wealthiest man in the township. On the way from Quincy to his present home, in 1836, he did not see a house.

DeGroot W. H. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. La Prairie.

DILLS HENRY D. farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 18; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Parkersburg, Va., Jan. 15, 1816; came to this county April 30, 1836. He has 175 acres of land, valued at \$7,000; married Elizabeth Thompson. She was born in Athens county, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1823. They have twelve children, ten living: William R., born Sept. 1, 1842; Mary E., June 4, 1844; Tunis E., Sept. 21, 1846; James M., Jan. 19, 1849; Georgia A., Feb. 1, 1851; Hobart, April 25, 1853; Marion, Sept. 11, 1855; Clara L., Nov. 10, 1857; Laura C., Jan. 25, 1859; Harrison, Jan. 30, 1861; Walter L., March 19, 1863; Frederick, June 10, 1865; (William and Georgia died in infancy). They emigrated from Virginia to Ohio when he was two years old, lived there ten years; thence to Adams county, and lived in Quincy until 1857; worked at the plastering business for twenty years; worked on Gov. Woods' house, also the Quincy House. There were but few houses in the city; has shot squirrels on the seminary grounds. Mrs. Dills was in Quincy in 1833, when it was not larger than La Prairie. The Court House was a log house; it was burnt down, and four prisoners were brought to her father's house for safe keeping. When they came here their whole effects would not amount to a hundred dollars. He built a house on Kentucky and 8th street in 1842, which is still standing. He came here in limited circumstances, by industry and economy has made himself and family a good home.

Dorsett S. C. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Elm Grove.

DRAKE COL. J. M. A. merchant; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Chatham county, N. C., head of Cape Fear river, April 6, 1812; was a practicing lawyer for a number of years; came to this county, June, 1858; married Eliza Balfour. She was born in the same place, May 20, 1812. She was the mother of nine children; Mary E., Andrew B. (who was named after his great grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and who was killed by Edmund Fanning, a notorious rebel), Maria L., Archibald G., Francis O., Margaret E., Edward J., and two died in infancy. Mr. Drake is the leading merchant in the village, carries a stock from three to five thousand dollars, and does a business of about \$10,000. He

was Col. of the 55th N. C. Militia Reg., and held his commission under Gov. Dudley.

Duden Harm, laborer; P. O. La Prairie.

Duse W. laborer; P. O. Keokuk Junction

E

Eaton L. D. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Elm Grove.

Eggen H. G. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. La Prairie.

Eksen M. laborer; P. O. La Prairie.

Eilen John, laborer; P. O. Keokuk Junction

Elliot Roth, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. La Prairie.

Enlow F. blacksmith; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

F

Flemming Geo. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. La Prairie.

Fleshner H. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Fleshner Wm. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Fleshner West, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Fleshner J. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

FOSTER CHAS. R., farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Augusta, Hancock county, Ill.; was born in the city of New York, Dec. 8, 1810; came to this county in the fall of 1855; married Elizabeth Gordon. She was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., Nov. 1, 1815. They had eleven children, only two living: John, born May 24, 1837; Rodman W., Oct. 13, 1858; one son died in infancy; Mary E., born Dec. 14, 1835 (died March 19, 1836); Charles E., born May 30, 1840 (died Feb. 25, 1843); Augustus H., born March 11, 1843 (died May 6, 1868); Charles E., born July 18, 1846 (died Dec. 23, 1846); son born Dec. 2 (died in infancy); George B., born May 15, 1850 (died March 9, 1870); William A., born July 23, 1853 (died Oct. 19, 1854); David B., born July 7, 1861 (died Aug. 6, 1864). He belongs to the Baptist church, has been a member nearly forty-two years.

Frank A. G. G. tailor; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

FRANZEN CORUS, miller; Sec. 33; P. O. Keokuk Junction; was born in Prussia, Germany, Feb. 25, 1835, and came to this county in Feb., 1852. He has thirty acres of land, valued at \$5,000. He married Berndje Meints. She was born in Germany, Feb. 14, 1835. They had six living children: Harm, Ida, Anke, Margarette, Frederick and Catherine; emigrated from Germany on a sailing vessel, had a big storm in the North Sea, lost their topmast and one sail, and the captain thought they were going

under; was twelve weeks in making the trip; landed at New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, where he stopped a short time, and thence to Adams county. He belongs to the Lutheran church. He has a windmill on his farm (where he does grinding) built by his brother-in-law, H. R. Emminga. When he came here he was a poor man, and by industry and economy has made a good home.

Franzen H. H. tinner; P. O. Keokuk Junction

Franzen H. H. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Keokuk Junction

Franzen J. H. farmer; P. O. Keokuk Junction

FRAZER JAMES, school teacher; residence, La Prairie; was born in South Scotland, Sept. 27, 1822; came to this county in 1850; married Emma Northey. She was born in the south of England, Jan. 13, 1829; mother of two children: Alma (now Mrs. J. H. Robbins), and Ada. Member of the Presbyterian church. His wife is a member of the Christian church. He has held the office of Town Clerk and Clerk of the corporation. Emigrated from Scotland to Sussex, England, when he was 24 years old; lived there ten years; thence came to this county; landed in New York; thence to Schuyler county, Ill.; thence to Adams county, where he has resided since.

Fruhling H. shoemaker; P. O. Keokuk Junction

Fruhling M. shoemaker; P. O. La Prairie.

G

GALLHER B. N., retired farmer; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Flemming county, Ky., Oct. 1, 1806; emigrated from Kentucky to Champaign county, Ill., in 1834; lived there about one year; came to this county in 1835, where he has resided since; has at present only fourteen acres of land; sold his farm of 204 acres in 1876, for \$8,325. In 1831 he married Margaret Laird, who was born in Lewis county, Ky.; never had any children of their own, but have raised several. When he came to this county, Quincy was nothing but a village of shanties; has lived to see it develop into a city of 40,000 inhabitants; has known wheat to be sold for twenty-five cents per bushel in Quincy; was the first man that built out on the prairie, and people thought him crazy at that time; people thought the prairies would be nothing more than ranges for cattle. When he came to this State, he had

but \$3.00 in his pocket, but with a good constitution, and willing to work at anything he could get, soon made a start, and has accumulated a good property.

Garlds G. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Garls John. farmer; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Gembler J. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Gerdes J. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Gibbs O. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. La Prairie.

GORDON GEORGE. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Augusta, Hancock county, Ill. He was born in York county, Pa., Sept. 16, 1804; has 150 acres of land valued at \$6,000. He married Louisa Mohan Rutan, who was born in 1817, and died April 29, 1863, leaving eight children: Elizabeth S., Thos. J., Sarah A., Mary J., and Eliza S., who are living. He emigrated from Pennsylvania to Maryland when he was six years old; lived there sixteen years; thence via Philadelphia to New York, where he lived five years; thence to New Orleans, where he resided ten years, and from there to this county in 1839. He built a shanty the same year; put up posts in the ground; sided it up and filled in with brick; was a brick-layer by trade; served as apprentice eleven years. Mr. Gordon took up the raw prairie; broke it himself, and has made a fine farm and home.

Gorham Wm. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. La Prairie.

GOULD BENJAMIN. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Augusta, Hancock county, Ill. He was born in Windham county, Conn., June 2, 1808; came to this county Jan. 24, 1833; has 153 acres of land, valued at \$6,000. He married for his first wife Rebecca J. Jones, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 6, 1812, and died May 3, 1874; ten children: Olive C., Eliza A., John H., Mary E., Elizabeth C., Benjamin (died when he was fifteen months old), Benjamin L., Jane, Hattie E., and one died in infancy. Emigrated from Connecticut to Jacksonville; lived there a short time and then came to this county; used to go to Camp Point to elections. Mr. Gould built the first house in Augusta, Hancock county; also built the first frame building in this township. He also lives on the farm where the first land was broke in the township, by a man by the name of Oliver. His son, John, was in the Union army—72d Regt. Ill. Inf.; taken prisoner at Franklin, Tenn., and was taken to Andersonville prison,

where he was starved for two and one-half months. Mr. Gould came here among the earliest settlers, and can claim his right as a pioneer; has held the office of Supervisor four terms, Justice of the Peace seventeen years, Assessor, Collector, School Treasurer, and is a member of the Christian church.

GRAHAM J. J. Postmaster, La Prairie; was born in Monroe county, Va., April 13, 1815; came to this county in 1837; remained a few months and then moved to Schuyler county; lived there until 1846, and has been a fixture in this county since; has held the office of Justice of the Peace since 1848 by re-elections; has held the office of Postmaster since 1853; was elected Supervisor in 1852, and held it until 1874, most of the time. He married May H. Waring. She was born in Kentucky; died in 1847. For his second wife he married Rosanna Robbins (who was a Mrs. Horney). She was born in North Carolina, Jan. 28, 1831. By his first wife he had three children: David, Basil A., and John. By his second wife he had three children: Sidney M., and two died in infancy. When he first came to this county there were but few signs of civilization—a few houses scattered along by the timber. Mr. Gould came among the earliest settlers, and knows what a pioneer's life is; had three sons in the Union army.

GORDON EDWIN. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Augusta, Hancock county, Ill.; was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1811; came to this county in 1840; has 260 acres of land, valued at \$13,000; married Martha A. Reynolds, Nov. 21, 1833. She was born in the city of New York, Sept. 13, 1813. Eight children living: Mahala J., born Aug. 30, 1834; George, July 8, 1836 (died March 3, 1839); Sarah E., born March 15, 1839; Francis W., Feb. 8, 1841; Cornelia, Dec. 25, 1843; William R., Nov. 25, 1845; Charles B., Dec. 31, 1848; Annie M., Oct. 8, 1851; Edwin H., May 8, 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon belong to the M. E. church. Emigrated from Maryland to New York in 1827; lived there eleven years; thence to Ft. Wayne, Ind.; lived there a short time, then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, for nine months; thence by river to New Orleans, La.; thence to Adams county. When he came to the place where he now lives he had only a hundred dollars in his pocket. In 1842 he put up a double log

cabin, and lived in it until 1857, when he built the residence where he now resides; came here a poor man, and by industry has made himself a good home, and can be claimed one of its pioneers.

Grovenwald H. E. laborer; P. O. La Prairie.

Grovenwald T. M. carpenter; P. O. Keokuk June.

H

HENXICK C. railroad agent, Keokuk Junction; was born in Center county, Pa., Sept. 3, 1843; emigrated with his parents, in 1853; to Stephenson county, Ill., where he resided until 1861, when he enlisted in the 46th Regt. Ill. Inf., Co. B, Capt., R. V. Anking, of Freeport, and served four years, four months and twenty days; was in the battles of Ft. Donaldson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Hatchie, Vicksburg, and several skirmishes; was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2, 1866; is at present Captain of the Keokuk Junction Guards, Co. E, State Militia, commanded by Col. Hanna. After the close of the war he returned to Center county, Pa., and attended school two years; then, in 1869, came to Adams county; married Annie Rhea, Jan. 1, 1874. She was born in Columbus, Adams county, April 13, 1854. One child, Arthur A., born Jan. 13, 1875; died Aug. 10, 1877.

Herron H. laborer; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Herron John, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Keokuk June.

HERRON S. T. farmer and stock shipper; Sec. 19; P. O. La Prairie (son of William and Margaret Herron); was born in Washington county, Ind., July 30, 1825, and came to this county, March, 1856; has 208 acres of land, valued at \$10,400; married Henrietta Beckett, March 6, 1856; born in Clark county, Ind., Dec. 10, 1829. Seven living children: Laura A., born May 18, 1857 (died Aug. 6, 1864); John W., born April 30, 1859; Cornelius H., Feb. 18, 1861; Sarah M., April 11, 1863; Martha T. and James C., born Nov. 26, 1864; Charles E., June 13, 1868; Mary E., Feb. 14, 1872. William Herron emigrated from Nelson county, Ky., to Beardstown; thence to Washington county, Ind., where he raised a family of ten children; thence to Clark county, Ind., where he died at the age of 76. Mrs. Herron died at the age of 66. S. T. Herron's grandfather was a native of Ireland; was one of the first settlers in Kentucky; was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and served

eight years. His grandmother was a descendant of the Scotch; when she was eighty years old she could walk three miles. His father came to Indiana a poor man, accumulated a good property; was Captain of the militia, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for years. The subject of this sketch is one of the leading shippers of stock in the county. In 1876 he shipped Smith & Farlow, of Quincy, \$50,000 worth of hogs; came to the county in limited circumstances, but by industry and economy has made himself and family a pleasant home, and is one of the live men of the township.

Hogsett Wm. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. La Prairie.

Horney Jonathan, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Elm Grove.

HOYT CAPT. E. B. retired farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Augusta, Hancock county, Ill.; was born in Richfield, Fairfield county, Conn., Oct. 8, 1805; emigrated from Connecticut to Orange county, N. Y., in 1828; married Mary Jane Reynolds, born in Monroe county, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1809; mother of ten children, five living: William R., born Jan. 8, 1830; Polly E., Oct. 10, 1831; J. S., Nov. 11, 1833; Edwin G., Nov. 27, 1835; Sarah J., Sept. 16, 1837 (died July 12, 1867); Benjamin F., born Nov. 9, 1839 (was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg, and died at Memphis, in the hospital); Charles B., born March 10, 1842 (died July 15, 1843); Ebenezer B., born Sept. 20, 1843; Maria, Jan. 8, 1846 (died Aug. 4, 1873); Ann Eliza, April 1, 1848 (died Nov. 2, 1849). Mr. Hoyt lived in Orange county ten years, two years in New York; thence to Columbus county, Ohio, where he lived two years; then came to Adams county, where he has resided since; held the office of Assessor and Commissioner of Highways; is an auctioneer; has sold goods over all this part of the State; came here in an early day, and is one of Illinois' "old land marks." J. S. Hoyt, where the captain now lives, owns a fine farm on Sec. 2; born in Orange county, N. Y.; emigrated to this county with his parents in 1840; has 212 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; has one of the finest residences in this part of the township; married Polly M. Benedict. She was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1835. One child, Ada, born May 8, 1859 (died Aug. 14, 1859). Came here when he was a boy, and has grown up with the country, and is one of its sound farmers.

Hoyt J. S. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Augusta.

HOYT WILLIAM R., farmer and stock shipper, Sec. 1; P. O. Augusta, Hancock county, Ill.; born in Orange county, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1830; came to this county July 5, 1843; has 345 acres of land, valued at \$13,000; married Abbie P. Newcomb. She was born in Chittenden county, Vt., June 6, 1826. Has held the office of Town Clerk for twenty-five years; belongs to the Methodist church. He emigrated to this county with his father; moved into a hewed log shanty, their furniture being of the most common kind; has hauled wheat to Quincy for forty cents; corn was not worth the bother of hauling; pork, \$1.25 nett; could buy a good cow with calf by its side for \$7.50. Mr. Hoyt, the present season, is building himself a beautiful residence; came here in an early day, and by economy and industry has made himself a fine property: sold three car loads of cattle and two of hogs this season.

Hobberts H. saloon; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Huff F. M. teacher; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Hughes William, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. La Prairie.

Hinkston Samuel, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. La Prairie.

HULEN T. T., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 23; P. O. Elm Grove; was born in Randolph county, N. C., Oct. 30, 1837; came to this county in 1845; has 270 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; married Mary Burke. She was born in Schuyler county, Ill., Dec. 16, 1835. Two children: Cora May, born June 10, 1860; George B., Dec. 21, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Hulen belong to the M. E. church. He holds the office of Postmaster; has held the office of Highway Commissioner and School Director. His father, George P. Hulen, emigrated from North Carolina when he was seven years old; came by wagon; crossed the Alleghany at Cumberland Gap; was six weeks on the road, and located on the place where he now resides; lived in a log cabin covered with clapboards, held on by weight poles; chimney made out of sods. Mr. H. came here at an early day, and has grown up with the country, and by good management has made himself and family a pleasant home, and is one of the sound farmers of the township.

I

IHNEN ONKE, merchant and real estate dealer; Keokuk Junction; was born

in Germany, Dec. 23, 1838; came to this country in 1857, and to this county the same year. Has 312 acres of land, valued at \$10,900; married Jane Flesher. She was born in Germany, Feb. 17, 1836. Six children: Onke, Tretli, William, Margaret, Jane, and John. Mrs. Ihnen was previously married to John Burke, and had three children: Sarah, Henry, and Annie. He emigrated with his parents from Germany, crossed in a sailing vessel, was on the water nine weeks and three days, had a rough voyage; carries a stock of \$5,000, and does a business of \$15,000. When he came to this county had but a hundred dollars in his pocket, and has, through industry and economy, made a fine property.

J

Johnson B. sailor; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Joslin John, harness maker; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Junker John, laborer; P. O. La Prairie.

Jurgans J. shoemaker; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Jurgans J. G. saloon; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

K

KETCHUM WM. B., farmer and stock raiser, Sec. 2; P. O. Augusta, Hancock county; was born in Orange county, N. Y., May 2, 1820; came to this county April 9, 1847; has 354 acres of land, valued at \$15,000; married Eliza Colley. She was born in England, Jan. 14, 1814. Two living children: Wm. H., born Dec. 19, 1847; Horace F., July 23, 1849; Bertha, born March 20, 1851, (and was burned to death March 20, 1856). Was the first Assessor of the township; member of the Methodist church; emigrated in 1838, from Orange county, N. Y., to Pulaski, Hancock county, Ill., in 1838, thence to this county; turns off fifty head of hogs, and raises seventy-five acres of corn; also sells two car loads steers yearly. Mr. K. was one of twelve who was sent to Nauvoo to serve a summons on Joseph Smith, to bring him to Carthage, by orders from Gov. Ford; returned, reported not found. But the next day Smith gave himself up to Christopher Yates, and was brought to Carthage, and two days after was murdered in his cell by disguised men. Mr. K. has a fine residence and good farm, and is one of the sound farmers.

Kleinlein P. Lutheran minister, P. O. Keokuk Junction.

L

Launus L. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. La Prairie.
 Launus O. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. La Prairie.

LYLE JOHN, farmer, stock and lumber dealer; Sec. 32; P. O. Keokuk Junction. He was born in Ireland in March, 1839; emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1847; lived there two years, and came to Adams county in 1849. He married Eliza J. Simpson in 1861. Six children, four living. John C., Willie, Mary H., and Dora Maud; two died in infancy. He owns 880 acres of land, valued at \$16,800. He held the offices of Supervisor and Justice of the Peace for eleven years. Is at present engaged in the lumber and stock shipping business in company with Olman & Shone; are the leading shippers in the township. He started out when he was twenty-one years old with \$700, and has accumulated a fine property, and is one of the sound business men of the county. He enlisted in Co. 1, of the 119th Regt. Ill. Inf., Captain May—guarding bridges in Tennessee; contracted, by exposure, sinovitis in the knee joint; was laid up two weeks in the hospital, when he was captured by Gen. Forest, and was paroled and sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis; was discharged by being unfit for the service, in 1862.

Lammis J. W. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. La Prairie.

M

McClelland Wm. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. La Prairie.
 Manlove J. B. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Elm Grove.
 Martin L. A. physician; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Meyer J. saloon; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Miller H. G. agricultural implements; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Mock W. R. laborer; P. O. La Prairie.
 Muntz C. carpenter; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

N

NOAKES T. V., Physician and surgeon, P. O. La Prairie; was born in Breckinridge county, Ky., Nov. 22, 1849; came to this county in May, 1875; emigrated with his parents from Kentucky to Clark county, Ind., where he lived twenty years; thence to Adams county; commenced the study of medicine in Henryville, Ind., under Dr. W. E. Wisner, where he remained for two years. Then to Cincinnati School of Medicines and Surgery one year; thence back to Indiana one year, with Dr. Mason; thence to Louis-

ville University, where he graduated in 1873; practiced one year at Otisco, Clark county, Ind.; then came to Adams county, where he has followed his profession since.

O

OWEN D. C., merchant and Physician; P. O. La Prairie; has practiced twenty-three years in Houston and North-east townships in this county; was three years in the United States hospital service at Quincy.

P

Parker L. tinner; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Pearce Edwin R. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. La Prairie.

PETTICHOHN R. G., farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. La Prairie (son of Jacob and Penelope Pettijohn); was born in Pike county, Ill., Sept. 3, 1839; came to this county in 1852. He has 120 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; married Eliza Waring. She was born in this county Nov. 23, 1848, and died June 23, 1877. He has had three children. Laura Bell, born Aug. 1, 1869; James Edward, born March 3, 1873; Martha A., born Aug. 27, 1876 (died Feb. 8, 1877). Turns off thirty head of hogs, and raises forty-five acres of corn. His father, Jacob Pettijohn, was born in North Carolina, in 1834; emigrated to Dayton, Ohio, where he lived until 1839, when he came to Pike county, Ill.; lived there a short time, and then came to Brown county, where he remained until 1852, when he came to this county, where he died in 1869. His mother died March 5, 1877. He enlisted in the 119th Regt. Ill. Inf. Co. K; was in the Red river expedition with Gen. Banks, and at the battles of Nashville and Mobile; was taken prisoner by Gen. Forest, held for a short time, and then paroled, and sent to St. Louis; afterward was sent to his regiment in Tennessee; was discharged at Mobile, Ala.

Patton Milton, physician; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Peters Chas. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Elm Grove.
 Poppe John, merchant; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

PRATHER JOHN, retired farmer; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Clark county, Ind., Dec. 4, 1828; came to this county in 1852; has forty acres of land, valued at \$1,600; married Maria Reynolds; born in Elk county, Va., Oct. 6, 1824. They have had eight children, three living: William

Thomas, born July 27, 1851 (died Sept. 21, 1875); James, Jan. 18, 1854; Sarah, Dec. 24, 1856; John, July 29, 1858; Joseph S., July 26, 1860 (died Nov. 4, 1862); Marinda, Aug. 28, 1865 (died March 9, 1866); two died in infancy. He emigrated direct from Indiana to this county; farmed for sixteen years; bought and shipped stock for three years; then engaged in the mercantile business until 1877. Mr. and Mrs. P. belong to the M. E. church. Enlisted in the 73d Regt. Ills. Inf., Co. H, as Orderly Sergeant; was in the battle of Perryville, Crab Orchard, Edgfield (against Morgan), Nashville, Murfreesboro, where he had a four days' fight against Bragg, Chickamauga, Loudan, Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee; then to Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, the battle above the clouds, Buzzard's Roost, Marietta, Ga., and Rome. Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, was held to look after Hood, while Sherman marched to the sea. The last battle participated in was at Nashville, under Gen. Thomas. Was mustered out at Springfield, Ill.

R

RANKS S. harness maker; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
REIDERS Mrs. T. milliner; Keokuk Junction.

ROBBINS ALEX. S., farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Guilford county, N. C., July 12, 1835; came to this county in 1836. He has 115 acres of land, valued at \$4,600; married Betheny Julian. She was born in Randolph county, N. C., March 6, 1840. She was the mother of three children: Julius, born Oct. 29, 1858; Nathan Alex., born Nov. 9, 1863; James, born Dec. 9, 1875. Emigrated from North Carolina with his parents to this county when he was one year old, where he has lived for forty years. When he came to the county there was not a house on the prairie, and only a few in the township. Wild game was plenty, such as wild turkeys, wolves, deer, prairie chickens, etc. Mr. R. remembers living in a shanty with a chimney made out of sods and sticks; furniture, the most common kind. Enlisted in the 119th Regt. Ill. Inf., Co. K, under Capt. Johnson, Col. T. J. Kinney. The first engagement he was in was on the Red river expedition, at Sabine Cross Roads, skirmishes at Yellow Bayou, and Nashville; was

at the charge at Mobile; was taken prisoner at Mobile Railroad; paroled, and sent to St. Louis.

ROBBINS C. P., farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. La Prairie; born in this county, Jan. 7, 1853. He has 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; married Delia Ross. She was born in Schuyler county, Ill., May 19, 1857. She was the mother of two children: Hayes, born July 16, 1876; Clyde, born Aug. 25, 1878. His father was one of the earliest settlers in the county.

ROBBINS H. C., farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Adams county, May 30, 1853; has 162 acres of land, valued at \$6,480; married Miss Adell De Groot. She was born in New York City, March 16, 1856. They have three children: Elsie L., born Nov. 16, 1875; Cora A., Jan. 7, 1876; Alta Blanch, Nov. 19, 1878. His father, Clement Robbins, emigrated from North Carolina in the year 1833. He married Miss Leah Burke. She was born in Russell county, Va. They have had eleven children, eight living. Mr. Robbins came to this county in an early day, when the country was wild; raised a large family, and is one of the pioneers. Mr. Robbins, the subject of this sketch, outside of his farming, ships cattle and hogs. He has a fine farm, and has a good start for a young man.

Robbins Jason, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Elm Grove.

ROBBINS NATHAN, farmer and stock raiser and boss hunter; Sec. 21; P. O. La Prairie. He was born in Guilford county, N. C., Oct. 25, 1824; came to this county in the fall of 1836. There came a snow storm on the 13th of December, about twenty-two inches deep. He now has 275 acres of land, valued at \$7,000; has had as high as 1,000 acres, which he has divided among his sons; married Elizabeth J. Dorset, Oct. 24, 1848. Seven children: Jeffery H., James H., Commodore P., Nathan L., Ulysses W., Mary E., and Iva May. When they came here they went into a log shanty, 16 x 16, with a sod chimney and puncheon floor. Their bedsteads was made out of split poles; used the boxes they brought their goods in for tables. The earliest settlers were Jackson Wilson, Herman Ellison, Chas. Umble, Eliott Combs, Benj. Gould, Jonathan Brown-

ing, Basil Warren, Zach. Dean, Samuel Walker, Jabez Walker, Moses Piggott, Fleming Burke, Wm. Burke, James Robbins, and J. Avey. Mr. Robbins came here among the earliest settlers, and has helped to make the town; is one of its substantial farmers, and one of the best hunters in the county; has killed more wolves and deer than any other man, knows what a circle-hunt is, and has participated in a great many.

ROBBINS WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Guilford county, N. C., Aug. 19, 1818; came to this county in 1836. He owns 157 acres of land, valued at \$7,000; married Miss Mary Dorset. She was born in Randolph county, N. C., March 11, 1822. They have five children: Albi, born Sept. 4, 1843; John, March 4, 1845; Jerod, March 14, 1847; Jason, March 14, 1847, and William McKendie, Feb. 14, 1849. He emigrated, with his parents, in 1836, to this county, when he was eighteen years old. They moved into a log-cabin, where they resided nearly a year. They were in limited circumstances, and used boxes for tables, and "Jackson bedsteads." The first night they stayed in the county, they put up at a log-cabin, 12x14, where there were sixteen persons. John enlisted in the 50th Regt. Ill. Inf., Capt. Smith. He was in several skirmishes; died in Georgia, Nov. 21, 1864, and was buried at Monticello, Ga., with his blanket for his shroud. Albi was a member of the 50th Regt. Ill. Inf.; was in the march to the sea, and grand review at Washington. Mr. Robbins was among the earliest settlers, and can be called one of the county's pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. R. belong to the M. E. church.

Ross G. E. druggist, P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Rosson S. blacksmith, P. O. Keokuk Junction.

S

Sapp Isaac, laborer; P. O. La Prairie.

Sartoris H. grain buyer; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Sattorf B. laborer; P. O. La Prairie.

Sattorf M. retired farmer; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Schanke A. shoemaker; P. O. La Prairie.

Schwartz John, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Selby H. E. merchant; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Selby S. merchant, P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Selby W. T. railroad; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Simpson L. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. La Prairie.

Speed H. U. farmer; sec. 24, P. O. Elm Grove.

STEVENS JAMES M., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 8; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Madison county, Ky., Jan. 8, 1820; came to this county in 1831. He owns 248 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; also, 190 acres in Hancock county, valued at \$7,200; married Miss Eliza Crain. She was born in Kentucky, in December, 1818. They have ten children, four living: Mary E., Emily J., Eliza Ann, and Benj. Dudley. He held the office of School Director and Road Commissioner. He emigrated, June 8, 1829, to Sangamon county, Ill.; lived there two years; thence to this county, and landed in an old cabin, near where Benj. Gould now lives; stopped there a short time, then came down where Mr. Combs first settled, and put up a shanty. There was no sawed lumber at that time, and he had to use puncheons for floors, clapboards for doors, and sod chimneys. He hauled grain to Quincy, and got twenty-five cents per bushel for wheat. Mr. Stevens was among the earliest settlers, and is the oldest settler living in the township.

Stone James, druggist; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

STORMER JOHN W., farmer; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Morgan county, Ill., Nov. 23, 1829; came to this county in 1837. He owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; married Miss Margaret A. Wilson. She was born Sept. 16, 1834, in this township. They have had three children: Alice J., born April 2, 1853, (died April 28, 1873); James C., born Nov. 19, 1855 (died Dec. 27, 1858); Lewis, born Jan. 6, 1858. At the age of eight years, Mr. S. came to this county, where he has resided since. He has farmed for twenty-two years, and then engaged in the mercantile business for five years. After one year, he bought a farm. He held the office of Assessor for three years; also, Road Commissioner. Politically, he is a Republican. When his mother first came to the State, in 1828, there were plenty of Indians, and no houses on the prairie. Wild game was plenty, such as deer and wolves, etc. He has participated in circle-hunts; came here in an early day, and has grown up with the country, and knows what a pioneer's life is.

STRAHAN PETER, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Elm Grove; was born in



C. J. Penhauff.

NORTH EAST TOWNSHIP

Clayton township, Feb. 27, 1837. He owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$2,500; married Miss Ellen Lauderback. She was born in this county and township, May 23, 1841. They have three children: Cora, Andrew Jackson, and Margaret. They are members of the United Brethren church.

Strickler W. H. hotel; P. O. Keokuk Junction
Sutton W. T. laborer; P. O. La Prairie.

T

Talbott B. F. farmer; P. O. La Prairie.
Tarr A. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Augusta

TENHAEFF C. J., farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Reese, on the Rhine, Germany, April 9, 1836; came to this country in 1855, and to this county in Nov. 17, 1857. His first wife was Louisa Burke. She was born March 17, 1841, and died Feb. 3, 1869. For his second wife he married Ellen E. Bacon. She was born June 23, 1850, and died Dec. 3, 1872. By his first wife he had two children: Frederick L., born Oct. 20, 1863, and Charles F., born Oct. 27, 1865. He owns 630 acres of land, valued at \$25,000. Has held the office of Supervisor. Mr. Tenhaeff takes a lively interest in the town, and is one of its sound farmers.

TENHAEFF WILLIAM, farmer and dairyman; Sec. 17; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Reese, Germany, Feb. 8, 1826; came to the United States May 1, 1854, and to this county in 1856. He owns 350 acres of land, valued at \$20,000. He married Ehi Kaufman in 1857. She was born Oct. 8, 1832. She is the mother of five children: Annie, born Sept. 29, 1858; Mary, born April 27, 1860; Alexander, born May 25, 1862; Leopold, born Aug. 12, 1869, and Clara, Dec. 28, 1872. He crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, and was six weeks making the voyage; came to St. Louis, and lived there two years; thence to Adams county, where he has resided since. He built a fine residence in 1867, costing \$12,000. Follows the dairy business; keeps twenty cows, and ships his milk to Quincy. He is one of the many substantial citizens of Northeast township.

TIPTON S. H., blacksmith; P. O. Keokuk Junction; was born in Shenandoah county, Va., Jan. 3, 1830; came to this county in the fall of 1837; married Amanda Young.

She was born in Schuyler county, Ill., March 15, 1837. They have had six children, five living: Charles, Frank, Annie, Nellie, Eva, and Fannie. Eva died July 31, 1875. His father, John Tipton, emigrated from Virginia, when he was eight years old, to Hancock county, and moved into a log cabin, 16x16, with six in family; came through with two teams, and was thirty-one days in making the trip; crossed the Alleghany Mountains; through Ohio and Indiana; camped out and did their own cooking; located on the wild prairie; broke land and raised crops, and hauled wheat to Quincy and sold it for twenty-five cents; also sold pork as low as \$1.25 per 100 lbs. net. There was plenty of game, such as deer, wolves and turkeys. His father was at Carthage the day before Joseph Smith, the Mormon, was killed. Mr. Tipton came here when everything was in its wild state, and has seen the development of the country, and can well be called one of its early pioneers.

Thomas E. P. farmer; P. O. La Prairie.
Thomson John, farmer; P. O. La Prairie.

V

Vertrus W. J. laborer; P. O. La Prairie.

W

WALKER C. W., farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Keokuk Junction; was born in Randolph county, N. C., July 3, 1827, and came to this county in 1836. Has 432 acres of land, valued at \$12,900. He married Mary Alexander. She was born in Russell county, Va., June, 1833, and died Oct. 28, 1877. Their children are: Minerva A., Polly A., Sarah A., F. E., Rachel J., William D., Robert M., and Jesse W. Two died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Walker belonged to the Methodist church. He emigrated when he was twelve years old, with his parents, to this county, where he has resided since; came with a four-horse team; was on the road six weeks; crossed through Cumberland Gap. The first winter he lived in a school-house; used a box for a table; split out puncheons for stools; rented a farm the first year, a short distance from where he now lives; afterward rented of Fleming Burke for three years. He knows what a circle-hunt is; has participated in a great many, and has helped to kill as high as six deer in a day; came

here a poor boy, but by hard work and good judgment has made a good home.

WALKER JESSE, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Elm Grove; born in Randolph county, N. C., Jan. 15, 1821; has 320 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; married Mary Dorset. She was born in Chatham county, N. C., 1832; died August, 1853. They had two children, Sarah E. and Samuel R. (who was killed by a mower, when he was fifteen years old). For his second wife he married Lena Pettijohn in 1864. She was born in Ohio. Two children, Susan and Mary E. For his third wife, married Mary E. McCollum; born in Indiana, and died April 1, 1877. Emigrated to this county direct in 1839. His father lived in a shanty, 14x14, made of poles about as high as a man's head, puncheon floor, used dry goods boxes for tables, and had a sod chimney. There was plenty of game, could go out and kill a deer any time. Had to go twelve miles to mill. Has met with many trials, but by hard work and economy has made a good property and home.

Walker Kate, P. O. La Prairie.

Ward Edward, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. La Prairie.

WARING JAMES, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. La Prairie; was born in Lewis county, Ky., Aug. 30, 1825; came to this county, in the spring of 1835; has 167 acres of land, valued at \$7,000; married Martha Robbins. She was born in Guilford county, N. C., 1829. They have had six children, Eliza, Nettie, Johnny, Mary, Andrew S. and James H.; only one is living. Mr. and Mrs. Waring belong to the M. E. church. His father emigrated from Maryland to Kentucky when he was five years old, and lived there thirty-three years, where he raised a family of six children; then in 1835 came to this county, where he lived until he died, at the age of seventy-five years. He was in the War of 1812. When he came here, moved into a shanty, 12x14 feet, on the land where Alanson Tarr now lives; used a store box for a table, for a number of years. Mr. Waring is one of the pioneers of this county.

Wessels Fred, laborer; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Wilson J. H. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. La Prairie.

Witford Thomas, farmer; sec. 31 P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Z

Zimmerman J. R. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. La Prairie.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

A

Allen E. M. farmer; P. O. Liberty.

Arnold Gottlieb, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Liberty.

Arnold W. T. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Liberty.

B

Baxter Samuel, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Liberty.

BELTON WM., farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Liberty. He was born in Ireland, Sept. 15, 1815. In 1834 he came to Pennsylvania; in 1836 he came to New Orleans; in 1837 came to St. Louis, and in the fall returned to New Orleans. In 1838 he came to Ohio; thence to Indiana, and was employed on public works as contractor and superintendent for sixteen years, in Indiana and Ohio. In 1865 he came to Adams county. He owns 175 acres of land; married Eliza Moore, May 10,

1841. She was born, Sept. 21, 1821, in Morgan county, Ohio. Had twelve children, six living: Rachael A., Catherine, Lucy J., Thos. C. Susan A., and Eugenia.

Bernard F. M. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Liberty.

Bernard Wm. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Liberty.

Blank Jonathan, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Liberty.

Blank W. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Liberty.

Benfield George, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Liberty.

Bientlinger Geo. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Liberty.

Bientlinger W. H. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Liberty.

Bramen Peter, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Liberty.

Booth George, farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Liberty.

Boren B. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Liberty.

Bowers Chas. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Liberty.

Bowman Fred, merchant; sec. 1; P. O. Liberty.

Boyer Jonas, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Liberty.

Buekirk W. B. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Liberty.

BUTZ HON. A. H. D., capitalist; P. O. Liberty. The subject of this biography saw the light of day Aug. 10, 1809, in North-

ampton county, Pennsylvania. His father, Hon. Michael R. Buttz, was a native of Sussex county, New Jersey. He removed to Northampton county, where he carried on milling and merchandise pursuits. He represented Northampton county in the Legislature as the Democratic representative for five terms. He was very successful in all his business pursuits. Jacob Buttz, the grandfather of Abraham, served during the War of the Revolution, and was with Washington's army when they crossed the Delaware river on that cold Christmas night, when they defeated and captured the Hessians. Mr. A. H. D. Buttz received his early training in the schools of Nazareth, Pennsylvania, under the instruction of the Moravian College. In 1834 he came to Adams county, Illinois, and built a saw mill on McKee's Creek, this being the first mill in that township. This property he afterward sold, and removed to Liberty, where he engaged in merchandising from '36 until '61. By a strict attention to business he acquired a handsome fortune. He then sold out his business to his sons, M. R. and A. H. D. Jr. Mr. Buttz was married Sept. 13, 1835, to Miss Mary E., daughter of D. P. Meacham, who came to Adams county in 1829. She was born July 3, 1819, in Ohio. They have had eleven children, six are now living: M. R., their oldest son, died in Kansas in 1875, aged 36 years. He was a graduate of the Northwestern Christian University, Indiana. He was a lawyer by profession, having practiced at Quincy a number of years. The surviving children are: Mary, A. H. D. Jr., Jno. W., Samuel D., Jessie S., and Mira. Has been Postmaster thirteen years. He owns over 2,000 acres of improved land in Adams county, also lands in Kansas, and property in Quincy. Republican. Mrs. B. is a member of the Christian church.

Buttz A. H. D. Jr. miller; P. O. Liberty.

Buttz J. W. farmer; P. O. Liberty.

C

Campbell Archie, constable; P. O. Liberty.

Campbell John, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Liberty.

Carl August, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Liberty.

Carter Marlon, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Liberty.

Carrigan James; farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Liberty.

Carson T. E. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Liberty.

Clark Mrs. Eliza, sec. 24; P. O. Liberty.

Clark Mary, sec. 22; P. O. Liberty.

Clark Patrick, Sr. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Liberty.

Clark Robert, sec. 28; P. O. Fairweather.

Clark R. J. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Liberty.

Clary Edmond, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Liberty.

COATS WM. A., farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Liberty; born Feb. 20, 1817, in Baltimore county, Md.; in 1838 went to New York City, thence to New Orleans; in 1844 to Mason county Ky.; in 1857 came to Adams county; married Mrs. Ellen Gardner, daughter of Wm. Hugle, who came to Adams county about 1841. He has three children by a former marriage: Eveline K. (now Mrs. Williams), Marion W. (now Mrs. Garner), and Emma A. (now Mrs. Gates); has one son by present marriage, Wm. A. Mrs. Coats has two children by a former marriage: Sophia (now Mrs. Hatlow), Luella (now Mrs. Smith). Harrison and Robert served in the late war. Robert died April 22, 1863, in Louisville, Ky. Mr. Coats owns 180 acres of land. They are members of the Lutheran church.

Collins O. H. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Liberty.

Cook Benj. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Liberty.

CORKINS P. G., Physician and Surgeon; P. O. Liberty; born Nov. 7, 1825, in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; in 1838; came with his parents to Tippecanoe county, Ind., in 1845. He commenced the study of medicine in Yorktown, Ind.; graduated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Feb. 16, 1853. In 1849 he commenced the practice of medicine at Kingston, Ill., has been in constant practice since. He removed to Liberty in 1869; married Miss Amelia M. Babcock, Jan. 1, 1852. She was born Jan. 2, 1834, in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; have had seven children, four living: Lucinda (now Mrs. Craig), Jno. W., Orlando M., and Anna M. He owns 105 acres of land adjoining Liberty. He represented this county in the Legislature from 1866 to 1868. Democrat.

Craig Agnes, sec. 35; P. O. Fairweather.

CRAIG JOHN (deceased), born Aug. 10, 1872, in Kentucky; when a child he came with his parents to Indiana. In 1830 he came to Liberty township; married Agnes Farmer in 1836. She was born May 18, 1818, in Alabama. She came to Adams county with her father in 1835. They had twelve children, ten living: Milton, Sarah A., Chas. W., James H., Perleta J., John C., Jasial, Andrew J., Lucy E. and Malvina A. Milton enlisted in 1862 in the 78th Regt.,

III. Inf., and served to the end of the war. They own 440 acres of land. Mr. Craig died Aug. 28, 1877

Craig Milton, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Liberty.

Craig Wm. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Liberty.

Cruse Margaret, sec. 10; P. O. Liberty.

D

Delmuth Henry, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Liberty.

Dougherty Jacob, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Liberty.

Duff Thos. sewing machine agt. P. O. Liberty.

DUNLAP WARREN B., Physician and Surgeon; P. O. Liberty; born Oct. 22, 1848, in Gasconade county, Mo.; when a child came with his mother to Adams county, Ill. He commenced the study of medicine in 1872, and graduated at the Louisville, Ky., Medical College, in 1876; he first graduated in the spring of 1872 from the State University at Urbana, Ill; married Mary E. Worrell, March 9, 1876. She was born in 1853, in Chester county, Pa.; have one child, Mable May. Mrs. Dunlap is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Dunlap is a Republican.

E

Edwards Henry, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Liberty.

Enlow Dr. G. W. P. O. Liberty.

Enlow Silas, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.

Erke Fred., farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Liberty.

F

Fellmer Daniel, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Liberty.

Fessenden Sarah, sec. 26; P. O. Liberty.

Fisher Catherine. P. O. Liberty.

FISCHER HENRY, farmer and blacksmith; Sec. 26; P. O. Liberty. He was born July 11, 1836, in Bavaria, Germany. In 1854 he came to Zanesville, Ohio. In 1860 he came to Adams county. He owns eighty acres of land; married Catherine Fessenden in Sept. 1866. She was born in 1842, in Adams county. They have three children: Nettie, Charles H., and Nathan F. He is a member of the Lutheran church, she, of the Presbyterian church.

Fitzgerald David, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Liberty.

Frey John, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Liberty.

FREY T. X., druggist; P. O. Liberty; was born March 6, 1828, in Lehigh county, Pa. He came to Liberty township in 1846; worked at the carpenters' trade till

1862, when he enlisted in Co. E., 78th Ill. Inf.; served about seven months, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. He then returned to Liberty and engaged in various kinds of business. In 1866 he engaged with B. F. Grover as clerk; continued with him until 1873, when he commenced his present business; married Susan Sally, in 1853. She was born in 1838, in Liberty township; died Jan. 4, 1864; have one child, Lydia, now Mrs. Covert; second marriage to Mary M. Benfield, Sept. 18, 1864. She was born March 7, 1844, in Crawford county, Pa. Have two children: Adam R. and Tilman X. Jr. Is Township Treasurer, and has been Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Christian church. Politics, Democrat.

FREY WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Liberty; was born in Lehigh county, Pa., in 1830; came to Illinois and located in Liberty in 1856, and worked in a mill; was married Oct. 27, 1872, to Martha Christia Heckrodt. She was born in Adams county, Ill., in Feb. 16, 1854. They have three children: Cora Ann, born Feb., 1874; Effie May, born Sept., 1876, and Malinda, born Sept., 1878. He bought 108 acres of land, paid \$4,700 for it, and has it under a good state of cultivation; has a large orchard and makes the best of cider; raises a great number of cattle, sheep and hogs, and has as fine stock as the county affords. His farm is estimated to be worth \$50 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Frey are members of the Lutheran church at Liberty. Politically he is a Democrat.

G

Gallaber J. H. constable; P. O. Liberty.

Gaunt Julia, sec. 4; P. O. Liberty.

Gitts Henry, miller; P. O. Liberty.

Glonee Henry, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Liberty.

Gordon Elizabeth, sec. 25; P. O. Liberty.

Gordon W. W. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Liberty.

Gorman James, sec. 14; P. O. Liberty.

Gorman Thomas, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Liberty.

Graff Thomas, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Liberty.

Grimes J. M. physician; P. O. Liberty.

GROVER B. F., merchant; P. O. Liberty; was born Feb. 2, 1817, in Sidney, Maine, in 1840; came to Carroll county, Ky., in 1851; came to Liberty two years later, and commenced his present business. There was but one store when he came here. He has

been County Superintendent of schools, Town Supervisor and Treasurer, Justice of the Peace, etc.; married Mary Nighswonger, in Oct. 1854. She was born in 1821; died Jan. 1856. Second marriage to Anna E. Ferguson, Sept. 20, 1856. She was born in 1837, in Madison county, Ill. Have seven children: Cora, Edith, Ferguson, Leanoce, Hatchel, Blackman, and Donald; lost four children in infancy. Is a member of the Free Masons and Odd Fellows' societies. Politics, Democrat. Mrs. Grover is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Grubb David, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Liberty.
Grubb Edmund, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Liberty.
Grubb G. W. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Liberty.
Grubb Jonas, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Liberty.
Grubb Reuben, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Liberty.

H

Hab-rline August, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Fairweather.
Hendrix Samuel, butcher; P. O. Liberty.
Henry Alex. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Liberty.
Hessert V. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Liberty.
Hoffman Julius, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Liberty.

HUDDLESTON WM. farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Liberty; was born, July 15, 1839, in Brown county, Ill.; at the age of thirteen he came with his parents to Adams county; married Nancy Deselem, Nov. 5, 1863. She was born in 1838, in Ohio; died March 10, 1865. His second marriage was to Elleasy Cook, Jan. 24, 1867. She was born, Dec. 31, 1842, in Tennessee. Have six children: Mary E., Allen H., Chas. S., Emma N., Edith F., and William E.; lost Cora J. in 1873, aged four years, five months and ten days. Mr. Huddleston enlisted, August, 1861, in Co. B, 50th Regt. Ill. Inf.; served till Jan. 29, '63; was discharged on account of a wound received at the battle of Shiloh, for which he draws a pension. He owns eighty-five acres of land in Sec. 15, Concord township, valued at \$2,000. He is Township Supervisor, and has been Assessor and Collector. Democrat, and a Baptist.

Hunsaker Andrew, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Liberty.
Hunsaker H. D. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Liberty.
Hunsaker Jane; sec. 13; P. O. Liberty.
Hunsaker John, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Liberty.
Hunsaker S. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Liberty.
Hunsaker Wm. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Liberty.

J

Jamison James, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Liberty.
Jones Helen, dressmaker; P. O. Liberty.

K

KARNEY CHAS. J. undertaker; P. O. Liberty; was born Oct. 18, '23, in Warren county, Ohio; in '57, came to Adams county, Ill.; in '63 removed to Liberty, and engaged as carpenter and joiner; married Ann E. Tickener in '48. She was born in '17, in Warren county, Ohio. Presbyterian and Republican.

Keller George, Sr., farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Liberty.

KELLY HON. MAURICE, farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Liberty.

Kelly Patrick, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Liberty.
Kline Vernon, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Liberty.
Kootzel Abraham, shoemaker; P. O. Liberty.

KUNTZ JOHN, manufacturer of wagons and coffins, P. O. Liberty; was born, April 25, '41, near Pittsburg, Pa.; when a child, came with his parents to Quincy, Ill.; enlisted, in '62, in Co. E, 78th Regt. Ill. Inf., and served till the end of the war; then came to Kingston, Ill., and commenced his present business; in '70 he removed to Liberty; married Mary Lentz, Sept. 5, '65. She was born, in '46, in Adams county. Have five children; four living: Katie, Frederick, William H., and Emma; lost Anna in infancy. Republican and Methodist.

L

Lenker R. G. minister; P. O. Liberty.

LENTZ W. H. harness; Liberty; born June 15, 1848, in Kingston, Ill. He learned his trade with A. B. Wilhelm, of Quincy; he commenced his present business in 1872. Married Mary M. Wiester, Nov. 3, 1869. She was born Dec. 2, 1852, in Westmoreland county, Pa. Have three children: Ernest C., aged six years; Harry C., three years; and William A., eight months. Are members of the M. E. church. Is a Republican.

Lierle Diana, sec. 6; P. O. Columbus.
Lierle Richard, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Liberty.
Lierle Wm. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Liberty.
Lierle W. B. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Liberty.
Lierle W. R. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Liberty.
Lindbower S. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Liberty.
Linn Amos, blacksmith; P. O. Liberty.

M

McBride C. B. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.
McBride S. F. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.
McClintock Barbara sec. 6; P. O. Liberty.

McCRORY JAMES, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Liberty; was born Jan. 1, 1820, in Washington county, Pa. In 1851 he came to Adams county, Ill. He owns 210 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; married Letitia Job, Nov. 6, 1843. She was born Jan. 22, 1822, in Marshall county, Va. Had thirteen children, eight living: L. E. M. (now Mrs. Hartshorn); M. K., M. R., J. K., C. L., G. B., H. G., and S. Has been four years Justice of the Peace; Road Commissioner, School Trustee and Director. Member of Presbyterian church. Is a Democrat.

McMAHON JOHN, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Liberty. He was born in 1832 in Ireland; in 1855 came to Quincy; in 1857 removed to Liberty township; they own 200 acres of land. Married Mary Clark in 1858. She was born in 1821 in Ireland; in 1827 she came with her parents to America. Her mother lives in this township; she was born in 1800. They have three children, John, Mary, and Julia. Her parents came to this county in 1833. Her father died in 1857.

MERAE WM. F., farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Liberty; born Dec. 25, 1824, in Marion county, Mo.; in 1851 he came to Adams county. Is Township Assessor; has been School Director. Married Margaret Gordon, Nov. 23, 1848. She was born Feb. 1, 1826, in Kentucky; died Dec. 13, 1866. Have eight children: Charles E., Elizabeth A., Alice J., James W., Virginia E., Melissa I., Henry C., and Addie F. Second marriage to Ellen Gordon, Nov. 17, 1867. She was born Nov. 17, 1842, in Missouri. Have two children: Sanford S., and Archibald D.; enlisted in 1862 in Co. E, 78th Regt. Ill. Inf.; served to the end of the war; was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, for which he receives a pension. Democrat. Baptist.

Malone Rhoda, sec. 30; P. O. Liberty.

Malone Sarah, sec. 2; P. O. Liberty.

MERCER P. H., Postmaster, Liberty; born Feb. 4, 1835, in Clarion county, Pa.; in 1856 he came to Adams county. He enlisted in 1862 in Co. E, 78th Regt. Ill. Inf.; served to the end of the war; was in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Sherman's March to the Sea, etc.; was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863. He first enlisted as a private in 1863. He was pro-

moted to 2d Lieutenant, and in 1864 was again promoted to 1st Lieutenant. He was appointed Postmaster in 1874. Married Mrs. Mary Carns, daughter of A. H. D. Buttz, March 22, 1865. She was born June 26, 1841, in Liberty township. Have two children: Nora B. and Glenn H. She has one child by her former marriage, L. T. Christian church. Republican.

MILLER BENJAMIN, farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Liberty. Was born in Burton township, Adams county, April 10, 1836. His father died in 1840; mother 1852. He was married in 1857 to Nancy J. Robb. She was born in Missouri in 1837. They have six children: Caroline A., James D., Benjamin F., Sarah A., Mary E., and Francis M. He located in Liberty township in 1866, on Sec. 13. He owns 120 acres of well improved land, worth \$3,000. He was in Co. K, 3d Mo. Cav.; enlisted November 26, 1861; served three years; was mustered out Jan. 19, 1865; was in the battles of Mount Zion, Chalks Bluff, and Little Rock, under command of Col. Steele. They are members of the Baptist church. He is a Republican.

Miller Fred, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Fairweather.

Miller Gottlieb, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Fairweather.

MINTLE A. S., farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Liberty. He was born May 30, 1832, in Warren county, Ohio; in 1857 went to Indiana; the following year he came to Adams county, Ill. He owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. He married Louisa P. Smith, Sept. 13, 1854. She was born June 19, 1834, in Warren county, Ohio. They have eight children: Marston P., Alice J., William C., Mary May, Lucy L., Carrie E., Hattie O., and Anna G. Republican.

N

Nations David, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Liberty.

Nations J. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Liberty.

Nations J. S. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Liberty.

Naylor S. merchant; P. O. Liberty.

O

Obert F. gardner; P. O. Liberty.

O'Donnell James, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Liberty.

P

Pattie Henry, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Liberty.

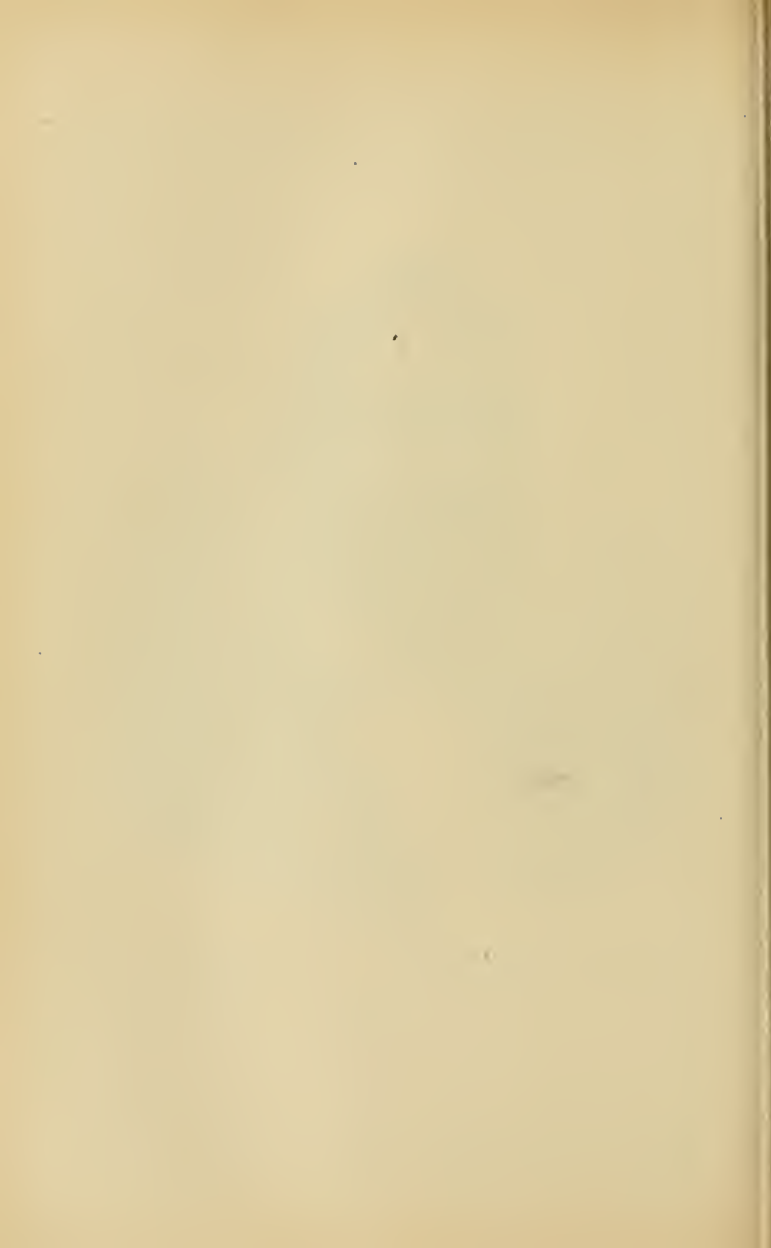
Pearce G. W. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Liberty.

Phillips Henry, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Liberty.

Pond G. P. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Liberty.



Maurice Kelly
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP



Potter Jackson, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Liberty.
Potter Jane, sec. 19; P. O. Liberty.

R

Reed Alex, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Liberty.
Renne C. A. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Liberty.
Rhodes Jacob, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Liberty.

RIEDEL JULIUS, blacksmith; Liberty; born March 18, 1842, in Germany; in 1867 came to Adams county; in 1870 he removed to Liberty township. He married Anna Hoyer in 1869. She was born in 1846 in Bohemia. They have four children: Rosa, Paulina, Henry, and John. Lutheran church. Democrat.

ROTH JULIUS, stoves, tin and hardware; Liberty. He was born Dec. 25, 1845, in Quincy, Ill.; in 1856 he removed with his parents to Camp Point, and in 1860 he commenced to learn the tinning business; in 1861 he returned to Quincy, and worked one year; then returned to Camp Point. He worked at this business until 1864, when he engaged in the railroad business for about one year. He enlisted in 1865 in Co. E, 148th Regt. Ill. Inf., and served till the end of the war, when he returned to Camp Point. In 1867 he went to Montana Territory, and engaged in the tin trade until 1870; then engaged in the railroad business till 1872, when he returned to Hancock county, Ill., and continued at this business two and one-half years. In 1877 he removed to Liberty. He married Miss Maggie A. Thompson in 1870. She was born in 1843, in Illinois; died in 1873, leaving one child, Minnie E. His second wife was Mrs. J. E. Green, whom he married in September, 1875. She was born in 1843 in Pennsylvania; have two children, Ardella W. and Joseph F. She has two children by a former marriage, Flora and Etta Green. She has also two step-children, Ellis and Ella E. Democrat. Presbyterian.

Rowsey Mrs. sec. 3; P. O. Liberty.
Rowsey John, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Liberty.

S

Schaefer A. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Liberty.
Schaefer Adam, blacksmith; P. O. Liberty.
Schnell G. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Liberty.
Schwartz Jacob, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Liberty.

SCHWARTZ JOSEPH S., blacksmith; Sec. 11; P. O. Liberty; was

born in Adams county in 1842; father and mother still living. He was married Jan. 21, 1868, to Phebe Compton. She was born in Hamilton county, Ohio. They have three children: Mary A., Charles O., and Bertie W. They moved to Kansas in 1870, and lived there seven years, and thence to Texas, where they stayed one year, then came back to Illinois in 1878. He has a good stand for a shop in Liberty among a good class of people; does all kinds of work usually done in a country shop; his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. S. is a Republican.

Scott James, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Liberty.
Shohong J. B. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Liberty.
Sirs John, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Liberty.
Stockslager Margaret, sec. 4; P. O. Liberty.

STRUCK JOHN & HENRY, farmers; Sec. 23; P. O. Liberty; John was born Feb. 27, 1829, in Germany; in 1852, he came to Adams county; he and his brother Henry own 140 acres of land. John married Elizabeth Riniker in 1865. She was born in 1836, in Switzerland; have five children: Julius, John, Frederick, and Albert. Henry was born in July, 1842, in Germany; he came to Adams county in 1857; married Susan Riniker in 1872. She was born in 1842, in Switzerland. John and Henry served in the late war.

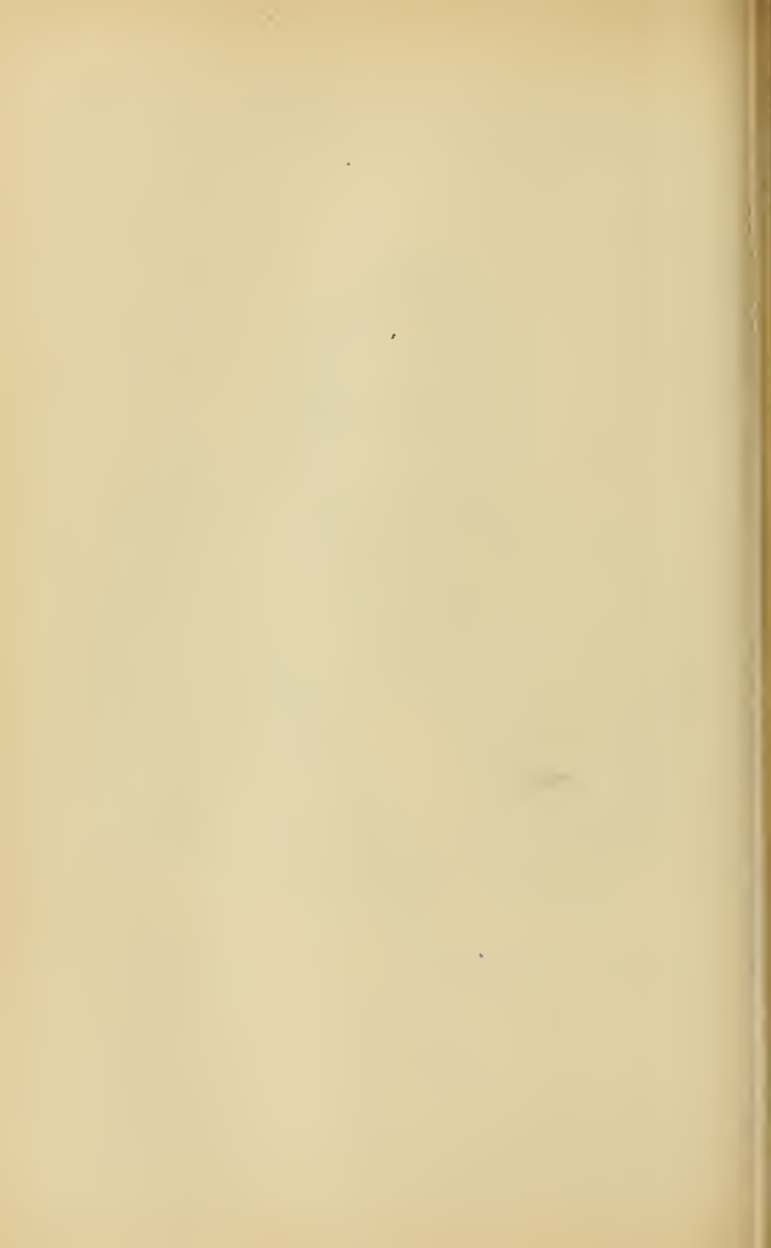
Swank Conrad, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Liberty.

T

Taylor Charlotte; sec. 4; P. O. Liberty.

TORRENCE ALBERT, Physician and Surgeon, Liberty; he was born May 25, 1838, in Alleghany county, Pa.; when an infant, came with his parents to Missouri; in 1849, came to Adams county, Ill. His father being a physician, he studied first with him; in 1858, he commenced studying with Dr. Bassett, of Quincy. In the winter of 1862 and 1863, he attended the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, and there graduated; has been in active practice since. He married Miss Annie Nichols, Nov. 13, 1863. She was born April 24, 1844, in Columbus, Ill. They have one child, John, aged one and a half years. Mrs. F. is a member of the Christian church. He is a Democrat.

TOURNEY GEO., farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Liberty; he was born Feb. 14, 1822,



Potter Jackson, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Liberty.
Potter Jane, sec. 19; P. O. Liberty.

R

Reed Alex, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Liberty.
Renne C. A. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Liberty.
Rhodes Jacob, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Liberty.

RIEDEL JULIUS, blacksmith; Liberty; born March 18, 1842, in Germany; in 1867 came to Adams county; in 1870 he removed to Liberty township. He married Anna Hoyer in 1869. She was born in 1846 in Bohemia. They have four children: Rosa, Paulina, Henry, and John. Lutheran church. Democrat.

ROTH JULIUS, stoves, tin and hardware; Liberty. He was born Dec. 25, 1845, in Quincy, Ill.; in 1856 he removed with his parents to Camp Point, and in 1860 he commenced to learn the tinning business; in 1861 he returned to Quincy, and worked one year; then returned to Camp Point. He worked at this business until 1864, when he engaged in the railroad business for about one year. He enlisted in 1865 in Co. E, 148th Regt. Ill. Inf., and served till the end of the war, when he returned to Camp Point. In 1867 he went to Montana Territory, and engaged in the tin trade until 1870; then engaged in the railroad business till 1872, when he returned to Hancock county, Ill., and continued at this business two and one-half years. In 1877 he removed to Liberty. He married Miss Maggie A. Thompson in 1870. She was born in 1843, in Illinois; died in 1873, leaving one child, Minnie E. His second wife was Mrs. J. E. Green, whom he married in September, 1875. She was born in 1843 in Pennsylvania; have two children, Ardella W. and Joseph F. She has two children by a former marriage, Flora and Etta Green. She has also two step-children, Ellis and Ella E. Democrat. Presbyterian.

Rowsey Mrs. sec. 3; P. O. Liberty.
Rowsey John, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Liberty.

S

Schaffer A. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Liberty
Schafer Adam, blacksmith; P. O. Liberty.
Schnell G. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Liberty.
Schwartz Jacob, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Liberty.

SCHWARTZ JOSEPH S., blacksmith; Sec. 11; P. O. Liberty; was

born in Adams county in 1842; father and mother still living. He was married Jan. 21, 1868, to Phebe Compton. She was born in Hamilton county, Ohio. They have three children: Mary A., Charles O., and Bertie W. They moved to Kansas in 1870, and lived there seven years, and thence to Texas, where they stayed one year, then came back to Illinois in 1878. He has a good stand for a shop in Liberty among a good class of people; does all kinds of work usually done in a country shop; his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. S. is a Republican.

Scott James, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Liberty.
Shohong J. B. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Liberty.
Sirs John, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Liberty.
Stockslager Margaret, sec. 4; P. O. Liberty.

STRUCK JOHN & HENRY, farmers; Sec. 23; P. O. Liberty; John was born Feb. 27, 1829, in Germany; in 1852, he came to Adams county; he and his brother Henry own 140 acres of land. John married Elizabeth Riniker in 1865. She was born in 1836, in Switzerland; have five children: Julius, John, Frederick, and Albert. Henry was born in July, 1842, in Germany; he came to Adams county in 1857; married Susan Riniker in 1872. She was born in 1842, in Switzerland. John and Henry served in the late war.

Swank Conrad, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Liberty.

T

Taylor Charlotte; sec. 4; P. O. Liberty.

TORRENCE ALBERT, Physician and Surgeon, Liberty; he was born May 25, 1838, in Alleghany county, Pa.; when an infant, came with his parents to Missouri; in 1849, came to Adams county, Ill. His father being a physician, he studied first with him; in 1858, he commenced studying with Dr. Bassett, of Quincy. In the winter of 1862 and 1863, he attended the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, and there graduated; has been in active practice since. He married Miss Annie Nichols, Nov. 13, 1863. She was born April 24, 1844, in Columbus, Ill. They have one child, John, aged one and a half years. Mrs. F. is a member of the Christian church. He is a Democrat.

TOURNEY GEO., farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Liberty; he was born Feb. 14, 1822,

Glass Albert, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Richfield.
 Gayer J. S. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Richfield.
 Gilkie G. W. teacher; sec. 19; P. O. Richfield.
 Gilkie Thos. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Richfield.
 Griffin James, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Richfield.

H

Hartsborn Alvin, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Richfield.
 Hastings S. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Fairweather.
 Havard M. I. sec. 35; P. O. Barry, Pike county.
 Heine Gottlieb, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Fairweather.

HENDRICKS ANDREW, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Richfield; was born in Somerset county, Penn., in 1807; came to Adams county in 1844; was married to Mary Ann McAfee, June 14, 1830, who was born June 14, 1811; died June 14, 1866, leaving eleven children: Jacob, born March 22, 1831; Elizabeth, born Dec. 18, 1832; James, born Jan. 1, 1834; Rachael, born March 2, 1837; Sarah, born June 6, 1839; Susanah, born Sept. 6, 1841; William, born Feb. 1, 1845; Mary J., born March 19, 1847; Nancy, born April 6, 1849; Lydia A., born Oct. 2, 1851; Leah F., born Nov. 28, 1854. William and Nancy are dead. The remaining children are all living, married, and well situated in life. Mr. H. owns 200 acres of land, worth \$10,000. He has resided in Richfield township twenty-six years, and is a Democrat.

HENDRICKS JAMES, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Barry, Pike county, Ill.; was born in Ohio, in 1834; came to Illinois in 1853; (father living in Richfield township); married Sarah R. Melery, in 1855. She was born in Illinois, in 1836; has had six children, five of whom are living: John W., born Jan. 26, 1856; Jacob W. born Feb. 17, 1858; James W., and Mina G. (twins), born Nov. 14, 1862; Martin B., born March 23, 1870; Andrew L., born March 7, 1874. James W. died Sept. 11, 1863. Mr. H. owns 160 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, worth \$40 per acre. He also follows thrashing grain during the season. Politically, is a Democrat.

Hendricks J. W. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Fairweather.
 High Geo. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Fairweather.
 Hincley R. W. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Chicago.
 Hincley U. W. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Richfield.
 Holman Geo. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Richfield.
 Holcomb Wm. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Richfield.

HOSKINS MRS. ELIZA, farming; Sec. 28; P. O. Barry, Pike county,

Ill. Mr. Jesse Hoskins was born in Kentucky in 1817; married Miss Eliza Moyers in 1843. She was born in the State of Indiana. They have ten living children: Delia A. (now Mrs. Williams); Lawrence, John, Elizabeth, Letitia J., Alice and Albert (twins), Cicero, William, Alonzo, and Calvin D. The following children are dead: Francis M., Jessie, and Addison. Mr. Hoskins came to Richfield township in 1858, and died in 1873. He owned 120 acres of land, all under a fair state of cultivation. Mrs. Hoskins now carries on the farm, the labor being performed by her sons. Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins both united with the Presbyterian church a number of years ago. Mrs. H. is still a consistent member of that sect.

Howard Clarisa; sec. 17; P. O. Richfield.
 Hull J. A. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Richfield.
 Hull J. H. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Fairweather.
 Hull John P. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Stone's Prairie.
 Hull J. T. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Richfield.

J

Jamison Edward, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Fairweather.
 Jamison W. E. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Fairweather.

K

Kabrisk J. H. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Richfield.
 Klarner Edward, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Fairweather.
 Klarner Lewis, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Fairweather.
 Kuhns George, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Fairweather.

L

LEWTON ALLEN, miller and grain dealer; Sec. 31; P. O. Stone's Prairie; was born in Pennsylvania in 1833; came to Adams county in 1845; was married to Miss Ellen Lock in 1856. She was born in 1836. They have no children. He has lately repaired the mill at Hull's Station, and added the most improved machinery, with a splendid miller (Mr. Jackson). He is making an A No. 1 article of flour. Mr. L. also deals extensively in grain, shipping upon an average 125 car-loads per year from Hull's station. Politically, he is a Democrat.

LILE MRS. ELLEN, farming; Sec. 19; P. O. Stone's Prairie; was born in Pike county, Ill., in 1830 daughter of Henry and Margaret Neely, who are both dead; was married to George Lile in 1855. He was born in 1828, and died in 1867. They

have had five children: Angeline, born Jan. 14, 1857 (now Mrs. Williams); Eldora, born Aug. 7, 1858 (now Mrs. Obermire); Henry M., born Feb. 29, 1860; Lizzie M., born Aug. 3, 1861, and George, born June 2, 1864. She owns sixty-five acres of land, all under cultivation, worth \$40 per acre. She is a member of the M. E. church at Richfield.

Likes Lyman, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Lile Henry, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Likes Mrs. Samuel; sec. 36; P. O. Richfield.

LIKES WILLIAM, farmer and stock-raiser; Sec. 27; P. O. Barry, Pike county, Ill.; was born in Davis county, Ind., in 1828; came to Adams county, and located in Richfield township in 1841. His father died in 1865, and his mother in 1870; was married to Miss Adaline Havard in 1854. She was born in 1834, and died in 1858. He had, by his first wife, two children: Alexander H., born in 1856, and Maggie, born in 1858; was again married in 1860, to Miss Mary E. Ham. She was born in 1834. He has, by his second wife, ten children: John W., Annie, Abraham Lincoln, Charles C., Mary E., Luella, Ellen, Stephenson T., Lizzie, and Henry, the three latter being dead. He owns 478 acres of improved land, under the best of cultivation, worth \$20,000. He makes a business of fattening cattle and hogs. Mr. L. and wife are members of the M. E. church, and he is, also, a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Politically, he is a Republican. Alexander H. Likes is educating himself for a physician, in Wesleyan University.

LOCK MARY, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Stone's Prairie; was born in 1811, in Illinois; married to Elisha Lock in 1830. He was born in 1809, in Illinois, and died in 1863; had two children: William, born in 1832 (died 1845), the other died while quite an infant. He located on Section 30, in 1850. She owns fifty-seven acres of land under fair state of cultivation; is a member of the M. E. church, at Shiloh.

Lock N. E. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Richfield.

Lock P. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Lock P. S. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Stone's Prairie.

Lock W. B. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Richfield.

LONG JAMES H., farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Barry, Pike county, Ill.; was born

in Baltimore, Md., in 1809; father and mother deceased. He came to Adams county, Ill., in 1833, and located on Sec. 28; was married Nov. 16, 1848, to Eliza J. Noyes. She was born April 27, 1821. Have five children: Michael K., Lena B., Mina L. (now Mrs. Abbott), William T., and Elitha I. Owns 220 acres of land, worth \$15,000; town property in Pittsfield, Pike county, Ill., worth \$15,000, and has personal property to the amount of \$10,000. Mrs. Long and daughters are members of the Christian church. Mr. L. is an unyielding Democrat.

M

McAtee Elijah, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Barry, Pike county.

McCarl Alexander, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Barry, Pike county.

McClaskey George, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Richfield.

McLain Mary E. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Barry, Pike county.

McLain Samuel, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Fairweather.

MARLOW JOHN, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Barry, Pike county, Ill.; was born in Missouri in 1833; came to Pike county, Ill., in 1845, and to Adams county in 1850; was married to Araminta Stafford in 1856. She was born in Maryland in 1831; has one child, James, born in 1859. Mr. M. owns eighty acres of land, under a fine state of cultivation, worth forty dollars per acre. Mrs. M. is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. M. is a Democrat.

Martin Benjamin, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Richfield.

Martin Jesse, farmer; section 29; P. O. Richfield.

MARSHALL ISABELLA, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Fairweather; born in Pennsylvania in 1821; married in 1857, to Robert Marshall, who was born in Ohio in 1802, and died in 1878; has three children: Thomas, born in 1858; Hattie, born 1862; Katie, born in 1865; owns 160 acres of land, under cultivation, worth \$30 per acre. Mrs. M. is member of the Baptist church.

Metts Jesse, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Fairweather.

Meyers H. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Fairweather.

Meyers W. B. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Richfield.

Michael Henry, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Fairweather.

Miller Fred. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Fairweather.

Milelagel Abraham, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Richfield.

Moore Green, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Richfield.

Moore J. M. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Richfield.

MORGAN CHARLES, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Richfield; was born in La

Rue county, Ky., in 1805; came to Adams county in May, 1847; was married to Nancy Redmond in 1831. She died April 20, 1839. They had five children. He married Elizabeth Gilkey, Oct. 26, 1840, and had six children by this marriage, five of whom are dead. He owns 120 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, worth \$40 per acre. Mrs. Morgan is a member of the M. E. church, and Mr. Morgan a member of the Christian church. Politics, Republican.

MORRISON HUGH H., farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Fairweather; was born in Sangamon county, Ill., in 1824. His father was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother a native of Kentucky; both dead. In 1848 he married Cynthia Chapman, who was born in Tennessee in 1824. They have nine children living: James D., born Dec. 4, 1850; Warren P., born Nov. 1, 1852; Lucius M., born Aug. 13, 1854; George B., born Aug. 12, 1856; John H., born April 2, 1858; Marcus L., born Feb. 11, 1862; Lydia V., born Dec. 15, 1863; Wallace W., born Nov. 28, 1865; and Clement V., born April 3, 1868. Those dead are: Louisa E., born May 8, 1849, died Aug. 12, 1851; Mary A., born April 14, 1860, died Oct. 16, 1862; Nora M., born Oct. 6, 1870, died June 30, 1874. Mr. Morrison owns 160 acres of land, all under a high state of cultivation, worth, probably, \$50 per acre. He is one of the leading men of the township; is a Democrat, and is recognized as a leader of that party in his section. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are honored members of the Baptist church at Kingston.

Morgan G. W. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Richfield.

O

Otter Fred, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Fairweather.

ORR THOMAS, farmer; Sec. 27; P. O. Fairweather; was born in Pennsylvania in 1803; came to Adams county in 1852; married Elizabeth Keepers in 1828. She died in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1844. He had nine children by his first wife. Mr. Orr afterward married Mrs. Elizabeth Gamble, who was born in 1807, and by her had three children: John, Sarah Ellen, and Cynthia (deceased). All of the remaining children are married, two of the sons being ministers of the M. E. church. Mr. Orr and wife have been devout members of that

church for over a half century. He owns 320 acres of land, which is improved, and is worth \$40 per acre. He formerly followed the trade of a millwright, and in his early life built a great number of mills throughout the country. Mr. Orr is a Democrat.

ORMOND PATRICK, farmer; Sec. 7; P. O. Richfield; was born in Waterford county, Ireland, in 1819; came to America in 1851; married Bridget Dalton in 1847. She was born in 1814. They have two children: Bridget, born in 1853, and John, born in 1855. He owns 292 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, worth \$30 per acre. Mr. Ormond and wife are members of the Catholic church at Liberty, Ill.

P

Parick John, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Fairweather.
Penny J. H. C. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Fairweather.

PETTIT ALEX. H., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Fairweather; was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1808; came to Adams county in '38, and located in Richfield township, on Sec. 13; married Clarissa Haines in '36. She was born in Addison county, Vt., in 1812. Have had seven children: Sarah E., born April 21, 1839; James H., born Aug. 20, '41, died May 23, '68; Catherine, born Dec. 20, '43; Harriet L., born Sept. 11, '47, died June 30, '73; John B., born Jan. 22, '50; Charles G., born June 6, '53; William P., born July 25, '55; one daughter and one son married. He owns 170 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, worth \$30 per acre. He has held the office of Supervisor for three years, and is one of the oldest citizens in the township. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

Potter Bartholomew, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Barry, Pike county.

Pyne W. H. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Fairweather.

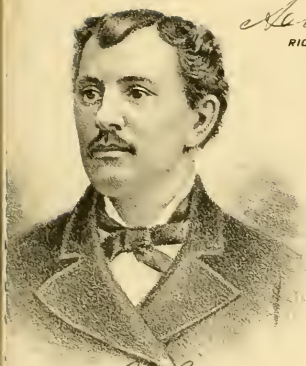
R

Rataborn A. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Fairweather.
Redmond John, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Richfield
Rquet Michael, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Richfield

RICE DAVID S., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Richfield; was born in Dearborn county, Ind.; came to Adams county in 1836; married to C. E. Cleveland. She was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1839. Has five children living: Jesse Davis,



Amos Baker
RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP



A. H. Likes
RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP



William Likes
RICHFIELD TOWNSHIP





born Jan. 4, 1863; Thomas L., born Oct. 30, '65; Fannie F., born July 8, '73; Robert B., born March 24, '76; Linneus H., born Nov. 3 '78. The eldest child, Jesse Davis, has evinced a great taste for sketching and drawing, and besides shows great natural talent which, with age and education, will develop him into a fine artist, beyond a doubt. Mr. Rice owns fifty acres of land, under a good state of cultivation; has devoted much attention to bee culture, and is now the owner of a fine apiary; has held numerous township offices, being one of the oldest inhabitants. Politically is a Democrat.

RICE DAVID H., farmer and stock-raiser; Sec. 8; P. O. Richfield; was born in Richfield township, Sept. 5, 1855. Mr. Rice's father came to Adams county in 1833, and was one of the early settlers, and was highly esteemed as a useful citizen; was born Nov. 23, 1823, and died Oct. 5, 1873; his widow married and removed to Scott county, Ill., where she still resides. There were seven children in the family, all of whom are still living on the old home place, with the exception of one of the boys, who is a practicing physician in Macon county, Ill. The remaining children own 236 acres of improved land, which is farmed for the support of the family; it is managed by David H., who is a young man of good standing. He is a member of the Clayton Masonic Relief Association. In politics is a Greenbacker.

Rice Erastus, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Adams.

Rice Joshua, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Richfield.

RIDGELY VINCENT, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Barry, Pike county, Ill.; was born in Maryland in 1825; eldest son of N. H. and Olivia J. Ridgely; mother died in 1833; father still living at Springfield, Ill. He was married to Miss Martha J. Bell. She died in 1853. Had two children: Edwin W., and Mary E. (deceased). Mr. Ridgely re-married, in 1855, to Adelaide I. Long. She was born in Adams county, Ill., in 1836. Has eight children by second wife: Lizzie I., born September, 1856, died September, 1857; Charles N., born February, '59; Vincent N., born March, '61; Orendorff L., born May, '64; Redick W., born March, '68; George H., born December, '69; Clarence M., born November, '71; Roy,

born July, '74. He owns 235 acres of land, all under good cultivation, worth \$10,000. Mr. Ridgely was elected a Supervisor during the time the new court-house was being built, and has served his township as Assessor a number of times. Politically is Democratic.

Rickart J., farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Barry, Pike county.

Roe E. D., teacher; sec. 8; P. O. Richfield.

Ruhl John, shoemaker; sec. 14; P. O. Fairweather.

RYAN DENNIS, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Richfield; was born in Ireland, in 1825; parents both dead; came to America in 1852; married Nancy E. Cutsinger, in 1866. She was born in 1836. They have four children: William, born in 1866; Eliza, born in 1867; Dennis, born in 1872; Alfred, born in 1878. Mr. R. and wife are members of the Catholic church, and politically, he is a Democrat. He owns eighty acres of land, under a fair cultivation.

S

Sims Richard, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Fairweather.

Smallschoff Jacob, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Richfield.

Smith Joseph, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Barry, Pike Co.

Smith J. A., farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Richfield.

Someller John, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Fairweather.

Sonderman F., farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Richfield.

Sparrow John, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Fairweather.

SPINK WALTER R., farmer and fruit grower; Sec. 34; P. O. Barry, Pike county, Ill.; born in Madison, N. Y., in 1823; came to Pike county, Ill., in 1850, and to Adams county, in 1854, and located on Sec. 34; was married in 1850 to Elizabeth Hosmer, who was born in 1823. They have two children: Harvey, born Dec. 3, 1855; Milly, born Jan. 4, 1866. Mr. S. owns 168 acres of land in Adams county, and forty-five acres in Pike county, its probable value being \$10,000. He has his farm under a good state of cultivation, with substantial buildings, and is well to do. During the late war he was drafted, but was discharged from the service on account of disability and poor health. Both he and Mrs. S. are members of the M. E. church at Northcut, and in politics, he is a Republican.

Stewart W. D., farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Barry, Pike Co.

T

TROTTER W. C., Physician and Surgeon; P. O. Richfield; son of Green

C. and Caroline Trotter. His father was one of the most prominent citizens of the county, and served as Sheriff, with credit to himself and the people who honored him with the trust. Dr. T. commenced the study of medicine with Dr. P. G. Corkins, of Liberty, Ill., and graduated at the St. Louis Medical College in the spring of 1877; located at Richfield, where he quickly obtained a large and lucrative practice. He, also, in conjunction with Calvin Carter, owns a store for the sale of drugs, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes; carries a stock of about \$800. He owns town property to the amount of \$300. He married Miss Martha J. Tyler, in 1866. She was born in July, 1850. They have two children: Otis, born in 1871; Olive, born in 1874. He is a Greenbacker, and is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Liberty, Ill.

Tyler Ira, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Richfield.

U

Ublaud C. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Richfield.

W

WAGY JACOB, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Richfield; was born in Ohio, in 1822; father and mother both dead; married to Sarah Selege (who died in 1862); had three children by first wife: Perry, Jane, and Rodie; re-married to Sarah E. Rineheart, in 1862, who was born in 1836, and has had four children by second wife: Minne Bell, Eddie Jacob, Selina O., and Sarah Luella; Minne Bell died in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the M. E. church, at Shiloh. Politically, Mr. W. is a Democrat. He owns eighty-seven and one-half acres of land, under good cultivation, worth \$40 per acre.

Wagy Jonas, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Berry, Pike county.

WEISS MARTIN ADAM, farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Liberty. He was born in Prussia, in 1815; came to the United States in 1856. He married Elizabeth Shrover, in 1842. She was born in 1822. Have six children: Annie (now Mrs. Frenchman), Katie (now Mrs. Powers), William, Martin,

Lizzie, and Mary. He owns ninety-seven acres of improved land, worth \$40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Weiss are members of the Lutheran church, and Mr. Weiss acts with the Democratic party.

Wiseman Henry, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Fairweather.

WILLIAMS CHARLES, farmer; Sec. 16; P. O. Richfield. He was born in the State of New Jersey in 1829; came to Quincy, Ill. in 1836. His father and mother died about forty-five years ago. He was married to Mary E. Belie, in 1873. He owns sixty acres of land, under cultivation, and worth \$30 per acre; was elected constable in 1877, and makes a specialty of collecting for the public. Politically Mr. Williams is a Democrat.

Y

YOUNG JAMES F., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Richfield. He was born in 1803; came to Adams county in 1839. He married Sally Conkright in 1826. She died in 1850. Has four living children by first marriage. He afterward married Jemima R. Cox, who was born in 1829; has four children by second wife: Albert W., Ada F., Scott L., and Benjamin B. All the children of the first wife are married. He owns 132 acres of land, under a fine state of cultivation, worth \$40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Young are members of the Christian church. He is, politically, a Greenbacker.

YOUNG POLLY, farmer; P. O. Richfield. She is the daughter of Nathaniel Tyler and Mrs. C. Howard. Her father was among the early settlers of the township, and died in 1858. Her mother is still living. Mrs. Young has traveled considerably during her life, and seen many curiosities and grand sights out west, and gained valuable information in her travels. She was married in 1859 to Hamilton Young. He was 1st Lieutenant in Co. F, 118th Regt. Ill. Inf. He died in 1863 of disease contracted in the army. Mrs. Young now resides with her mother in Richfield, and professes to take care of No. 1.

HONEY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

A

AARON CALEB, miller; residence, Coatsburg; (son of Wm. and Hester Aaron); was born in Warren, Kent county, Del., March 2, 1840; came to this county in 1864; married Mary C. Judy. She was born in Adams county, Ill., May 12, 1852. They had four children: Philip J., William H., Annie Maud, and Edna V. His father and mother were natives of Delaware. His mother is still living, at the age of fifty-seven. His father died in 1857, at the age of sixty. At the time Mr. Aaron came to this county, he was engaged for three years in teaching school, and in 1869 went into merchandising as the firm of Judy & Co., until 1874, when he engaged in the drug business for two years, (style of firm, P. S. Judy & Co.), and in 1876, engaged in the milling business. Their capacity is 31,000 bushels, 6,000 barrels of flour or thirty barrels per day. He turns off on an average, seventy-five head of cattle, and 200 head of hogs, and does a business of \$45,000 per year. Mr. Aaron is one of the five men of the town.

Ackerman A. wool picker; P. O. Coatsburg.
Ackerman M. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Coatsburg.
Adair J. R. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Coatsburg.
Adair Margaret, sec. 1; P. O. Coatsburg.
Adair Willis, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Coatsburg.

B

Baldwin G. H. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Mendon.
Barien Wm. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Mendon.
Barlow Perry, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Coatsburg.
Barr Thos. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Coatsburg.
Barry James, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Coatsburg.
Barry John, laborer; P. O. Paloma.
Baughman Fred. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Mendon.
Berken Geo. shoemaker; P. O. Coatsburg.
Bittleston John, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Mendon.

BIXBY GEORGE A., farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Fowler; was born in Monroe county, N. Y., July 29, 1844; came to this county in 1865; married Cassandra Laugh. She was born in Adams county, July 1847; mother of two children: Emma, and Annie. He enlisted in the 12th Ill. Inf., Co. D. Capt. R. R. Lackey. He was in the battles of Belmont, Fort Donaldson, and was wounded

in the finger with a saber, contracted a disease, and was discharged from the army.

BOGART JAMES H., hotel keeper; P. O. Coatsburg (son of John and Mary Bogart); was born in Mercer county, Ky., Aug. 26, 1831; came to Adams county in 1871; married for his first wife, Catherine Tracy. She was born in Morgan county, Ind., Sept. 7, 1837; has five children: Nathaniel J., Mary J., John W., James E., Joseph V. For his second wife, married Nancy Cain. She was born in Va., July 4, 1825, (widow of Aaron Cain). His father died in Kentucky, where his mother raised the family. He left Kentucky when he was nineteen years old, went to Indiana, lived there four years, then to Missouri, Carroll county, in 1856, then back to Indiana where he lived nine years, thence back to Missouri, six years, then to Adams county, where he has resided since. He has two children in California, and one in Kansas. He enlisted in the 33d Regt. Ind. Inf., and was in the army a short time on the Morgan raid.

Bottofff Joshua, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Paloma.
Brady Mather, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Mendon.
Brecht C. H. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Paloma.
Brink J. P. miller; P. O. Coatsburg.
Brink W. H. P. O. Coatsburg.
Brosl J. A. tinner; P. O. Coatsburg.
Byler A. H. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Coatsburg.

C

Camerer J. W. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Coatsburg.
Clair Benj. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Mendon.
Clair John, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Mendon.
Close Wm. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Coatsburg.
Connor Henry, cooper; P. O. Coatsburg.
Crow Daniel, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Fowler.

D

Derrick J. L. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Coatsburg.
De Moss C. blacksmith; P. O. Coatsburg.
Devoe B. K. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Mendon.

DINSMORE REV. J. S., merchant; Paloma; was born in Carroll county, N. H., Dec. 28, 1830; came to this county in 1870; married S. J. Paine. She was born in the same place, May 24, 1836. Members of the Baptist church; holds the office of

oline E., Nellie, George S., Albert Lee. He has 100 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Enlisted in Co. F., 78th Regt. Ill. Inf.; mustered into the service at Quincy; was in the battle of Chickamauga, when he, with thirty-three others out of his company, were taken prisoners; was first taken to Richmond, Va., where they were kept five months; thence to Andersonville, where he remained seven months; thence to Millen, Ga., for a short time; thence to Savannah, Ga.; from there to Blackshire, Florida, for a few days; thence to Florence, N. C.; from there to Wilmington, N. C., where he was passed through the lines. Out of the thirty-three that were captured only seven or eight withstood the hardships. Their principal living was stock peas and corn meal, fat pork and mule beef. The prisoners were so near starving that they got a dog and killed and cooked it; did not eat any of it for the reason that he could not get any. Has also seen them eat snakes. Mr. Howell, when he was passed through the lines, would not weigh more than 100 pounds—his weight usually is 175 to 180; came so near starving while at Andersonville that his comrades thought him dead; had a brother who starved to death there.

Hunter Hugh, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Mendon.
Hyatt Joel, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Mendon.

I

Iler J. D. retired; P. O. Paloma.

J

James Griffith, P. O. Coatsburg.
Johnson Mrs. Alice, P. O. Coatsburg.
Johnson J. H. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Coatsburg.
Judy Wm. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Coatsburg.

K

Kells Richard, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Mendon.
Kells Robert, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Mendon.
Kelley Amanda, P. O. Paloma.
Kruze Catherine, P. O. Coatsburg.

L

Laugh Wm. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Mendon.
Leach A. constable; P. O. Coatsburg.
Leach Jas. laborer; P. O. Coatsburg.

M

McGuire Edward, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Fowler.

McGUIRE A., druggist and stock dealer; Coatsburg. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1836; came to this county in 1860. He married Hannah M. Griffith, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1846. Have five children: Arthur F., Wm. E., Chas. O., Fannie and Elsie. He held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Police Magistrate, and Notary Public; member of the order of Masonry since 1864. His father was a native of Fayette county, Pa., and born in 1800; lived there thirty years; then went to Ohio, where he married Jane Sumner (niece of Gov. Lucas), in 1834. She was a native of Massachusetts. From there he went to Hamilton county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born; lived there about seven years; thence to Decatur county, Ind., where they resided four years; then to Fountain county, Ind.; then in 1846 went to Pike county, Mo.; lived there two years; thence to Warsaw, Ill., and from there to Kansas, where he died at the age of 54. The subject of this sketch was in Missouri in 1854, at the time of his father's death; then went to Minneapolis, Kan., to look after his father's business; thence, via Glasgow and Brunswick, to Macon City; then to Quincy, Ill., and from there to Coatsburg. He engaged in a flouring mill, and was afterward employed as Station Agent at Paloma, and also at Coatsburg. He then entered into partnership with P. S. Judy, in the mercantile business, the only store in Coatsburg. He sold out in the fall of 1869, and went to farming; then sold his farm and carries at present a stock of about \$3,000.

Mealiff James, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Mendon.
Mealiff Wm. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Mendon.
Meyers J. J. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Fowler.
Meyera Wm. laborer; P. O. Paloma.
Miller Cyrus, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Fowler.
Miller S. F. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Mendon.
Miller Mrs. S. H. P. O. Coatsburg.
Monds J. D. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Coatsburg.

MORTON Z., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 27; P. O. Paloma; born in Butler county, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1830; came to this county in the fall of 1845. He has 220 acres of land, valued at \$9,000. He married for his first wife Sarah Boyler. She was born in Tennessee, Feb. 15, 1828, and died Aug. 13, 1864. They had four children: John W., born Jan. 4, 1857; Joseph H., Aug. 30,

1859; Silas Z., Nov. 3, 1861; James F., July 14, 1863. For his second wife he married Lydia E. Law. She was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1837, and died Sept. 15, 1878; had three children: Elmer S., born March 12, 1867; David W., April 22, 1869; Annie M., Sept. 11, 1871. Are members of the M. E. church. Mr. M. has held the office of School Director and Road Commissioner; has lived on the place where he now resides for twenty-two years; has one of the best farms in the township; has 200 acre, under good cultivation, and good residences and is one of the sound farmers of the township.

Maryer M. merchant; P. O. Coatsburg.

Murrah J. C. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Coatsburg.

MURRAH PETER E., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Coatsburg (son of John and Mary Murrah); was born in Adams county, Ill., Oct. 19, 1846; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$4,000; married Melissa Koontz. She was born in Virginia. Have four children, three living: Mary Ettie, Peter Lawrence, Joseph Arthur. Has held the office of Collector and School Director. His father, John Murrah, was a native of Kentucky; emigrated to Tennessee in an early day, where he married Mary Fite, and in the year 1837, came to Adams county; came through with teams, and well can be considered one of the pioneers of the county.

N

NIBUHR ANTON, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Hanover, Germany, April 28, 1849; came to this country in 1870; came over in steamship; made the trip in eleven days; landed at New York, where he stayed a short time, and then came to Adams county, where he has resided since.

Nevins S. J. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Coatsburg.

O

Ogle Jas. merchant; P. O. Paloma.

Overlander Fred, blacksmith; P. O. Coatsburg.

P

PETERS JOHN H., farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Oldenburg, Germany, March 24, 1832; came to this country in 1869; has 160 acres of

land, valued at \$8,000; married Maria Stauffer. She was born in Hanover, Germany, Jan. 6, 1833; died Oct. 10, 1878; had eleven children, seven living: Charlie, Helene, Frederick, Maria, Philip, Herman, Elinora. In politics, Mr. P. is Democratic; he emigrated direct from Germany to New York; was two weeks making the trip; stayed in New York four days, then came to this county, where he has resided since; turns off thirty-five to forty head of hogs and raises fifty acres of corn yearly; has a farm under good cultivation, and is comfortably off. He was in the German army six months; is a member of the Lutheran church.

PEVEHOUSE ISAAC N., farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Wayne county, Ky., Dec. 28, 1818; came to this county in the spring of 1835; has 480 acres of land, valued at \$12,000; married for his first wife Edith Evans. She was born April 13, 1825; has two children: James H. and Louisa Jane. For his second wife he married Eliza Jane Clarkson. She was born in Morgan county, Ill., May 4, 1833; five children, three living: Annie L., Nancy L., Samuel L. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace, Road Commissioner, etc. His father was a native of Berks county, Pa.; was born Dec. 24, 1776. His mother, born July 22, 1793; she was a native of Maryland. His father married in Kentucky, where he raised a family of four children; was among the earliest settlers there, and in 1835 came to Adams county; came through with four-horse teams, and located on what is known as the Dr. Darrah Place; moved into a log cabin, 18x18. The subject of this sketch made a trip to California in 1850, with an ox team; was five months on the road; remained there until 1852, then came back to Adams county. Mr. P. has a good farm and comfortable house, and can well be claimed one of its pioneers.

Phillips Silas, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Mendon.

PHIRMANN GEORGE, merchant and stock-dealer; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Neuburg, Bavaria, Feb. 16, 1838; came to this country in 1854; married Emily Grigsby. She was born in Honey Creek township, April 10, 1842. They have four children: Louisa, Fannie, George E., and John G. He has held the offices of Post-

master and Supervisor of Honey Creek township. He crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel; was forty-one days crossing; landed at New Orleans; thence up the Mississippi river to Quincy; engaged in shoemaking for nine years; since that time has been merchandising; carries a stock of about \$5,000, and does a business of \$20,000; does the leading business in the village. When he came to this country he was a poor man; had to earn money to pay his passage over. By industry and economy he has made a good property and home.

Pollock Joseph, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Coatsburg.

Potter John, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Fowler.

R

RENKEN HENRY, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Coatsburg.

Renshell George, laborer; P. O. Coatsburg.

Renshell Herman, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Coatsburg.

Renshell V. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Coatsburg.

Richardson A. H. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Paloma.

Richardson William, P. O. Coatsburg.

Riley J. E. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Coatsburg.

Roberts Barton, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Mendon.

ROHE HENRY, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Prussia, Nov. 8, 1827; came to this country in 1860; has forty-five acres of land, valued at \$2,000; married Joannah Leman. She was born in Oldenburg, Germany, Jan. 24, 1827. They have two children: Henry and Mary. They are members of the Lutheran church, and he is Trustee of the same. Politics, Democratic. He emigrated from Bremen in a sailing-vessel; was six weeks making the trip; landed at New York; thence to Quincy, Ill. He worked out a year and a half for \$8 per month; rented two years; and in 1864 bought the place where he now lives. Mr. Rohe is one of the leading members of the Lutheran church.

Rolie M. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Coatsburg.

S

Sahland A. H. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Coatsburg.

Sahland C. A. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Coatsburg.

Schrader Herman, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Coatsburg.

Senior Christ, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Mendon.

Shoemaker A. J. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Mendon.

Shoemaker D. W. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Fowler.

SIMON WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Lippe,

Germany, April 19, 1826; came to this country, 1854. He has eighty-five acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$4,000. He married Minnie Shaffer. She was born in the same place, Nov. 3, 1833. They have nine children, six boys and three girls: August, William, Theodore, Matilda, Johnny, Helene, Eddie, Charles, and Minnie. They are members of the Lutheran church. Politics Democratic. Emigrated from Bremen on a sailing vessel; was sixty-three days making the voyage; landed at New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi river to Quincy, where he lived six months, and drove team for \$8 per month, then rented for twelve years, and has been on his own place for eleven years. Mr. Simon has a good comfortable home, and is well off; was in the German army three years.

SIVERTSON C. F., retired farmer; residence, Coatsburg; was born in Copenhagen, Feb. 20, 1809; came to this country in 1832. He has 240 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$10,000; married Marcia Larkin, Oct. 2, 1840. She was born in Whitehall, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1816. They have had four children: Emily F., born Dec. 21, 1842 (died April 10, 1862); William F., born Dec. 21, 1843; Mary S., born March 5, 1847; Edgar C., born April 8, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Baptist church. He has held the office of School Treasurer since 1850. In 1832 he went to Russia for a short time; then sailed for New York, making the voyage in sixty days; stopped in New York about six months, and worked at ship-building; then came to Washington county, Ohio, where he worked at steamboating for a number of years; afterward came to Adams county, where he has resided since. Wm. Frederick was in the Union army, 124th Regt. Ill. Inf., Co. I., what was called the Temperance Regiment; was at the siege of Vicksburg, Battle of Champion Hill, etc. Mr. S. came to the county in an early day; has a good property and home.

Skidmore J. S. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Coatsburg.

SKIRVIN H. C., Physician and Surgeon; res. Coatsburg; is the son of Clayton and Rebecca Skirvin; was born in Gallatin county, Ky., June 4, 1825; married Paulina Thompson. She was born in

Lewis county, Mo., June 1, 1837. She is mother of two children: Ira H., born Dec. 23, 1855; and Marian L., born Feb. 17, 1862. They are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Skirvin's father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Tennessee; they lived in Kentucky until 1868, when they both died. The subject of this sketch studied under Dr. Wm. H. Davidson; attended college at Louisville, Ky., two years; also attended lectures at New Orleans; and thence to Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated in the year 1850. He has practiced in eight different States; has a good practice in Coatsburg and vicinity; attends the patients at the county farm.

Sloniger J. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Mendon.
 Sloniger J. P. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Mendon.
 Sloniger James, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Mendon.
 Sloniger Joel, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Mendon.
 Spinder John, laborer; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Springer Fred, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Sproat Loran, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Coatsburg.

T

Talcott W. C. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Mendon.
 Taylor Christ, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Mendon.
 Taylor Edward; sec. 7; P. O. Mendon.
 Thayer Charles, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Fowler.
 Thayer Horace; sec. 28; P. O. Paloma.
 Thompson W. H. postmaster; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Thurwachter G. A. saloon; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Teneford B. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Fowler.
 Tieken J. D. physician; P. O. Coatsburg.

TIEKEN FRED. JR. farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Germany, Jan. 23, 1853; came to this country when he was five years old; married Matilda Hammer, Dec. 26, 1878. She was born in Honey Creek township, Jan. 27, 1860. In 1873 Mr. Tieken went to Germany to attend the school of Oldenburg, where he stayed a year and a half; studied Economy of Farming. He is a young man of industrious habits, and is sure to succeed. His father was a native of North Germany; born Aug. 5, 1829; came to this country in 1868; married Catherine Sievers. She was born in the same place, July 21, 1824. Eight children: Frederick, Deidrich, Gerbard, Wilhelm, Theodore, Sophia, Helene, and Anna. They are members of the Lutheran church. They emigrated on steamer "Verse," making the trip in fifteen days; landed in New York, where they stopped a couple of days; then came to Adams county. Has 325 acres

of land, valued at \$13,000; has as fine a farm as there is in the township. He has a son in St. Louis, attending the American College of Medicine; the third son is a farmer; the fourth is clerking; and the fifth attends school. Mr. Tieken has retired, and is one of the sound farmers of the township.

Tieken M. C. P. O. Coatsburg.
 Tinsley Peter, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Tittle A. J. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Mendon.
 Tout Perry, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Mendon.
 Tout Wm. J. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Mendon.

TOUT WILLIAM S. farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Mendon; was born in Fleming county, Ky., Oct. 20, 1812; emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana, where he lived sixteen years; thence to Adams county, in the fall of 1840, where he has since resided; married Levina Garr. She was born in Kentucky, July 6, 1818. Have sixteen children; twelve living: Martha, John, Julia, Perry, Virenda, William, Catherine, Nancy, Elias, Matilda, Benjamin, and Lettie. Members of the M. E. church. Had two sons in the Union army: Anderson enlisted in the 50th Regt. Ill. Inf., and was killed at the battle of Bentonville, the last fight of the war; William was in the same regiment, and was in several battles: was on the big march to the sea, and at the grand review at Washington. Mr. Tout has a farm of 200 acres, valued at \$6,000, under good cultivation; and one of the best stone quarries in the county.

Turner D. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Turner H. A. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Coatsburg.

W

Ward Michael, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Ward Thos. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Mendon.
 Weed L. A. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Mendon.
 Wisenberger V. wagon maker; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Werner Adolph, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Mendon.
 White J. A. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Coatsburg.

WHITE EDEN. farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Coatsburg; is the son of Jonathan and Louisa White; was born in East Tennessee, Nov. 8, 1824; came to this county in the spring of '35; married Mary E. Long. She was born in same place, June 16, 1831. Nine children; five living: Winfield S., Matilda, Phoebe A., Alma A., Melvin E. The subject of this sketch came here when the

oline E., Nellie, George S., Albert Lee. He has 100 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Enlisted in Co. F., 78th Regt. Ill. Inf.; mustered into the service at Quincy; was in the battle of Chickamauga, when he, with thirty-three others out of his company, were taken prisoners; was first taken to Richmond, Va., where they were kept five months; thence to Andersonville, where he remained seven months; thence to Millen, Ga., for a short time; thence to Savannah, Ga.; from there to Blackshire, Florida, for a few days; thence to Florence, N. C.; from there to Wilmington, N. C., where he was passed through the lines. Out of the thirty-three that were captured only seven or eight withstood the hardships. Their principal living was stock peas and corn meal, fat pork and mule beef. The prisoners were so near starving that they got a dog and killed and cooked it; did not eat any of it for the reason that he could not get any. Has also seen them eat snakes. Mr. Howell, when he was passed through the lines, would not weigh more than 100 pounds—his weight usually is 175 to 180; came so near starving while at Andersonville that his comrades thought him dead; had a brother who starved to death there.

Hunter Hugh, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Mendon.

Hyatt Joel, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Mendon.

I

Iler J. D. retired; P. O. Paloma.

J

James Griffith, P. O. Coatsburg.

Johnson Mrs. Alice, P. O. Coatsburg.

Johnson J. H. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Coatsburg.

Judy Wm. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Coatsburg.

K

Kell® Richard, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Mendon.

Kells Robert, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Mendon.

Kelley Amanda, P. O. Paloma.

Kruse Catherine, P. O. Coatsburg.

L

Lauger Wm. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Mendon.

Leach A. constable; P. O. Coatsburg.

Leach Jas. laborer; P. O. Coatsburg.

M

McGarr Edward, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Fowler.

McGUIRE A., druggist and stock dealer; Coatsburg. He was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1836; came to this county in 1860. He married Hannah M. Griffith, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, Jan. 9, 1846. Have five children: Arthur F., Wm. E., Chas. O., Fannie and Elsie. He held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Police Magistrate, and Notary Public; member of the order of Masonry since 1864. His father was a native of Fayette county, Pa., and born in 1800; lived there thirty years; then went to Ohio, where he married Jane Sumner (niece of Gov. Lucas), in 1834. She was a native of Massachusetts. From there he went to Hamilton county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch was born; lived there about seven years; thence to Decatur county, Ind., where they resided four years; then to Fountain county, Ind.; then in 1846 went to Pike county, Mo.; lived there two years; thence to Warsaw, Ill., and from there to Kansas, where he died at the age of 54. The subject of this sketch was in Missouri in 1854, at the time of his father's death; then went to Minneapolis, Kan., to look after his father's business; thence, via Glasgow and Brunswick, to Macon City; then to Quincy, Ill., and from there to Coatsburg. He engaged in a flouring mill, and was afterward employed as Station Agent at Paloma, and also at Coatsburg. He then entered into partnership with P. S. Judy, in the mercantile business, the only store in Coatsburg. He sold out in the fall of 1869, and went to farming; then sold his farm and carries at present a stock of about \$3,000.

Mealiff James, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Mendon.

Mealiff Wm. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Mendon.

Meyers J. J. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Fowler.

Meyers Wm. laborer; P. O. Paloma.

Miller Cyrus, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Fowler.

Miller S. F. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Mendon.

Miller Mrs. S. H. P. O. Coatsburg.

Monds J. D. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Coatsburg.

MORTON Z., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 27; P. O. Paloma; born in Euler county, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1830; came to this county in the fall of 1845. He has 220 acres of land, valued at \$9,000. He married for his first wife Sarah Boyler. She was born in Tennessee, Feb. 15, 1828, and died Aug. 13, 1861. They had four children: John W., born Jan. 4, 1857; Joseph H., Aug. 30,

1859: Silas Z., Nov. 3, 1861; James F., July 14, 1863. For his second wife he married Lydia E. Law. She was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1837, and died Sept. 15, 1878; had three children: Emer S., born March 12, 1867; David W., April 22, 1869; Annie M., Sept. 11, 1871. Are members of the M. E. church. Mr. M. has held the office of School Director and Road Commissioner; has lived on the place where he now resides for twenty-two years; has one of the best farms in the township; has 200 acre, under good cultivation, and good residences and is one of the sound farmers of the township.

Maryer M. merchant; P. O. Coatsburg.

Murrah J. C. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Coatsburg.

MURRAH PETER E., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Coatsburg (son of John and Mary Murrah); was born in Adams county, Ill., Oct. 19, 1846; has 160 acres of land, valued at \$4,000; married Melissa Koontz. She was born in Virginia. Have four children, three living: Mary Ettie, Peter Lawrence, Joseph Arthur. Has held the office of Collector and School Director. His father, John Murrah, was a native of Kentucky; emigrated to Tennessee in an early day, where he married Mary Fite, and in the year 1837, came to Adams county; came through with teams, and well can be considered one of the pioneers of the county.

N

NIBUHR ANTON. farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Hanover, Germany, April 28, 1819; came to this country in 1870; came over in steamship; made the trip in eleven days; landed at New York, where he stayed a short time, and then came to Adams county, where he has resided since.

Nevins S. J. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Coatsburg.

O

Ogle Jas. merchant; P. O. Paloma.

Overlander Fred, blacksmith; P. O. Coatsburg.

P

PETERS JOHN H., farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Oldenburg, Germany, March 24, 1832; came to this country in 1869; has 160 acres of

land, valued at \$8,000; married Maria Stauffer. She was born in Hanover, Germany, Jan. 6, 1833; died Oct. 10, 1878; had eleven children, seven living: Charlie, Helene, Frederick, Maria, Philip, Herman, Eliuora. In politics, Mr. P. is Democratic; he emigrated direct from Germany to New York; was two weeks making the trip; stayed in New York four days, then came to this county, where he has resided since; turns off thirty-five to forty head of hogs and raises fifty acres of corn yearly; has a farm under good cultivation, and is comfortably off. He was in the German army six months; is a member of the Lutheran church.

PEVEHOUSE ISAAC N., farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Wayne county, Ky., Dec. 28, 1818; came to this county in the spring of 1835; has 480 acres of land, valued at \$12,000; married for his first wife Edith Evans. She was born April 13, 1825; has two children: James H. and Louisa Jane. For his second wife he married Eliza Jane Clarkson. She was born in Morgan county, Ill., May 4, 1833; five children, three living: Annie L., Nancy L., Samuel L. Has held the office of Justice of the Peace, Road Commissioner, etc. His father was a native of Berks county, Pa.; was born Dec. 24, 1776. His mother, born July 22, 1793; she was a native of Maryland. His father married in Kentucky, where he raised a family of four children; was among the earliest settlers there, and in 1835 came to Adams county; came through with four-horse teams, and located on what is known as the Dr. Darrah Place; moved into a log cabin, 18x18. The subject of this sketch made a trip to California in 1850, with an ox team; was five months on the road; remained there until 1852, then came back to Adams county. Mr. P. has a good farm and comfortable house, and can well be claimed one of its pioneers.

Phillips Silas, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Mendon.

PHIRMANN GEORGE. merchant and stock-dealer; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Neuburg, Bavaria, Feb. 16, 1838; came to this country in 1854; married Emily Grigsby. She was born in Honey Creek township, April 10, 1842. They have four children: Louisa, Fannie, George E., and John G. He has held the offices of Post-

master and Supervisor of Honey Creek township. He crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel; was forty-one days crossing; landed at New Orleans; thence up the Mississippi river to Quincy; engaged in shoemaking for nine years; since that time has been merchandising; carries a stock of about \$5,000, and does a business of \$20,000; does the leading business in the village. When he came to this country he was a poor man; had to earn money to pay his passage over. By industry and economy he has made a good property and home.

Polck Joseph, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Coatsburg.

Porter John, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Fowler.

R

RENKEN HENRY, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Coatsburg.

Renshell George, laborer; P. O. Coatsburg.

Renshell Herman, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Coatsburg.

Renshell V. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Coatsburg.

Richardson A. H. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Paloma.

Richardson William, P. O. Coatsburg.

Riley J. E. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Coatsburg.

Roberts Barton, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Mendon.

ROHE HENRY, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Prussia, Nov. 8, 1817; came to this country in 1860; has forty-five acres of land, valued at \$2,000; married Joannah Leman. She was born in Oldenburg, Germany, Jan. 24, 1827. They have two children: Henry and Mary. They are members of the Lutheran church, and he is Trustee of the same. Politics, Democratic. He emigrated from Bremen in a sailing-vessel; was six weeks making the trip; landed at New York; thence to Quincy, Ill. He worked out a year and a half for \$8 per month; rented two years; and in 1864 bought the place where he now lives. Mr. Rohe is one of the leading members of the Lutheran church.

Rolle M. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Coatsburg.

S

Sabland A. H. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Coatsburg.

Sahlund C. A. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Coatsburg.

Schrader Herman, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Coatsburg.

Senior Christ, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Mendon.

Shoemaker A. J. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Mendon.

Shoemaker D. W. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Fowler.

SIMON WILLIAM, farmer; Sec. 26; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Lippe,

Germany, April 19, 1826; came to this country, 1854. He has eighty-five acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$4,000. He married Minnie Shaffer. She was born in the same place, Nov. 3, 1833. They have nine children, six boys and three girls: August, William, Theodore, Matilda, Johnny, Heleue, Eddie, Charles, and Minnie. They are members of the Lutheran church. Politics Democratic. Emigrated from Bremen on a sailing vessel; was sixty-three days making the voyage; landed at New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi river to Quincy, where he lived six months, and drove team for \$8 per month, then rented for twelve years, and has been on his own place for eleven years. Mr. Simon has a good comfortable home, and is well off; was in the German army three years.

SIVERTSON C. F., retired farmer; residence, Coatsburg; was born in Copenhagen, Feb. 20, 1809; came to this country in 1832. He has 240 acres of land under good cultivation, valued at \$10,000; married Marcia Larkin, Oct. 2, 1840. She was born in Whitehall, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1816. They have had four children: Emily F., born Dec. 21, 1842 (died April 10, 1862), William F., born Dec. 21, 1843; Mary S., born March 5, 1847; Edgar C., born April 8, 1853. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Baptist church. He has held the office of School Treasurer since 1850. In 1832 he went to Russia for a short time; then sailed for New York, making the voyage in sixty days; stopped in New York about six months, and worked at ship-building; then came to Washington county, Ohio, where he worked at steamboating for a number of years; afterward came to Adams county, where he has resided since. Wm. Frederick was in the Union army, 124th Regt. Ill. Inf., Co. I., what was called the Temperance Regiment; was at the siege of Vicksburg, Battle of Champion Hill, etc. Mr. S. came to the county in an early day; has a good property and home.

Skidmore J. S. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Coatsburg

SKIRVIN H. C., Physician and Surgeon; res. Coatsburg; is the son of Clayton and Rebecca Skirvin; was born in Gallatin county, Ky., June 4, 1825; married Paulina Thompson. She was born in

Lewis county, Mo., June 1, 1837. She is mother of two children: Ira H., born Dec. 23, 1855; and Marian L., born Feb. 17, 1862. They are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Skirvin's father was a native of Kentucky and his mother of Tennessee; they lived in Kentucky until 1868, when they both died. The subject of this sketch studied under Dr. Wm. H. Davidson; attended college at Louisville, Ky., two years; also attended lectures at New Orleans; and thence to Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated in the year 1859. He has practiced in eight different States; has a good practice in Coatsburg and vicinity; attends the patients at the county farm.

Sloniger J. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Mendon.
 Sloniger J. P. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Mendon.
 Sloniger James, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Mendon.
 Sloniger Joe, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Mendon.
 Spinder John, laborer; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Springer Fred, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Sproat Loran, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Coatsburg.

T

Tarrett W. C. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Mendon.
 Taylor Christ, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Mendon.
 Taylor Edward; sec. 7; P. O. Mendon.
 Thayer Charles, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Fowler.
 Thayer Horace; sec. 38; P. O. Paloma.
 Thompson W. H. postmaster; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Thurwachter G. A. saloon; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Telford B. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Fowler.
 Ticken J. D. physician; P. O. Coatsburg.

TIEKEN FRED. JR., farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Coatsburg; was born in Germany, Jan. 23, 1853; came to this country when he was five years old; married Matilda Hammer, Dec. 26, 1875. She was born in Honey Creek township, Jan. 27, 1860. In 1873 Mr. Ticken went to Germany to attend the school of Oldenburg, where he stayed a year and a half; studied Economy of Farming. He is a young man of industrious habits, and is sure to succeed. His father was a native of North Germany; born Aug. 5, 1829; came to this country in 1868; married Catherine Sievers. She was born in the same place, July 21, 1824. Eight children: Frederick, Deidrich, Gerhard, Wilhelm, Theodore, Sophia, Helene, and Anna. They are members of the Lutheran church. They emigrated on steamer "Vorse," making the trip in fifteen days; landed in New York, where they stopped a couple of days; then came to Adams county. Has 325 acres

of land, valued at \$13,000; has as fine a farm as there is in the township. He has a son in St. Louis, attending the American College of Medicine; the third son is a farmer; the fourth is clerking; and the fifth attends school. Mr. Ticken has retired, and is one of the sound farmers of the township.

Ticken M. C. P. O. Coatsburg.
 Tinsley Peter, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Tittle A. J. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Mendon.
 Tout Perry, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Mendon.
 Toot Wm. J. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Mendon.

TOUT WILLIAM S., farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Mendon; was born in Flemming county, Ky., Oct. 20, 1812; emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana, where he lived sixteen years; thence to Adams county, in the fall of 1840, where he has since resided; married Levina Garr. She was born in Kentucky, July 6, 1818. Have sixteen children; twelve living: Martha, John, Julia, Perry, Virenda, William, Catherine, Nancy, Elias, Matilda, Benjamin, and Lettie. Members of the M. E. church. Had two sons in the Union army: Anderson enlisted in the 50th Regt. Ill. Inf., and was killed at the battle of Bentonville, the last fight of the war; William was in the same regiment, and was in several battles; was on the big march to the sea, and at the grand review at Washington. Mr. Tout has a farm of 200 acres, valued at \$6,000, under good cultivation; and one of the best stone quarries in the county.

Turner D. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Turner H. A. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Coatsburg.

W

Ward Michael, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Ward Thos. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Mendon.
 Weed L. A. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Mendon.
 Wisenberger V. wagon maker; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Werner Adolph, farmer; sec. 37; P. O. Mendon.
 White J. A. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Coatsburg.

WHITE EDEN, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Coatsburg; is the son of Jonathan and Louisa White; was born in East Tennessee, Nov. 8, 1824; came to this county in the spring of '38; married Mary E. Long. She was born in same place, June 16, 1831. Nine children; five living: Winfield S., Matilda, Phoebe A., Alma A., Melvin E. The subject of this sketch came here when the

prairies were wild, grew up with the county, and knows what a pioneer's life is; owns ninety acres of land, valued at \$4,500. He has held the office of Collector. Mr. White's father was a native of Virginia; emigrated to Tennessee, where he lived some time; thence to Adams county, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. He was at the organization of the township; came here in limited circumstances; lived in a little log shanty, 18x18; had prairie bedsteads, mud fire-place, etc.

White J. M. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Coatsburg.

WHITE JONATHAN. farmer; residence, in Coatsburg (son of Jonathan and Louisa White); was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1836; came to this county in the spring of 1839; has 100 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; married Amanda Blackburn. She was born in Illinois, Aug. 9, 1836. They have five children; Retta, Mabel, Clara, Ora, and Orville; one died in infancy. He held the office of Constable; also been Road Commissioner. His father was a native of Virginia; from there he came to Tennessee, and in 1839 emigrated to Adams county; located on a piece of land on Foggy prairie; moved into a hewed log cabin, 18x20; came through with team; was in limited circumstances, but at his death had 150 acres of land, eighty under good cultivation; was here at the organization of the township, and always took a lively interest in the township; was among the earliest settlers, and well can be claimed

among its frontiersmen. The subject of this sketch came here in an early day, and grew up with the county.

White Richard, farmer, sec. 16; P. O. Coatsburg.
White Thos. B. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Mendon.

WHITE THOMAS C. farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Coatsburg (son of Thomas and Nancy White); was born in Giles county, Tenn., Aug. 16, 1831; came to this county in 1833. He has ninety-six acres of land, valued at \$4,800; married Hannah Hayworth. She was born in Vermillion county, Ill., March 14, 1833. They have six children living: Alonzo E., Izarah, Rosella, Luella, Hugh, and Leora. His father was a native of Tennessee, and his mother was from South Carolina; emigrated to this county in 1833. He came here a poor man, and, by industry and economy, made a good property. The subject of this sketch lives on the old place where his father and mother lived and died. He enlisted in the 78th Regt. Ill. Inf., Co. F.; contracted a disease which caused his discharge. He came here when he was a year and one-half old, has grown up with the county, and knows what a pioneer life is.

White Thos. C. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Coatsburg.
White W. S. laborer; P. O. Coatsburg.
Whipricht A. merchant; P. O. Coatsburg.

Y

Young Simon, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Paloma.

GILMER TOWNSHIP.

A

Acheroth H. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Fowler.
Anderson A. J. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Columbus.

B

Berthold Frank, shoemaker; P. O. Columbus.
Blackman A. farmer; P. O. Fowler.
Bilger Peter, farmer; P. O. Fowler.

BORGHOLTHAUS G. W.

hotel-keeper; P. O. Fowler (son of Frederick Wm. and Elizabeth P.); was born in York county, Pa., Dec. 3, 1817; came to this county in 1838; has 164 acres of land, valued at \$10,000; married Sarah A. Richie. She was born in Calhoun county, Ill., Feb. 28, 1820. Seven children, five living: Josiah R., Catherine T., John F., Samantha E., and Albion H. Went from Pennsylvania to Ontario county, N. Y., in 1830; lived there five years; thence to Franklin county, Ohio; resided there three years; then to Adams county in 1838; moved into a double log house, where they lived two years; then built a frame house; was here at the organization of the township; has 144 acres of land under good cultivation. His grandfather, on his mother's side, was in the Revolutionary War, and her grandfather was in the War of 1812. At the time when Mrs. Brögholthaus came, Quincy was not larger than Fowler. They were among the earliest settlers of the township.

Booth Stephen, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Paloma.
Booth Wm. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Paloma.
Booth W. A. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Columbus.
Browning H. clerk and mechanic; P. O. Columbus.
Buchanau H. farmer; P. O. Fowler.

C

Care Walter, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Columbus.
Chase Isaac, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Fowler.

CHASE J. T., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Quincy (son of Jonathan and Mary E. Chase); was born in Gilmer township, Adams county,

Ill., Aug. 5, 1849. Has 270 acres of land, valued at \$13,000. Married Emma A. Loring, Feb. 8, 1872. She was born in Adams county, on the place where she now lives, Nov. 15, 1853. Three children, viz.: Etta Maud, Alpha A., and Lolo. Are members of the Christian church. His father was born in Washington county, Pa., April 12, 1813; came to this county in 1833; died in 1868. He married for his first wife Mary Core. She was born May 28, 1816; died in 1862. The fruit of this marriage was three children: Ella, Louisa, and Theodore. For his second wife he married Catherine H. Core. Have no children. Are members of the Baptist church. Started in life with twenty dollars, in a new country, but by good management accumulated a good property. Came in an early day and could well be claimed one of its pioneers.

Chase Thos. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Fowler.
Chase Wm. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Fowler.
Chatham F. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Columbus.
Cling Adam, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Fowler.
Collins Alex farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Columbus
Craunsey John, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Burton

D

Davis E. A. telegraph operator; P. O. Fowler.

DECKER KARL HEINRICH ADOLF, born June 12, 1851, in Rendsburg, Holstein, Germany; came to this country May 22, on the steamer Bremen, sent by Rev. Vilmar, president of the board of mission of Melsungen Kurhessen; was in the Theological Seminary of Wartburg, Clayton county, Iowa, which institute was moved May, 1874 to Mendota Illinois; finished his studies there, Nov., 1874, and was sent to Keokuk Junction as teacher of the schools of the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel's Church. In Feb., 1876, he took charge of the Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church, of Fowler. He married, July 11, in Peoria, Illinois, with Margarethe Elizabeth Sophie Muenstermann, born Jan. 6, 1852, in Hoene-

bach Kurhessen. She is the mother of two children: Christian August, born June 25, 1877; Karl Heinrich Theodor, born Jan. 2, 1879.

Dickhut A. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Fowler.
 Dickhut John, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Fowler.
 Dickhut Wm. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Fowler.

DURECHT FRANK, farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Fowler; was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 20, 1825; came to this country in 1852. He has 143 acres of land, valued at \$5,720. He married Mary Grum. She was born in Baden, Germany, Oct. 22, 1830. They have five children: Mary, Margaret, Katie, Bertha, John. They are members of the Lutheran church. Politics, Democratic. He emigrated from Baden; came across in a sailing vessel, was forty-eight days on the water; landed in New York, thence to Buffalo where he stayed a short time, and thence to Cincinnati, where he worked in a stone quarry four years, thence to Quincy one year afterward. He rented for six years, then bought a farm in Gilmer township, where he has resided since.

E

Erke Henry, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Paloma.
 Erke J. A. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Fowler.
 Evans Thos. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Columbus.

F

Felt M. A. farmer; P. O. Fowler.
 Finley W. D. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Coatsburg.
 Fricks Fred, retired merchant; Fowler.
 Flagg G. C. carpenter; P. O. Columbus.
 Ferguson Vincent farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Columbus.

G

Gemmell J. D. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Columbus.

GENTS JOHN, farmer; Sec. 17; P. O. Fowler; born in Chapelle, Germany, Sept. 14, 1834; came to this country in 1856; married Mary Micks. She was born in Bavaria, May 13, 1839. They have seven children: Jacob, born Dec. 27, 1860; Katie F., Sept. 18, 1862; Joseph, June 29, 1866; Mary, July 3, 1868; Thressa, Nov. 3, 1870; Barney T., July 10, 1875, and Ellen, July 7, 1878; members of the Catholic church. Emigrated

from Germany in a sailing vessel; was eight weeks making the trip; landed in New York; thence, via Chicago, to Milwaukee, where he remained six weeks; thence to Wisconsin, where he remained about a year; thence to Quincy, and worked in a flouring mill twelve miles below Quincy, at \$15 per month, afterward worked for Robert Rankin on a farm, and in 1859 married and bought the place where he now lives. He has eighty acres of land, valued at \$5,000, and eighty acres in Wisconsin, valued at \$800. In 1867 he superintended the building of the St. Joseph's Catholic Church, which cost, with school, \$29,000, where services are held every month. When he came to this country he had only \$100, but by industry and economy he has made himself and family a good home.

Glaeser J. C. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Columbus.
 Gleason Wm. farmer; P. O. Fowler.

H

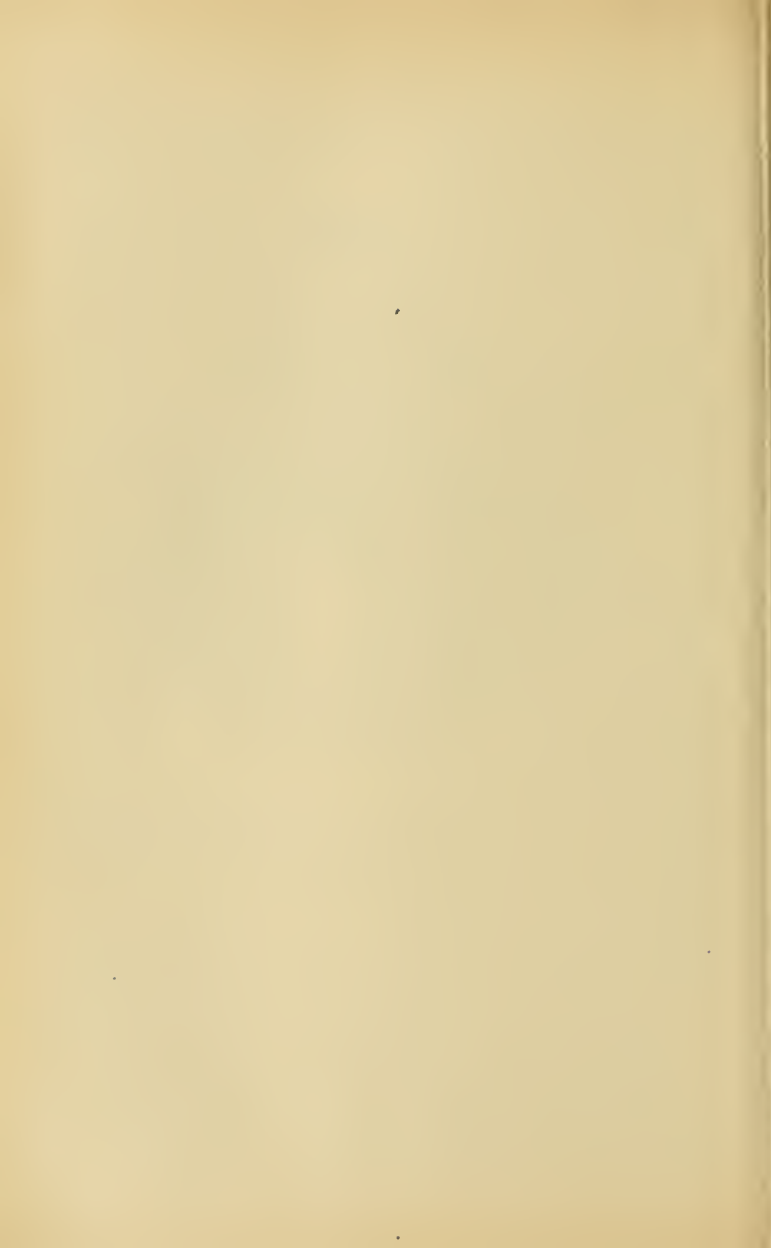
HAIR D. L., farmer; Sec. 13; P. O. Columbus; son of John and Mary Hair; born in Baltimore county, Md., Nov. 19, 1820; came to this county in the spring of 1851; married Annie Elliott. She was born in Butler county, O., Nov. 19, 1828. They have four living children: Clement, William, Delano and David. Mr. and Mrs. Hair are members of the M. E. church. He has held the office of Supervisor for several terms, has also been Superintendent of the county farm for six years, also chairman of a committee who had charge of the county house for a number of years. He emigrated in 1834 to Butler county, O., where he married, and in 1851 came to Adams county, where he has resided since. He has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of the county. He came here in limited circumstances, but by good management has made a fine property; owns 286 acres of land, valued at \$15,000. Politics Democratic.

Haxel Philip, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Burton.
 Headley G. W. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Paloma.
 Heckemann D. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Fowler.
 Henning J. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Fowler.
 Horn Adam, retired farmer; P. O. Fowler.
 Hornecker Andrew, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Burton.

HUBERT CHARLES F., merchant; residence, Fowler (son of Lewis and



E. M. King
(DECEASED)
GILMER TOWNSHIP



Elizabeth Hubert); was born in Beverly, Mass., Jan. 9, 1843; came to this county in 1856 married Dorothy Frike. She was born in Pike county, Ill., Jan. 16, 1845. They have one child: Fred. Are members of the Baptist church at Kingston. He holds the office of Postmaster; emigrated direct from Massachusetts to this county, where he worked on a farm until 1868, when he engaged in merchandising; carries a stock of dry goods and groceries, of \$3,500, and does \$10,000 business. He enlisted in the 50th Regt. Ill. Inf., Co. D; mustered in at Quincy; was engaged in the battles of Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Farmington, at both battles at Corinth, Resaca, Altoona, Snake Creek Gap, Bentonville, and others; entered as private, promoted to Sergeant Major, then to Adjutant; was in the big march to Washington and review. The 50th Regt. was the first to enter Columbia. Mr. H. was at the head of the brigade; says that Wheeler's Cavalry set fire to the city; re-enlisted as veteran at Lynnville, Tenn., in 1864.

Huning Henry, farmer; sec. 17: P. O. Fowler.
Husan Barney, farmer; sec. 16: P. O. Fowler.

J

Jeffrey Richard, farmer; sec. 19: P. O. Paloma.
Judy P. S. farmer; sec. 15: P. O. Coatsburg.

JUDY PARIS T., farmer, stock raiser and dealer; Sec. 28: P. O. Quincy (son of Winepark and Anna Judy); was born in Clark county, Ky., Dec. 4, 1811; has 1,600 acres of land, 1,400 in Gilmer township, valued at \$56,000; two hundred, valued at \$4,000; whole valued at \$60,000; married Nancy Markwell. She was born in Fleming county, Ky., July 30, 1817. They have six girls and one boy: James M., Adelia A. (now Mrs. Wm. Finlay); Rebecca E. (now Mrs. M. B. Taylor); Nantippe (now Mrs. L. E. Finlay); Sarah N. (now Mrs. Wm. Creswell); Ida K., and Mandolia. Are members of the Christian church at Columbus. He held the office of Assessor, was the first of the township; also Justice of the Peace, and School Director for twenty years. His grandfather and grandmother were natives of Germany; emigrated to Pennsylvania, where his father was born April 27, 1770. In 1801 his father went to Clark county, Ky., where he died May 5, 1836, at the age of 66. His mother was born in

Frederick county, Md., May 15, 1878; came to Kentucky, where they married Sept. 6, 1800. She died Aug. 6, 1844, in Adams county. The subject of this sketch came to this county when he was a young man, in the year 1834; taught school the first summer in the city of Quincy, in a little log house, being the second school taught in the city. Mr. Judy located and laid out the village of Liberty, a flourishing little town. He came to this county in an early day in limited circumstances, but by good judgment and economy, he has accumulated a fine property, and is one of the sound men of the county.

K

Kane J. C. wagon maker; P. O. Columbus.

KENDALL ADAM, farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Fowler; was born in Loudon county, Va., April 4, 1806; came to this county in 1846; has sixty acres of land, valued at \$3,000; married for his first wife Nancy Davis. She was born in Frederick county, Va. She was mother of one child, John. For his second wife married Isabell Stokesbury. She was a native of Virginia, born July 10, 1808; has six living children: Thomas, Ezekiel, Margaret, Nancy, John, Elijah. Had three sons in the army: Elijah enlisted in the 50th Regt. Ill. Inf., Co. A; enlisted at Quincy; was in the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donaldson, two battles of Corinth, Miss.; was at the Siege of Atlanta, Altoona Pass; with Sherman to the sea; also on big march to Washington, D. C., and review; mustered out at Louisville, Ky.; was wounded at the battle of Corinth with a musket ball in the left arm, which lead he carries at this time; one brother was in the same regiment, and one in the 21st Regt. Mo. Inf.

Kennedy Daniel, wheelwright; P. O. Columbus.

KING ELIJAH M. deceased; was born in New York, June 27, 1803. His father and mother (Paul and Eunice King), have long since died; they were of English descent. Mr. King came to Adams county in an early day, and laid out the town of Burton about 1840. He was married in 1841, to Miss Betsey Wright. They had five children, all now dead. Mrs. King died in 1841. He was married again in 1843, to Ruth Chase. She

was born Sept. 22, 1814. They had a family of seven children, five of whom are still living. In early days Mr. King followed carpentering, but finally turned his attention to agriculture and stock raising; he was identified in the township affairs for many years. He died April 3, 1865. Mrs. King still resides on the old homestead farm in Gilmer township.

Klein-smidt J. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Fowler.

Knight Robert, farmer; P. O. Fowler.

Kollmeyer F. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Fowler.

L

Laning A. J. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Paloma.

Lawless J. S. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Columbus.

Lawless J. Q. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Columbus.

Lawless O. P. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Columbus.

Lawless T. T. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Columbus.

Lawless W. C. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Columbus.

Leslie Charles, railroad agent; P. O. Fowler.

Leslie Joseph, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Fowler.

Leslie Wm. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Paloma.

Long J. A. farmer; P. O. Fowler.

Longlet E. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Burton.

LUMMIS P. B. farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Quincy (son of John and Ann Lummis); was born in Butler county, Ohio, April 20, 1840; came to this county in 1844; resides on the old homestead of 200 acres, valued at \$13 000; married Annie Doran. She was born in Adams county, Feb. 16, 1853; has one child, Olive Blanche. Holds at present the office of Supervisor of Gilmer township; also has held most of the township offices. His father and mother were natives of Ohio; emigrated to Adams county in the year, 1844, where his father lived until he died, in the year 1866. Was a member of the M. E. church for over forty years. His mother is still living, in her seventieth year. They came to this county in limited circumstances, and by good management made a fine property, and were among the pioneers of the township.

Lummis J. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Paloma.

M

McCafferty R. laborer; P. O. Fowler.

McCConnell Jas. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Burton.

MCCORMICK A. V. Physician; residence, Fowler, (son of James and Mary McCormick); was born in Fayette Co., Pa., July 6, 1843; came to this county, Feb. 15,

1868; married Fannie Woodbury in September, 1874. She was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in October, 1844; members of the Presbyterian church. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of New Jersey. They are still living in Fayette county, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Wm. H. McCormick, in Cumberland, Maryland, two and a half years. Then attended two courses of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, where he graduated in the Spring of 1866; practiced two years in Frederick City, Maryland; thence to this county, where he has followed his profession since.

MARTIN GREGORY. farmer; Sec. 21; P. O. Columbus; was born in Loudon Co., Va., Jan. 1, 1816; came to this county in 1846; has eighty acres of land, valued at \$4,200; married Mahala McAfee. She was born in South Carolina, in 1826. One living child: James. Emigrated to Braken county, Kentucky, where he lived ten years; thence to Grant county, Kentucky, in 1832, where he lived five years; thence, in 1837, he went to Missouri, where he married; thence back to this county, where he has resided since. When he first came to this county there was but very few buildings in Quincy.

Meckes B. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Fowler.

Middleburg Fred, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Fowler.

Mellering Henry, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Paloma.

Meyers Jacob, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Columbus.

Meyers L. L. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Columbus.

Morton Benj. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Columbus.

Murphy J. B. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Columbus.

MURPHY JACOB C. farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 16; P. O. Columbus; was born in Dorchester Co., Maryland, Sept. 26, 1812; came to this county, Nov. 20, 1848; has ninety-six acres of land valued at \$5,000, and eighty-six acres valued at \$1,500; married Maria McCallister. She was born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, Sept. 3, 1818. Seven living children: Sarah, Harriet, Mary E., Margaret O., Joseph H., Martha, and James B. F. Are members of the M. E. church. In the year 1837 he emigrated from Maryland to Ohio, where he lived three years; thence to Adams county, and located on the section where he now lives; came through with teams, and was four weeks making the trip. Mr. M. came to this county in limited

circumstances, but by industry and economy has made a good home. Had one son, John Wesley, in the army, 1st Battalion of Sharp Shooters; was at Island No. 10, South Carolina; contracted, while in the army, pneumonia, and died at Memphis, Tennessee, in the year 1863.

Murphy Wm. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Fowler.

N

Newell Jas. T. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Paloma.

Noodle Chas. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Fowler.

Norris W. W. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Columbus.

O

Odell Silas, retired; P. O. Columbus.

Ogle Ed. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Paloma.

Ogle H. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Paloma.

P

PEARCE THOMAS D., farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Quincy (son of David and Elizabeth Pearce). He was born in Butler county, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1836; has 165 acres of land in Houston township, valued at \$6,000. Politics, Democrat His father was a native of Baltimore county, Md.; born March 18, 1807. He died in Gilmer township, from a cancer on his liver, Sunday evening, Dec. 16, 1878. He married Elizabeth Stabler, Feb. 27, 1829. This union was a happy one, and terminated with his death, after a lapse of nearly half a century. He emigrated to Butler county, Ohio, in 1835, and lived there until 1848; thence to Adams county. He came here in limited circumstances, but by good management made a handsome property and a comfortable home. He united with the M. E. church in early life, and was a consistent member at his death. Mrs. Pearce was born in York county, Pa., Sept. 15, 1808; mother of five children, four living: Mary A., Elizabeth S., Thomas D., and John C.

PETRIE G. W., farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Fowler (son of George and Dinah Petrie). He was born in Adams county, July 25, 1840. Has forty-nine acres of land, valued at \$2,000. He married Mahala Curtis, who was born in Canada, March 5, 1844. Five children, three living: Samuel L., Oscar M., and Georgie Ann. Are members of the M. E. church. He held the office of School Director; enlisted in Co. E, 16th Regt. Ill.

Inf.; mustered into the service at Quincy; was stationed at St. Joe, Mo.; thence at Cairo, Nashville, and Murfreesboro; was mustered out at Rome, Ga.; discharged and paid off at Springfield, Ill; was in the service three years.

PIERCE JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Burton (son of Joseph and Mary Pierce.) He was born in Frederick county, Va., March 18, 1815. Has 368 acres of land in Illinois, valued at \$10,000, and 400 in Missouri, valued at \$8,000. He married Susan Body, who was born in Kent county, Del., Sept. 15, 1824. Eight living children: Chas. F., Joseph, James H., Geo. W., Albert N., Mary Ann, Jennie, and Bertha A. Emigrated from Virginia when he was twenty years old, to Butler county, Ohio, where he lived twelve years; thence to Adams county, where he has since resided. He came here a single man, and in 1850 married and commenced farming. He came here in limited circumstances, but by good management has accumulated a fine property.

Pollock J. S. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Columbus.

POWELL JOSEPH, retired farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Burton; was born in Kent county, Del., near Dover, Nov. 19, 1800; came to this county in the fall of 1832; married Phebe Body. She was born in same place, Nov. 5, 1817. Eleven children: Mary, Sarah, Roxanna, Josie, Jason, Laura, John, Susan, Mark, William, and Martha. He was one of the first road commissioners in the township. He emigrated from Delaware, March 13, 1826, to Vicksburg, Miss., where he remained three years, following the carpenter business; in 1829 went to Louisiana; and in the year 1832 came to this county. Mr. Pollock came here in an early day, was among the early settlers, and can well be claimed as one of its early pioneers. He has 300 acres of land, valued at \$15,000.

Price Jemima; P. O. Columbus.

R

Reynolds P. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Fowler.

Riddle J. W. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Fowler.

RIGNEY REV. AMOS, residence Fowler; son of Joseph and Nancy Rigney; was born in Clermont county, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1851; came to this State in

1867; married Catherine Loop, Sept. 16, 1873. She was born in Schuyler county, Ill., June 10, 1849. One living child: Alta May. Members of the U. B. church. He emigrated from Ohio direct, and located in Lima township, where he engaged in farming until 1869; then attended school in Augusta, Hancock county; was called to Schuyler and McDonald counties to preach in 1873, and was there one year; then to Pike county for two years; and in 1876, came to Fowler, where he has charge of the Elm Grove, Rigney Chapel, and Indian Grave Lake congregations.

Russell Wakefield, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Columbus.
Ruthledge Benj. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Columbus.

S

Samuela A. M. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Paloma,
Samuels C. G. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Paloma.
Sawla George, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Columbus.
Shepard A. L. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Columbus.

SKIRVIN HAMILTON, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 22; P. O. Paloma; was born in Grant county, Ky., Dec. 31, 1822; came to this county in the fall of 1833. He has 340 acres of land valued at \$13,600. He was married to Eliza Markwell. She was born in Flemming county, Ky., 1823. They have one living child, James H. They are members of the Baptist church (old school); emigrated from Kentucky to this immediate neighborhood, where he has resided since; came in an early day when there was plenty of deer and game, and wild honey. His father moved into a little log house with David Harrison, 16x18, and there were from fifteen to twenty in the family.

Stabler J. W. carpenter; P. O. Columbus.
Stale Clayton, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Columbus.
Stahl Noah, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Fowler.
Stabler Wm. undertaker; P. O. Columbus.
Staul Wm. farmer; P. O. Fowler.
Stenbeck W. B. farmer; P. O. Columbus.
Stermernagel A. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Fowler.

STEWART JOHN, manufacturer; residence, Fowler (son of William and Nancy Stewart); was born in Washington county, Me., Feb. 21, 1828; came to this county in 1836; has a fruit farm of forty acres, and valued at \$8,000; married Mary H. Thomas. She was born in the city of Philadelphia, in 1827. They have three chil-

dren: Olva (now Mrs. Davis); Effie and Nellie, members of the First Baptist church of Quincy. He emigrated with his parents direct to this county, and located in Payson township, where his father died; his mother is still living. He was one of the first to engage in the nursery business in the county. The subject of this sketch was a resident of Quincy, where he was engaged in the nursery and grocery jobbing business, and in 1861 came to Gilmer township, where he has been in the fruit and farming business. In 1873, he organized what is known as the Fowler branch of the Alden Fruit Preserving Company, and acted as superintendent and secretary for four years, since then, has manufactured the peerless apple peeler, core and slicer combined.

STRAUB A. B., grocer and druggist; residence Fowler; was born in Ellington township, Adams county, April 22, 1842; married Elizabeth Weidenhammer. She was born in the same place, March 24, 1850. They have six children, viz. Rosie, Edward, Dorothy, Albert R., William and Martha. They are members of the M. E. church. Held the office of Justice of the Peace for six years, Collector, etc. His father was a native of Pennsylvania; came to this county in 1837; came via Cairo up the Mississippi river to Quincy, located in Ellington township; was a resident of the county forty-two years; died Jan. 12, 1879, at the age of seventy-one years. His mother is still living, at the age of sixty-eight. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the 50th Regt. Ill. Inf., Co. E., and was in the service three years eleven months; was in the battles of Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Corinth, Resaca, and Altoona Pass; was on the march to the sea, also on the march to Washington and grand review, was mustered out at Louisville Ky.; came home and farmed two years, then went to Iowa, where he engaged in the dry goods and grocery business for two years, then came back to Fowler.

Straub J. D. merchant; P. O. Fowler.
Strotman A. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Burton.

T

Tellman Fred, farmer; P. O. Fowler.
Thirson J. H. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Quincy.
Thompson Sam'l, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Burton.
Tilmer Fred, blacksmith; P. O. Fowler.
Turritt Sylvester, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Columbus.

V

Varieties Nathan, telegraph operator; P. O. Fowler.

W

Waddell Oliver, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Columbus.
 Weidenhammer E. farmer; P. O. Fowler.
 Wevill C. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Fowler.
 Wevill Herman, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Fowler.
 Wheeler A. B. peddler; P. O. Columbus.

WILLIAMS J. G., Physician; residence Fowler (son of J. G. and Temperance Williams); was born in this county, Aug. 5, 1834; married Millie J. Clarkson, Jan. 28, 1865. She was born in Boone county, Ky., Dec. 22, 1832. They have two living children, Lee C. and Julius J.; they are members of the Baptist church. His father emigrated to this State in 1833, and acted as Deputy County Surveyor under Hans Patton, and also held the office for four years. The second term in the county, located in Mendon township and lived there until his death, which transpired Feb. 26, 1879. The subject of this sketch commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Clarkson for three years, thence to the University of Mo., for two years, when he graduated in 1856; was assistant surgeon in the 2d Ill. Cavalry for one year, and was at the battle of Fort Blakesly. In the year of 1859 went to Pikes Peak over land with an ox team; was four months in making the trip; had an interest in a mining company and practiced medicine. He returned in 1863, and since that time has been practicing medicine. The

Doctor is probably the oldest resident born in the county, has a good practice and is one of the stirring men of the town.

Woods George, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Burton.
 Woods Jas. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Burton.
 Wray Thos. physician; P. O. Columbus.

Y

Yeargan E. A. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Columbus.
 Yeargan J. P. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Columbus.
 Yeargan M. M. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Columbus.

YEARGAIN HON. WM. T., farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Quincy; was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Nov. 33, 1815; came to this county in the fall of 1831; has 200 acres of land, valued at \$20,000; married Elizabeth B. Laughlin. She was born in Bourbon county, Ky., July 25, 1818. They have had twelve children, eight living: Nancy E., Mary E., Lucy F., Ann R., Geo. M., Willie A., Sarah V. and James T. The family with the exception of James T.; are members of the Christian church. Mr. Y. has been a member of the M. E. church since 1833. Has held several important offices, Justice of the Peace, also in the year 1865 was a member of the State Legislature. His father emigrated from Va. to Jefferson county Ky., March, 1815, for a short time, thence to Shelby county, Ky., where he lived until 1831, when he came to Adams county and located where Mr. Y. now lives. His father died Nov. 30, 1845; his mother died April 1, 1855. They were among the earliest settlers of the county, and can well be claimed as pioneers.

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

A

Adams August, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Quincy.
 Adam John, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Fall Creek.
 Allen Ira, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Quincy.

B

Beazley J. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Fall Creek.
 Bennington John, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Payson.

BRADFIELD SAMUEL, farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Payson; was born in Beaver county, Pa., July 23, 1830. When

quite small the family moved to Gallia county, Ohio, where he received his early education. In 1853 he moved west and settled in Adams county, Ill., where he was married, in 1863, to Miss Abigail Chatten, daughter of Clark Chatten, of Fall Creek township. They have seven children, two sons and five daughters. He owns eighty acres of land, which for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the township. He is Republican in

politics, and a member of the M. E. church. He is at present School Treasurer, and Depositor and Treasurer of the American Bible Society, and has held other offices of trust and importance, and is to-day numbered among the large and well-to-do farmers of the township.

Boleah Chas. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Fall Creek.

BOWLES Wm. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Sept. 27, 1829; in the fall of 1830 the family moved west and settled in Fall Creek township, Adams county, Ill., where he received his education in the county schools. In 1851 he was married to Miss Amanda M. Beebe, daughter of Silas Beebe (deceased,) of this township. They have had nine children, four of whom are now living—three sons and one daughter. He owns 345 acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare with any in the county. He is Democratic in politics. His lady is a member of the Christian church. He has been Township Collector for two terms, and Commissioner of Highways some twelve years.

BOWLES Wm. Henry. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Quincy: was born in Marion county, Mo., Nov. 1, 1843; was educated in the schools of his native county, and in 1863 moved to this county and settled in Fall Creek township. On the 27th of December, 1866, he was married to Miss Mary C. Carr, daughter of Nathaniel Carr, of this township, born Dec. 11, 1841. He owns forty acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the county. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church. He is Commissioner of Highways, and one of the energetic and industrious citizens who always has the prosperity of the township in view.

Brockman John, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Fall Creek.

C

Carr L. G. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Payson.

CARR NATHANIEL. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Payson; was born in Christian county, Ky., Oct. 16, 1812. In his early boyhood, he, with his parents, emigrated west and settled in Pike county, Mo., where

he received his early education, and in the spring of 1832 they removed to Adams county, and settled on his present farm in Fall Creek township, where he was married, in 1836, to Miss Christina Van Burklee, daughter of Samuel Van Burklee, of St. Charles county, Mo., born May 10, 1816, and moved to this county in March, 1827, from Boone county, Mo. They have had eight children, five of whom are now living—two sons and three daughters: Mary, Samuel T., Anna, Olive, and Albert. J. He owns 554 acres of land, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation. The home place contains 280 acres, elegantly improved, abundantly supplied with fruit, and which for fertility of soil will compare favorably with any in the county. He is Democratic in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Christian church. He has been Supervisor of the township two terms, and Commissioner of Highways nearly twenty years. He is now one of the largest farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life poor. At the time of his settlement, and for years after, there were but few neighbors, and all the disadvantages and drawbacks of a new country.

Carr Samuel, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Payson.

Clark Jas. O. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Quincy.

Coffman John, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Millville.

Crosen Alex. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Payson.

Capp Henry, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Payson.

E

ECKTERNKAMP F. W. farmer; Sec. 10; P. O. Fall Creek. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, Feb. 4, 1835; was educated in the schools of his native country, and, at the age of eighteen years, emigrated to this country, and settled in Fall Creek township this county. On the 25th of November, 1855, he was married to Miss Hannah Fleer, daughter of Casper Fleer, of Fall Creek township, who was born Sept. 5, 1837. They have six children: Henry G., born Feb. 10, 1857; Wm. H., born Feb. 23, 1863; Minnie, born Feb. 10, 1865; Hannah, born March 16, 1868; John A., born Aug. 11, 1871, and August F., born Oct. 20, 1873. He owns 443 acres of land, which will compare favorably with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran church, of which he

is trustee. He is also School Director, and one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life in moderate circumstances.

Edmonds R. T. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Seehorn.

Edwards Henry, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Fall Creek.

F

Featheringill F. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Millville.

Fell Christ, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Fall Creek.

Fromey Geo. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Millville.

FRYER JOHN, farmer; Sec. 2; P. O. Payson; was born in Ohio, Jan. 19, 1804. At an early age his parents moved to Gallatin county, Ky., where he received his early education, and, when he was about fifteen years of age, the family again moved to Dearborn county, Ind., near Lawrenceburg, where he was married, in 1830, to Miss Lucy Whitley, a native of the Isle of Wight, born May 16, 1810, but was mostly raised in Ohio. In 1842, they moved west, and settled in this county. They have had twelve children, nine of whom are still living, three sons and six daughters. Two of his sons served their country during the late War of the Rebellion. Andrew J. enlisted in Co. K, 78th Regt. Ill. Inf., and Francis M. enlisted in the same company and regiment, and was wounded at Kenesaw Mountains, and died in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Fryer owns 200 acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the county. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church. He is one of the well-to-do farmers of the county, although he began life poor.

G

Grace Wm. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Payson.

Groteguth Phillip, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Fall Creek.

Gunseth Phillip, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Fall Creek.

H

Hathaway Seth, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Payson.

Hantz Peter, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Millville.

Harris Abijah, Jr., farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Fall Creek.

HEITHOLT JOHN H., farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Fall Creek. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, March 8, 1833; was educated in his native country, and, in 1846, emigrated to

this country, and settled in this county. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Minnie Groteguth, a native of Germany. She died in February, 1875, leaving five children, one son and four daughters. In April, 1875, he was married to his second, and present, wife, who was Mrs. Elizabeth Schnellbecker. By this marriage there are no children. She had one child, a son, by her previous marriage. He owns 179 acres of land; the home place is elegantly improved, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church. He has been School Director and Highway Commissioner for a number of years.

Holtman Herman, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Millville.

Hood Rolla, farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Fall Creek.

HUGHES MICHAEL W., farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Fall Creek; was born in Wexford county, Ireland, Jan. 7, 1839; received his education in the schools of his native country, and, at the age of seventeen years, emigrated to this country, and settled in Fayette county, Ohio, where he lived about five years, and moved to Buchanan county, Mo., from which place he enlisted in Co. I, 3d Regt. Mo. Cav., and served three years. After being mustered out for disability, in 1864, he came to Adams county, Ill., and settled in Fall Creek township, and, in the following year, was married to Miss C. A. Thompson, daughter of Josiah Thompson, of this township. She was born May 28, 1846. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. He owns 410 acres of land, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation, well improved, abundantly supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is Republican in politics, and Postmaster at Fall Creek station; also, School Director of the district in which he resides, and is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. Huffman E. S. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Quincy.

HUNSAKER DANIEL WILSON, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Millville; was born in Union Co., Ill., Sept. 25, 1820. At an early age he, with his parents, moved to Jefferson county, Missouri, where he received his early education, and after four years residence there they moved to Adams county, Illinois, in 1834. He was married to Miss Frances Shuart, July 3, 1850, a native of South

Bend, Indiana. They have one child, Geo. W., born Jan. 15, 1855. He owns about 200 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well improved, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and one of the early, energetic, and industrious citizens of the township who have labored so hard for its advancement and improvement, and one of those to whom it looks for a continuance of its present prosperity.

I.

Inman J. W. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Millville

K

Kaiser August, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.
Kaiser Fred, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Fall Creek
Keazel Henry, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Payson.
Kell George, farmer; sec. 15, P. O. Fall Creek.
Kell George Jr. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.
Kleemeyer H. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Fall Creek.

KLEEMEYER RUDOLPH H. (deceased). The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, Sept. 29, 1808; received his education in the schools of his native country, and in 1834 was married to Miss Lena Kleemeyer, a native of the same place. In 1832 he emigrated to this country, and settled in this county. In 1253 his wife died, leaving him six children, three boys and three girls; of these only two are now living: William and Minnie. In 1854 he was married to his second wife, who still survives him. She was Miss Henrietta Stokes, a native of Germany. By this marriage there are six children, four sons and two daughters. He died April 18, 1877, leaving a splendid estate, containing 470 acres, which, for fertility of soil, will compare favorably with any in the county. He was, up to the time of his death, numbered among the large and well-to-do farmers of the county.

M

McNITT GEORGE L. farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Payson: was born in Mendon township, June 6, 1848. When he was three years of age the family moved to the farm he now owns and occupies, in Fall Creek township. He was educated in the schools of this county, and in 1866 was married to Miss Marian Works, daughter of Asa Works, of this township. They have four children:

Irvine P., James E., Zenas V., and Albert B. He owns 160 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, well improved, abundantly supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church. He is at present Constable of the township, and has been so for the past two years. He is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the township.

Meyer Henry, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Fall Creek
Mlier Andrew, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Quincy

MORRIS GEORGE (deceased)

The subject of this sketch was born in Payson township, this county, Aug. 1, 1820. His father, William Morris, was born near Baltimore, Md., Sept. 18, 1797. In the spring of 1837, he moved to Payson township, and was, up to his death, which occurred June 11, 1870, largely engaged in agricultural pursuits. The Dr. received his literary education, principally at the Illinois College at Jacksonville, and commenced the study of his profession in the office of Dr. Bane, at Payson; attended lectures, and graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in March, 1861, with high honors. He then went to Chicago, and passed an examination before the Medical Board of the state for army surgeons, and was immediately after commissioned by Gov. Yates Assistant Surgeon of the 56th Regt. Ill. Inf., and ordered to report to Gen. McPherson, at Vicksburg, Miss. He there served one year, gaining an enviable reputation among the officers and men. The General then ordered him to Chicago to pass an examination for Surgeon, after which he was commissioned Surgeon of the same regiment, and ordered to report at Huntsville, Ala. After the battle of Atlanta, owing to ill-health and fatigue, he was compelled to resign his commission and return home. He then engaged in the practice of his profession at Payson. On the 8th of June, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary E. Beebe, daughter of Silas Beebe. She was born June 3, 1844, in Fall Creek township, this county, and educated at the Quincy College, where she attained a polished culture. They have but one child, Alvin Alexander, born Jan. 7, 1869. Soon after marriage they settled on the old estate of Mr. Beebe, and continued his practice up to the time of his death, which occurred Feb. 6,



Robt Bankin

FALL CREEK TOWNSHIP

this county, where he received his education; in October, 1846, he was married to Miss Nancy Blackwell, daughter of Wm. Blackwell (deceased), of this township. She was born in October, 1832, and died May 31, '77, leaving five children, four sons and one daughter. He owns about 290 acres of land, the greater part of which is in a high state of cultivation, well improved and very valuable. He is Democratic, and has been School Director for some six years. He is now one of the well-to-do farmers of the township, notwithstanding he began life poor. He is remarkably fond of a fox chase, and constantly keeps a pack of hounds, and has, in his time, caught a great many wolves and foxes.

ROOD NATHANIEL P.

farmer; Sec. 5; P. O. Quincy; was born in Knox county, Ohio, July 8, 1820; received his education in the schools of his native county; and in the Fall of 1838 moved west and settled in Carroll county, Mo., where he lived until the Spring of 1839, when he moved to Adams county, Ill., and settled in Fall Creek township; in June, 1843, he was married to Miss Lucina L. Bennett, a native of Indiana. She died in 1862. By this marriage there were three children, only one of whom is living—John R. In 1863 he was married to his second, and present, wife, who was Mrs. Henrietta N. Hortenstine, widow of James Hortenstine, of Clay county, Ill. The fruit of this marriage was three children, only one of whom are now living—Liona L. He owns 240 acres of land, which, for fertility of soil and improvement, will compare favorably with any in the county. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the Christian church. He is Township Trustee of Fall Creek, has been School Director for about twenty years, and is numbered among the large and well-to-do farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life poor.

S

Sassenberg Edward, farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Payson.

Schafer A. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Fall Creek.

Schaffer Wm. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Quincy.

Schinn Isaac, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Quincy.

Schnellbecker Wm. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Millville.

SEEHORN ALFRED.

farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Fall Creek; was born in Lincoln county, Tenn., June 30, 1822, and in

1831 moved west and settled in Adams county, Illinois, with his parents, where he has lived ever since. In 1844, he was married to Miss Harriet M. Brown, a native of Cayuga county, New York. She died in 1852, leaving two children, one son and one daughter. In 1854, he was married to his second, and present, wife, Miss Martha E. Harris. By this marriage there are nine children, eight sons and one daughter. He owns about 850 acres of land. The home place contains 333 acres, in a high state of cultivation, well improved, abundantly supplied with fruit, and very valuable. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the M. E. church. In 1860, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he now holds. Is also School Trustee.

Seehorn Jane L. sec. 25; P. O. Payson.

SEYMOUR CHARLES W.

farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Payson; was born in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 23, 1834. In May, 1836, he, with his parents, moved west and settled in Fall Creek township, Adams county, Illinois, where he was educated in the public schools. In May 14, 1863, he was married to Miss Emily C. Kay, daughter of Robert G. Kay, of Payson township. They have had five children, four of whom are now living: Henry M., Lyman K., Lorin B., and Stella May. He owns about 800 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and very valuable. He is Republican in politics, and one of the largest of the well-to-do farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life on limited means.

SEYMOUR EDWARD.

farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Payson. The subject of this sketch was born in Hartford, Conn., Sept. 15, 1818; was educated in the schools of his native State. His father, Martin Seymour, was born Aug. 24, 1789, in Withersfield, Conn. His vocation was that of farmer. He was married to Lucy Butler, June 29, 1814. They had a family of nine children, of whom only five are now living. On the 25th of May, 1836, he embarked with his family on board the steamer "Oliver Ellsworth" for Quincy, Ill. They sailed to New York, then up the Hudson to Albany, by the Erie canal to Buffalo, then down the Ohio canal and river to its mouth, and then up the Mississippi river to their destination, where they landed, June 28, 1836, and removed to

the farm in Sec. 12, Fall Creek township, on which his son Edward now lives. He died Nov. 19, 1842, and his widow only survived him until Sept. 4, 1845. Mr. Edward Seymour has a good, solid English education—a gentleman of liberal views and large observation. He has been remarkably successful in business, and is now one of the larger farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life on limited capital. He is Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church at Payson. He has been Treasurer of Fall Creek township for several years. He owns in the neighborhood of 2,000 acres of land. The home place contains 500 acres, elegantly improved, in a high state of cultivation, abundantly supplied with fruit, and very valuable.

Smith Aaron, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Fall Creek.
 Smith Elizabeth, sec. 6; P. O. Millville.
 Smith Enoch, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Fall Creek.
 Smith John, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Quincy.
 Speckhart John, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Quincy.
 Stewart Chas. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.
 Strathoff Henry, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Millville.

T

Thomas James, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Millville.
 Thomas J. K. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Quincy.
 Thomas J. W. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Millville.
 Thomas Louis, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Quincy.
 Thomas M. E. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Millville.
 Thomas Perlina, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Millville.
 Thompson J. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Quincy.
 Thompson M. L. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Quincy.
 Thompson Marcus, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Quincy.
 Thompson Samnel, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Fall Creek.
 Thompson Samnel, Jr. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Fall Creek.
 Thompson Wm. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Fall Creek.

U

UEBENER CASPER. farmer; Sec. 9; P. O. Quincy. The subject of this sketch was born in Germany, July 8, 1818; was educated in the schools of his native

country, and in August, 1842, emigrated to this country, and settled in Adams county, Ill., in 1843. He was married in 1847 to Miss Elizabeth Schnellbecker, of Quincy. They have had twelve children, nine of whom are now living, two sons and seven daughters. He owns 200 acres of land, which, for soil and improvement, will compare with any in the township. He is Democratic in politics, and a member of the German Lutheran church. Is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county, notwithstanding he began life poor.

W

Wright J. C. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Fall Creek.

Y

Yingling E. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Payson.

YINGLING JAMES A., farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Quincy. He was born in Bourbon county, Ky., Oct. 25, 1829. In 1831 he emigrated to this county with his parents, and settled in Fall Creek township. His father, Joseph Yingling, was born in Lehigh county, Pa., May 9, 1792, and died in this county, Dec. 21, 1864, leaving his widow, who still survives him, and four children, of whom James A. is the oldest son living. He was educated in the schools of this county, and on the 9th of April, 1874, was married to Miss Martha E. Brown, daughter of Stephen Brown, of Adair county, Mo. She was born Sept. 17, 1856. He owns 134 acres of land, which, for elegance of improvement and fertility of soil, will compare with any in the county. He is Republican, and one of the old, energetic and industrious citizens who have been so conducive to its advancement and improvement, and to whom it looks for a continuance of its present prosperity. Is one of the large and well-to-do farmers of the county.

BURTON TOWNSHIP.

A

Able Christian, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Quincy.

ANDERSON R. D., merchant and Postmaster; res. Newtown; P. O. Adams, was born in Garrard county, Ky., in 1847, his parents came to Adams county, Ill., in 1860, and located four miles southwest of Clayton, in Concord township, where they still reside. Mr. Anderson graduated at Monmouth College, Warren county, Ill., in 1872; was a successful school teacher for two years; was married to Miss Nannie Terrill in the fall of 1875; entered the mercantile business at Newtown, Ill. He had the misfortune to lose his wife by death in less than a year after marriage.

Aven John, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Payson.

B

Bilveus S. G. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Burton.

BOOKOUT GRANVILLE, farmer and stock-raiser; Sec. 27, P. O. Adams, was born in Wayne county, Ky., Feb. 11, 1836; parents moved to Alabama in 1839, where his father died in the fall of same year; the rest of the family then came to Illinois, where, two years after, his mother died. In early life he worked in a foundry, then upon a farm until he accumulated enough to buy a small farm of his own; and since then, by his untiring industry and perseverance in business, he has been able to add acre to acre, until now he owns 600 acres, besides valuable land in Hannibal, Mo. His home farm of 240 acres is nicely improved and quite valuable. He is a man of strict integrity, and is highly esteemed by the community. He was married, Oct. 22, 1868, to Jennie C. Morton. She was born Dec. 21, 1842. Have four children. May, born Oct. 21, 1870; Ida, born Aug. 20, '72; Florence, born May 8, '76; Edmond, born Nov. 4, '78. He is a member of the Congregational church at Payson, and Mrs. Bookout a member of the Baptist church at Newtown. Politically, he is a Republican.

Brown Eric, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Columbus.

Brown James, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Burton.
Brown Philip, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Adams.
Bul, C. H. baker; sec. 34; P. O. Quincy.
Burnham Wm. laborer; res. Newtown; P. O. Adams.
Burns John, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Burton.
Buttz A. H. D. merchant; sec. 25; P. O. Liberty.
Buttz John, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Liberty.

C

Chase Patrick, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Burton.
Childers Robert, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Burton.
Clingsmith J. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Burton.
Clingsmith S. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Burton.

CLINGSMITH WM. F., farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Burton; was born in Adams county, Ill., April 8, 1854, is the second child living of Solomon and Margaret Clingsmith, who were among the first settlers of Adams county; his mother came to Illinois when Quincy contained but two stores, and the country was filled with wolves, bears, snakes and Indians. Mr. C. follows farming upon his father's farm. is unmarried; and politically is a Republican.

Connor Elizabeth; P. O. Columbus.
Cook Mrs. D. C. P. O. Adams.
Cook Reynard, farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Burton.
Cook W. G. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Payson.

CRAMSEY WILLIAM, farmer. Sec. 6; P. O. Burton; was born in 1849, is the second child of John and Annie Cramsey, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1845; both now living. William married Emma Zanger, Feb. 6, 1877. She was born July 31, 1857. Have one child, Clarissa Frances, who was born Feb. 3, 1878. Mr. Cramsey makes farming and threshing his business. He and his wife are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

Cutforth Jas. painter; res. Newtown; P. O. Adams.

CUTTER ISAAC, teacher; P. O. Adams; was born Jan. 20, 1834, at Elmwood, Peoria county, Ill.; is the second child of V. M. and Elizabeth Cutter; his parents moved from Elmwood and located at Camp Point, Ill., in 1865, where both are now living. He attended school at Maplewood, Camp Point, for a number of years; was married, Sept. 14, 1876, to Mary E. Hart. She was born in 1859. Have only

one child born to them—Flora May. He has been very successful as a teacher, which occupation he now follows at Newtown, assisted by Miss M. Roe. He is a member of the Christian church, and is a Republican but not a politician.

Curren Thomas, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Adams.

D

Dean G. W. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Adams.

DEEGE J. PHILIP, farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Columbus; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1839; is the first child of Wendel and Louisa Deege, who yet reside in Germany; came to the United States in 1857; married to Catherine Petre in 1863. She was born in Illinois. Have had nine children: Philip L., Daniel W., Frederick, Louisa C., Annie A., and Mary M., are living. Henry, Edmund, and Eliza died in 1873, with spotted fever. Owns 160 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre. Mr. D. at one time followed blacksmithing. Is neutral in politics, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Dougherty George, sec. 5; P. O. Burton.

DURANT SAMUEL W. Physician; residence, Newtown; P. O. Adams; is a native of Tennessee; came to Illinois in 1836, and to Adams county in 1837; located in Newtown, Illinois, April, 1870. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College, of Chicago.

E

Elliott Humphrey, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Burton.

Elliott James, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Burton.

Elliott John, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Burton.

Elmyer Fred, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Burton.

Elmyre Simon, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Burton.

Enlow Isaac H. undertaker; P. O. Burton.

Enlow James, laborer; res. Newtown; P. O. Adams.

Enlow J. S. farmer, res. Newtown; P. O. Adams.

Enlow F. J. wagon maker; res. Newtown; P. O. Adams.

Enlow Willis, undertaker; P. O. Burton.

Ertz Barney, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Payson.

F

Fay Richard, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Burton.

Felix Edward, dentist and farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Burton.

Fendrick Amand, cooper; P. O. Quincy.

Ferguson John, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Burton.

Poster A. M. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Burton.

G

Getzel Henry, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Burton.

Gemuth J. D. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Columbus.

Gerhard Frederick, farmer; res. Newtown; P. O. Adams.

Getz John, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Adams.

GETZS LEVI, miller; residence, Newtown; P. O. Adams; was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1836. His father moved to Newtown, Adams county, Illinois, in 1851. His business was that of a weaver. Levi is the second child of John and Harriet Getz; was married in 1861 to Miss Irene Hancock, who was born in 1846. Have had four children: Isaac, William E., Annie E., and Josephine. Mr. G. took up the milling business on Mill Creek, one mile north of town, in 1863; moved his mill to Newtown in 1873. He makes an extra quality of flour, and has a large custom; owns a fine, large house, which, with the mill property, is estimated at \$5,000.

Gilbert Charles, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Burton.

Gramko Henry, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Burton.

Green Rebecca, sec. 31; P. O. Payson.

Griggs Eliza J., P. O. Burton.

Grossman Albion, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Burton.

Grimmonds E. farmer; res. Newtown; P. O. Adams.

Grimmonds Mrs. res. Newtown; P. O. Adams.

H

Hafr Patrick, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Burton.

Harkness Samuel, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Adams.

Hartlek August, farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Adams.

Hartman John, Sr. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Burton.

Hartman John, Jr. lawyer; P. O. Burton.

Hellwagon A. res. Burton; P. O. Burton.

Henze Ernest, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Burton.

Henze Henry, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Burton.

Hix Fleminning, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Burton.

HORNECKER ENGELHART, tenant farmer; Sec. 18; P. O. Burton; was born in Prussia, March 26, 1816; came to the United States when about twenty two years of age; was married to Mary Longlet, Sept. 17, 1874. She was born Sept. 6, 1849; has two children: August, born Sept. 17, 1875; Anna, born Sept. 3, 1876. Is a tenant farmer, and classed as one of the best. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran church. Politically Mr. E. is a Democrat.

Howe David, farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Burton.

Huffman Wm. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Burton.

Hughes Adam, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Adams.

Bartholomew J. Bartholomew, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Bitter G. W. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Bitter Henry, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Bitter John, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.

J

Johnson M. A. Blue, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Johnson M. K. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.

K

Kane Robert, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Kane Walter, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Kay John, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Kay J. W. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Kay M. A. sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Kay Robert, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Kay Robert, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
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 Kay Robert, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.

L

Labor Edward, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Labor W. R. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Labor W. R. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Labor W. R. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
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 Labor W. R. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.

M

M. A. M. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 M. A. M. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 M. A. M. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 M. A. M. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
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 M. A. M. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 M. A. M. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.

MENDEL ADAM, school teacher, P. O. Adams, was born May 11, 1871, in Germany, came to the United States and located at Quincy, Ill., married to Miss Emma, daughter of the late John A. Adams, born Feb. 26, 1841, has had eight children: Paul, Edward, Albert, Ross, Walter, Kate, Adam H., and Mary. The family live on the Adams farm, Adams, Ill., and are engaged in stock raising and farming. His eight children are all doing well. His holdings are good and he has a good income. His property is worth \$10,000.

HERZ W. H., physician, was born in Germany in 1844, came to the United States in 1862 and located in Adams, engaged in the

manufacture of boots and shoes, was elected in 1871, and served one term as Collector for the township, was appointed Postmaster by President Hayes, until the vacancy caused by the death of S. C. Mowbray, was a great trouble and state without the post-office a year, was married in 1871 to Miss Jane R. Smith, who was born in 1841, has two children: Mary A. born in 1871, and David O. born in 1871. Politically Mr. M. is a Republican.

Miss J. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Mowbray Robert, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Mowbray Robert, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.

MYER LOUIS, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams, was born in Adams county, Ill., in 1848, is the fourth child of Frederick and Hannah Myer; parents had three married: Mary Beckwith in 1865, have had two children: first died in infancy, second son Albert M. born in 1886, was four years of age, worth \$1,000. Politically is a Republican.

Mary W. Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Michael Arnold, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Michael Arnold, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Michael Arnold, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
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 Michael Arnold, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Michael Arnold, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.
 Michael Arnold, Farmer, sec. 2, P. O. Adams.

MORTON CHARLES M., was born in Adams county, Ill., in 1848, is the fourth child of Frederick and Hannah Myer; parents had three married: Mary Beckwith in 1865, have had two children: first died in infancy, second son Albert M. born in 1886, was four years of age, worth \$1,000. Politically is a Republican.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions, both incoming and outgoing. It emphasizes that this practice is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in financial management.

2. The second part outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the role of statistical analysis in identifying trends and patterns over time. This section also addresses the challenges associated with data collection and the need for robust quality control measures.

3. The third part focuses on the implementation of internal controls designed to prevent fraud and mismanagement. It details the establishment of clear policies and procedures, as well as the regular monitoring and auditing of these systems to ensure their effectiveness.

4. Finally, the fourth part discusses the importance of communication and collaboration among all stakeholders involved in the organization's operations. It stresses that open dialogue and shared responsibility are crucial for achieving long-term success and sustainability.

2

VERBITT & SONS

一、政治
 二、經濟
 三、社會
 四、文化
 五、教育
 六、宗教
 七、藝術
 八、科學
 九、法律
 十、道德
 十一、哲學
 十二、歷史
 十三、地理
 十四、生物
 十五、醫學
 十六、農業
 十七、工業
 十八、商業
 十九、交通
 二十、通信
 二十一、能源
 二十二、環境
 二十三、人口
 二十四、民族
 二十五、宗教
 二十六、藝術
 二十七、科學
 二十八、法律
 二十九、道德
 三十、哲學
 三十一、歷史
 三十二、地理
 三十三、生物
 三十四、醫學
 三十五、農業
 三十六、工業
 三十七、商業
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 三十九、通信
 四十、能源
 四十一、環境
 四十二、人口
 四十三、民族
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 五十一、地理
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 五十四、農業
 五十五、工業
 五十六、商業
 五十七、交通
 五十八、通信
 五十九、能源
 六十、環境
 六十一、人口
 六十二、民族
 六十三、宗教
 六十四、藝術
 六十五、科學
 六十六、法律
 六十七、道德
 六十八、哲學
 六十九、歷史
 七十、地理
 七十一、生物
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 七十四、工業
 七十五、商業
 七十六、交通
 七十七、通信
 七十八、能源
 七十九、環境
 八十、人口
 八十一、民族
 八十二、宗教
 八十三、藝術
 八十四、科學
 八十五、法律
 八十六、道德
 八十七、哲學
 八十八、歷史
 八十九、地理
 九十、生物
 九十一、醫學
 九十二、農業
 九十三、工業
 九十四、商業
 九十五、交通
 九十六、通信
 九十七、能源
 九十八、環境
 九十九、人口
 一百、民族

P

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PULMAN LABS.

[illegible]

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B

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BEAD JOSIAH

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RICHARD, JOHN W.

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the same year, 16x20, where a family of eleven resided; used prairie bedsteads. Mr. R. came to the county in an early day in limited circumstances, but, by good management, has accumulated a fine property. He has 350 acres of land under good cultivation; turns off forty head of hogs, twenty head of cattle; raises 100 acres of wheat, eighty acres of corn, and thirty acres of oats, yearly; was among the earliest settlers, and well can be claimed one of its pioneers.

Richards Louisa, sec. 7; P. O. Burton.

Rife David, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Columbus.

Roe Ruth, P. O. Adams.

Robb Sarah, P. O. Adams.

RUMPF JOHN H., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Burton; was born in Adams county. He owns eighty acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation, and worth \$40 per acre. Politically, is a Democrat.

S

Samuel A. M. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Burton.

SCHAFER GEORGE J., wagon-maker; residence, Burton; was born in Neiderkeinsbach, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1841. He emigrated to the United States with his parents in 1850, and located in Quincy, Ill. At the age of 13 he commenced to learn the blacksmiths' trade with Tim Rogers, and remained with him for a period of eight years. He married Miss Mary V. Ulrich, Dec. 18, 1862. She was born Sept. 14, 1845, in Quincy, Ill. They have had seven children, five of whom are living: Georgia E., Lillie M., Amelia R., Clara E., Annie M., Rosie M., and Walter Roy. He moved to Burton in October, 1868, and commenced the manufacture of wagons, buggies, and also does general blacksmithing. He has held the office of School Director for five years; is a member of the Presbyterian church, and an active Odd Fellow, now serving as Chaplain of his Lodge. Politically, he is a Republican. Mr. Schafer's mother died in 1866, aged 67. His father was born in 1798, and still resides with Mr. S.

Schlag G. H. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Adams.

Schnur John, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Adams.

Slade Abraham, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Liberty.

Smith Chas. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Burton.

Smith Frederick farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Burton.

Smith Thos. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Burton.

Spengler John, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Liberty.

STARK HERMAN, farmer; Sec. 36; P. O. Adams; born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1839; is the first child of Anselm and Mary Stark; mother died in 1849; father still living at Quincy, Ill.; came to Illinois in 1843; married Emily Grossman in 1863. She was born in Germany in 1842. They have five children: Mary E., Frank A., Joanna B., Emily R., and Herman J. Mr. Stark makes farming and stock raising his business; owns ninety acres of land, worth \$40 per acre. He has been Collector one year and Road Commissioner five years. They are members of the German Catholic church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

Standerman P. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Burton.

STEELE FRANK M., blacksmith and wagon maker; residence, Burton; P. O. Adams; born in Pike county, Ill., Sept. 24, 1845; second child of Llewellyn and Caroline Steele, both of whom are living; was married in 1866 to Miss Amanda Casterline. She was born April 6, 1846, in St. Louis, Mo. They have had six children: Ida M., born Oct. 1, 1867; Marion H., Sept. 2, 1869; George W., April 23, 1871; Lillie V., Sept. 12, 1874; Martha A., April 2, 1877; Sarah S., Jan. 12, 1879; only three of his children are living. He commenced working at his trade in Beverly, then at Burton. He does a large amount of work in wagon making, blacksmithing and plow repairing. Mr. and Mrs. Steele are members of the Presbyterian church. He is a Republican.

Stewart Garrett, Sen. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Burton.

STEWART GEORGE R., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 4; P. O. Burton; was born in Adams county, Ill., 1846. His father is still living, and is one among the oldest citizens in the township. His mother died in 1875. He was married Jan. 12, 1875, to Laura A. Slade. She was born in Maryland, 1856. Mr. Stewart is a good citizen; has held numerous offices in the township. He trades a good deal in stock, buying on commission for packers, and has the full confidence of the best packing houses in Quincy; has a splendid farm, well improved and well stocked with the best grades. He is a Democrat.

STEWART SAMUEL JR., farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Adams; born in Fall Creek township, in 1846; is the sixth child

of Samuel and Rachel Stewart, both of whom are still living. He was married to Miss Lydia Emeline Howe, Oct. 1866. She was born in 1846; has two children: George W., born July, 1867 and Joseph H., born Feb. 1878. Mr. Stewart owns forty-three acres of choice land, valued at \$50 per acre, which he is cultivating and improving; has a fine young orchard which is growing nicely. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are members of the Christian church. He is a Democrat.

Stewart Samuel, Sr. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Adams.
Stotte Henry, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Burton.
Stratman A. H. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Burton.
Stuckert Wm. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Burton.

T

Tandy Herbert L. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Adams.

TERRILL G. F., farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Adams; born in Orange county Va., in 1818; is the third child of Edmund and Nancy Terrill; father died in 1824; mother died in 1869; came to Adams county, Ill., in 1849; married Ann P. Morton in 1844. She was born in 1826, and was the first child of Charles M. Morton, one of the pioneers of Adams county. He was born in Virginia, in 1797; came to Illinois in 1833, and bought the farm of Elias Adams, who was one of the first men to settle in the county, and lived on the same place until his death, July, 1874. Mr. Terrill has had nine children: Mary H., born Nov., 1846, and married to Mr. C. Johnson, Sept. 1872; Edmund, born Jan. 22, 1848; he was a young man of great promise, and would soon have graduated from Monmouth College, died Jan. 31, 1876, while at home during vacation; Nannie M., born in 1852, married to R. D. Anderson in 1875, died Aug. 31, 1876; Georgia, Lucy L., Charles M., Eda M., Nellie Grant, and Jessie. Mr. Terrill has a large, well improved farm; his buildings are good, and he has a large orchard of choice fruit; he is convenient to schools and churches, and his farm is one of the best in the county. He makes farming and stock raising his business—raises wheat and corn, also very fine stock. Politically, is a Republican.

THOMPSON W. H., farmer; Sec. 1; P. O. Columbus; was born near Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1830; is the child of Elijah and Sarah Thompson; mother died in Oct. 1863, father died in Oct. 1873. His father

came to Illinois in 1832, moved to Texas in 1833, returned to Illinois in 1834, where he resided on the farm he first purchased, until his death. Mr. Thompson married Mary A. Wyle, in 1862. She was born in Butler county Ohio, in 1843. They have two children: Lenora, born Jan. 17, 1863 (died May 3, 1867); Lela, born Nov. 26, 1866. He owns 158 acres of land, all under a good state of cultivation, worth \$50 per acre. He is a practical farmer, and an experimental fruit grower. Mrs. Thompson owns 211 acres of land of her father's estate. Politically he is a Republican.

Treaster John, laborer; res. Newtown P. O. Adams.

U

ULRY PETER, farmer; Sec. 34; P. O. Adams; was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in 1815; is the second child of George and Catherine Ulry. His father died in 1862, mother in 1874. He was married in 1839 to Miss Martha Murray. She was born in Ross county, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1811. They have had seven children: Catherine, Mary, Melissa, Elizabeth, George, Alexander, and Pitman; five of them are dead. Catherine married William Wescott, and resides in Livingston county, Missouri. Pitman still remains at home. Mr. Ulry owns ninety-six acres of land under fair state of cultivation, worth \$50 per acre. Politically, is a Democrat.

V

Vickers Aquilla, P. O. Adams.

Vickers H. J. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Adams.

W

Wand Herman, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Adams.

Welsenberger D. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Liberty.

Wells C. B. constable; P. O. Adams.

Wells G. trader; res. Newtown; P. O. Adams.

WELLS EDMUND, merchant; res. Newtown; P. O. Adams; was born in February, 1836; is the third child of Henry and Mary Wells. His father moved from New York in 1837, and located near Newtown, Adams county, Ill.; mother died July 19, 1851; father died May 25, 1872. He married Anna Hamton in 1871. Have three children: May G., W. Grant, and Tandy E. He followed farming for a number of years; then sold his farm and built a store-room in Newtown, and commenced

the dry goods and grocery business, and has a good share of business; his buildings are all new and first-class. He has held the office of Town Clerk for one year, and was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1874. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational church. Republican.

Wheeler Edmund, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Adams.

Wheeler B. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Adams.

Wheeler E. N. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Adams.

Wheeler Matilda; P. O. Adams.

Wheeler Wm. Y. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Adams.

Williams G. W. minister; res. Newtown; P. O. Adams.

Wilson Polly C. P. O. Burton.

Winget Wm. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Adams.

Winget Z. C. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Adams.

WITTENMEYER MRS. FIETTA, farming; Sec. 35; P. O. Adams; was born near Lancaster, Ohio, in 1824; is third child of Solomon and Mary Clegg, who are now both dead; married to Michael Wittenmeyer in 1858. He was born in 1813, and died in 1869. Have three children: Mary Elizabeth, George W., and Michael. She owns 120 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation. Mrs.

Wittenmeyer is a member of the Lutheran church, as was her husband during his lifetime.

Wittekind Thomas, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Columbus.

Wittenmeyer Geo. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Adams.

Wright Laura; P. O. Adams.

Wolf David, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Liberty.

WOLFE JACOB, farmer and stock-raiser; Sec. 13; P. O. Liberty; was born April 9, 1850; is the son of David and Vermilia Wolfe, who located near Liberty at an early day, and who are still living on the first place settled in Liberty township. He was married, Feb. 23, 1871, to Miss Emily Grubb. She was born March 28, 1852. They have four children: Elbert, born May 22, 1872; Josephine P., born June 28, '73; Frederick G., born Dec. 20, '74; Ellen F., born Jan. 4, '76; all are living. Mr. Wolfe has 115 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre, in a good state of cultivation. He makes a business of raising cattle, sheep and hogs; also raises wheat, corn and oats. He is a Democrat.

Wolfe Wm. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Liberty.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

A

Amen Francis, sec. 26; P. O. Kellerville.

Amen Geo. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Liberty.

Amen Henry, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Clayton.

Amen J. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Clayton.

Amen John, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Kellerville.

Amen Philip, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Kellerville.

Anderson C. S. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Clayton.

Anderson J. W. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Clayton.

Ansmus L. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Clayton.

Ansmus Peter J. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Clayton.

B

Bagby N. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Kellerville.

Baker Conrad, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Kellerville.

Beckman Jacob, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Kellerville.

Bellomy F. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Clayton.

Benton Susan E. sec. 6; P. O. Clayton.

Black John H. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Clayton.

Black R. S. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Clayton.

Bliss A. H. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Clayton.

Bolling Lewis, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.

Bolling W. H. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Clayton.

Bosch Charles, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Clayton.

Bork Christian, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.

Brackensick G. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.

Brick John, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Clayton.

Brierton Simon, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Clayton.

Brown Sample, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Clayton.

Byars Joseph, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Clayton.

C

CARRIGAN DANIEL, farmer; Sec. 34, P. O. Kellerville; was born in Ireland in 1841; came to Adams county in 1852, and settled on the place where he now lives; was poor when he came, but by industry and economy has accumulated about 900 acres of well improved land. His father has gone to Ireland on a visit; expects to be absent a year; he is sixty-two years of age, and quite smart. His mother is sixty-eight years old, and smart for one of her age. They are all living together on the first land they bought. All things considered, the Carrigan family have been as successful farmers as any in Adams county.

Carrigan P. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Kellerville.
 Carter Henry, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Clayton.
 Cassell Gabriel, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Kellerville.
 Clarkson K. J. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Clayton.
 Coffield Henry, farmer; sec. 23.

COLEGATE GEORGE C. farmer; Sec. 3; P. O. Clayton; is the son of David and Agnes N. Colegate, natives of Pennsylvania. He was born in Huntingdon county, of that State, April 1, 1818; came to Illinois and settled in Pike county in 1851; thence to Concord township in 1855; worked at blacksmithing before coming west, since has farmed. He married Feb. 28, 1844, Hannah Ferguson, born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 15, 1819; died in 1876, leaving two children: Nancy J. and Margaret T. He married again, Nov. 1, 1877, Arabella Lyon, born in Franklin county Pa., March 7, 1838. He owns 160 acres of land in Sec. 3, and 640 in Texas.

Colpitta R. S. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Clayton.
 Corte Wm. farmer; sec. 16.
 Cottrell Asker, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Clayton.

D

Davis Abraham, farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Clayton.
 Davis W. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Clayton.

DAVISON THOMAS A. Physician, Sec. 36; P. O. Kellerville; was born in Ohio June 5, 1841; came to Illinois in March, 1853; married Miss Hettie Lee, Jan. 1, 1868, who was born in Brown county, Ill., Aug. 10, 1845; has two children, sons, aged respectively nine years, and one month; taught school from youth until 1865; commenced the practice of medicine in April, 1867; retired by reason of ill health Jan. 1, 1879; now merchandising in Kellerville; was reared a Methodist. Politics, Democratic.

DODD WILLIAM D. farmer; Sec. 25; P. O. Clayton; was born July 5, 1813, in Madison county, Ill.; son of Michael and Anna Dodd. His father came to Illinois in 1809, mother in 1806. His father married Anna Brown in 1810; they had seven children, five boys and two girls, none now living in this county except the subject of this sketch; he came to Adams county in 1827; first settled in Quincy; were the ninth family in the place. The subject of this sketch married Julia Ann Richardson Aug. 2, 1836. She was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., Aug. 14, 1820. The fruit of this mar-

riage was fifteen children, eight boys and seven girls (three girls dead); three of the boys and one girl are in Iowa. Has a farm of seventy-eight acres of land; followed blacksmithing for a good many years until broken down in health. Are living in peace at home and with God, and most of their neighbors; are waiting for their change to come; are members of the M. E. church. In politics he is a Republican.

Douglas Mrs. A. M. sec. 3; P. O. Clayton.
 Douglas Jas. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Clayton.
 Douglass W. B. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Clayton.

E

Eckert August, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Clayton.

F

Fanbolt H. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Clayton.
 Franks Thos. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Kellerville.
 Fricke Chas. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Camp Point.

G

GILLENWATERS JAMES, farmer; Sec. 35; P. O. Kellerville. He was born in Tennessee, May 15, 1815; came to Adams county in 1835, and married Ettie Lee in 1839. She died in 1866. He married for his second wife, Mary Bartholomew, in 1867. She was born near Louisville, Ky., in 1825. He owns 240 acres of land (140 improved) and worth \$8,000. Mr. Gillenwaters is a well-to-do farmer of the township, living happily with his family on the same place where he first settled when he first came to Adams county. His wife is a member of the M. E. church. He is a Democrat.

GORE JOSEPH, farmer; Sec. 11; P. O. Clayton. He was born in Morgan county, Ill., in 1837; came to Adams county in 1840; married Susan J. Hulse. She was born in Adams county, in 1840. The fruits of this marriage were seven children, four boys and three girls, viz.: E. S. Ann B., Lusada, R. H., J. L., Minnie, and Emmett. Mr. Gore has 400 acres of land, under good cultivation, worth \$9,000. Member of the Presbyterian church. Politics, Republican.
 Griffith A. J. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Clayton.
 Guntheridge F. J. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Clayton.

H

Hamilton H. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Kellerville.
 Harding John R. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Clayton.

Harding J. T. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Clayton.
 Harman W. H. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Clayton.
 Henry Uriah, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Clayton.
 Herman Wm. H. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Clayton.
 Hess Rolla, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Kellerville.
 Higley Francis, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Clayton.
 Higley Henry, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Clayton.

**HILDEBRAND FRED-
 ERICK**, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Clayton.
 He was born in Germany, July 25, 1825;
 married Emily Terke in 1852. She was
 born in the same place in 1825. They came
 to the United States, June 25, 1852, and to
 Adams county in 1863. Have two adopted
 children—never had any of their own. He
 has 160 acres of land, ninety under good cul-
 tivation. Is a member of the Lutheran
 church. Their adopted childrens' names
 are Louis and Caroline.

Hobbs James, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Kellerville.
 Hobbs Joseph, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Kellerville.
 Hogan P. M. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Camp Point.
 Holmes Gabriel, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Clayton.
 Huddleston Mrs. sec. 28; P. O. Clayton.
 Huddleston R. S. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Clayton.
 Hughes Wm. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Kellerville.
 Hunke Fred, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Clayton.

J

Jefferson Joseph, farmer sec. 10; P. O. Clayton.
 Jefferson Thos. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Clayton.
 Jefferson Wm. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Clayton.
 Jud Christ, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Clayton.

K

Keeting F. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Clayton.
 Kickhofel H. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Camp Point.
 Knight Ellen, sec. 25; P. O. Kellerville.
 Konefes J. H. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Clayton.

L

Lawler J. R. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Clayton.
 Lawler T. L. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Clayton.
 Lesmon D. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.
 Lindsay J. W. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Clayton.

M

McCoy John, farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Clayton.

McELROY CHARLES W.,
 farmer; Sec. 14; P. O. Clayton. He was
 born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1824;
 came to Illinois in 1856, and married Amy
 Hedges, March 4, 1869. She was born Dec.
 23, 1832. He came to Adams county with
 his father in 1833, and settled on Sec. 6, in
 Ellington township. Have four children:

Louisa, born Jan. 22, 1870; Mary G., born
 Aug. 6, 1872; Margaret W., born June 19,
 1875, and Fannie A., born Nov. 4, 1877. Mr.
 McElroy has 200 acres of land, one-half of
 which is under good cultivation, and valued
 at \$4,000. Is a member of the M. E.
 church. Republican.

Marshall Benj. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Kellerville.
 Martin J. M. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Clayton.
 May Zerilda, sec. 9; P. O. Clayton.
 Meitz S. D. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Clayton.
 Meyera Samuel, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Clayton.
 Mitte S. D. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Kellerville.
 Moore G. R. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Kellerville.

N

Noakes George, farmer sec. 24; P. O. Clayton.
 Norton C. H. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Clayton.

O

O'Connor Jas. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Liberty.
 Orten Clark, sec. 13; P. O. Clayton.

P

Parn Henry, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Camp Point.
 Perkins A. J. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Clayton.
 Phillips A. W. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Clayton.
 Poland U. B. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Clayton.

R

Ratcliff J. H. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Clayton.
 Renaker D. P. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Clayton.
 Renaker Jacob, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Clayton.
 Renaker Joseph, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Clayton.
 Rhen William, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Clayton.

RIPPEL CHRISTIAN, farmer;
 Sec. 19; P. O. Camp Point; was born in Ger-
 many in May, 1822; married Carolina Gerke.
 She was born in Germany in 1821; came to
 the United States in 1854, and to Adams
 county in 1859. Had nine children, six now
 living; the two oldest are married, the bal-
 ance are living at home on the farm where
 they settled when they came to America.
 Held the office of Assessor of Concord town-
 ship two years. Has 300 acres of land, for
 quality, as good as there is in the neighbor-
 hood, 150 under good cultivation, worth \$7,
 000. Members of the Lutheran church. Poli-
 tics, Democratic.

Roe J. L. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Clayton.
 Roe Thomas C. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Camp Point.

RUNTE HENRY, farmer; Sec. 20;
 P. O. Camp Point; was born in Germany,

May 22, 1822; came to the United States in 1854; married Mary Vierung, May 16, 1854. She was born in Germany; is in her 50th year. Had seven children, three boys and two girls; the oldest boys are dead—Henry died Aug. 1, 1855, William died Sept. 22, 1877. He has 240 acres of land, under good cultivation, worth \$6,000; came to the United States poor, but by industry and economy has accumulated a fine property, and is living in peace with God and man. Members of the Lutheran church. Politics, Democrat.

S

Sargent Walter, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Clayton.
Schiefendecker F. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Clayton.
Schmidt Aug. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Camp Point.
Schultze Henry, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Camp Point.
Scoggan Carter, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Clayton.
Sharp Amos, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Clayton

SHARP EDWARD (deceased) was a farmer on Sec. 20. He was born in England, Aug. 26, 1807; came to America, stopped in New York, went back to England, and then returned to the United States, where he married Caroline Miller, and came to Adams county in 1837, where he lived two years; received a cut in his foot with a mowing machine, which caused his death. They are both buried in Clayton. Had five children, four girls and one boy; three girls living: Mary Louisa, Emma Caroline, and Fannie. Emma C. and Fannie E. are married and living in Missouri; Mary Louisa is living on the old homestead. Have the largest apple and peach orchard in this part of the county, all of the choicest kinds of fruit.

Sharp Thos. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Clayton.
Sloan C. M. farmer; sec. 4 P. O. Clayton.
Sloan John, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Clayton.
Smith Flavilla, sec. 13; P. O. Clayton.
Smith F. H. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Kellerville.
Smith Michael, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Camp Point.
Spiegel L. F. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Clayton.
Spiegel Martha, sec. 29; P. O. Clayton.

STEFFEN J. W., teacher and minister; Sec. 29; P. O. Clayton; was born in Germany, Nov. 17, 1855; came to America when he was five years of age; lived in Chicago until 1871; then went to college at Fort Wayne, Ind., where he remained four years; from there to college at Springfield, Ill., where he graduated in June, 1878; had a call as minister for the congregation in Concord township, Adams county, Ill., where

he has charge of the Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church, and teaches in the German and English languages.

Stevens Louis, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Clayton.
Swisher A. S. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Kellerville.

T

Turner Elisha, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Clayton.
Turner Isaac, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Kellerville.

U

Utter Henry, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Kellerville.

V

Volbracht C. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.
Voholt Henry, farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Clayton.

W

Wagner John, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Liberty.
Walker J. M. farmer; sec. 12; P. O. Clayton.
Wallace Allen, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Clayton.
Wallace C. I. farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Clayton.
Wallace J. I. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Clayton.
Wallace Thomas, farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Clayton.
Wallace William, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Clayton.
Wallace W. A. farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Clayton.
Wear Ezekiel, farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Clayton.
West Amos, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Kellerville.
Williams James, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Clayton.
Wilson J. G. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Clayton.
Wright Jane, sec. 3; P. O. Clayton.

WRIGHT NATHANIEL W., farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Clayton; was born in Washington county, Penn., in 1836. He married Sarah E. Murchland, in West Virginia, in 1859. She was born in Brook county, West Va., in 1837; moved to Adams county, April 25, 1864, and located on the place where he now lives. For his second wife, married Mary A. Peyton in 1867; died March 20, 1878. Three children (two girls and one boy) by first wife; four by his second (two boys and one girl). Mr. W. has been Supervisor of Concord township for one term; owns 200 acres of land (180 under cultivation), valued at \$8,000. Politics, Greenback Republican. First wife was a member of Baptist and second one was a member of Christian church.

Wright Robert, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Kellerville.

Y

YELDELL JOHN H., farmer; Sec. 23; P. O. Clayton; was born in Calla.

way county, Mo., May 20, 1841; came to Adams county in 1852; enlisted in the 50th Regt. Ills. Inf. in August, 1861; was discharged April 26, 1862, for disability; re-enlisted Oct. 1, 1862, in the 3rd Mo. Cavalry, and served as private and non-commissioned officer until June 14, 1865; married Miss E. Bennett, Dec. 5, 1867. She was born in 1842. The fruit of this marriage is three

children (two boys and one girl). Owns 160 acres of land under cultivation, worth \$4,000. Members of the Christian church. Republican.

Yeldell Rebecca, sec. 23; P. O. Clayton.

Z

Zirk John, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Camp Point.

COLUMBUS TOWNSHIP.

A

Able August, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Camp Point.
Acklam G. W. farmer, sec. 11; P. O. Camp Point.
Acklam W. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Camp Point.
Akers J. G. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Columbus.
Allen G. W. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Camp Point.
Allen James, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Columbus.
Antrim Caleb, retired; P. O. Columbus.
Antrim Wm. E. clerk; P. O. Columbus.
Asher Mrs. Harriet, P. O. Columbus.
Ashcraft J. H. laborer; P. O. Columbus.

B

Beckman Henry, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Camp Point.
Bender Mrs. F. H. P. O. Columbus.
Berthold Frank, wagonmaker; P. O. Columbus.
Beutel Wm. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Camp Point.
Blas Louis, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Camp Point.
Brackensick G. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Liberty.
Brackensick Mary, sec. 34; P. O. Liberty.
Brune Martin, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Camp Point.
Bulb Valentine, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Camp Point.
Buttz Aaron, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Camp Point.
Buttz Edwin, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Camp Point.

C

Callahan John, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Columbus.
Cannon Lydia A. P. O. Columbus.
Clothier Samuel, farmer; P. O. Columbus.
Cook Elizabeth, sec. 32; P. O. Columbus.
Corry Wm. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Columbus.

D

Davis G. H. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Columbus.
Demoss James, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Camp Point.
Demoss John, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Camp Point.
Demoss Wm. D. farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Camp Point.
Dobbs William, laborer, P. O. Columbus.
Dunlap Thomas, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Columbus.

E

Earel Barzilla, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Camp Point.
Eckhoff A. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Camp Point.
Eft Christian, farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Camp Point.
Ertle Daniel, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Coatsburg.
Ertz Fredrick, farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Columbus.

F

Ferige Charles, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Camp Point.
Ficht John, laborer; P. O. Columbus.
Faoley Augusta B. tinner; P. O. Columbus.

G

Glaser Jacob, farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Columbus.
Glaser Mary, sec. 20; P. O. Columbus.
Goerke Adam, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Camp Point.
Goerke Henry, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Columbus.
Graves J. A. farmer; sec. 1; P. O. Camp Point.
Guthrie J. R. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Columbus.

H

Haleustein August, farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Camp Point.
Heckrodt M. A. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Liberty.
Henning Christ, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Columbus.
Henning J. M. farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Columbus.
Hocamp John, farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Camp Point.
Honecker George, farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Camp Point.
Hapner John, shoemaker; P. O. Columbus.
Horner W. W. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Camp Point.
Huffnagel G. G. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Columbus.

J

Jeffrey Samuel, boots and shoes; P. O. Columbus.
Jester Catherine, P. O. Columbus.
Johnson H. C. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Columbus.
Johnson M. C. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Coatsburg.
Judy J. M. farmer; sec. 18; P. O. Columbus.

K

Kedening Fred. farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Columbus.
 Kennedy Daniel, wagon maker; P. O. Columbus.
 Kramburg John, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Camp Point.

L

Lechrist A. J. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Camp Point.
 Leinn John, farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Columbus.
 Leesman D. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Camp Point.
 Lessman Henry, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Camp Point.
 Lierly Elmira, sec. 31; P. O. Columbus.

LIERLY JAMES, farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Columbus; born Oct. 16, 1837, in Columbus township. His father came from North Carolina to Union county, Ill., in 1819. In about 1827 he came to Adams county. He died April 15, 1867, aged sixty-nine years. James lives on the land entered by his father, and now owns 431 acres; he also owns a saw mill, which he built in 1872, and has it running most of the time. He married Lovina Rowsey, Feb. 2, 1861. She was born in 1842 in Adams county. Have four children: Adam L., Tryphena E., Mary E. and Elizabeth L. He has been Township Supervisor, Collector and Assessor. His father was married in Columbus township in 1836, being the first man married in the township.

LIERLY JOHN L., farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Columbus; is the youngest of a family of four living sons and one daughter, of John and Elmira (Laul) Lierly, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of East Tennessee. His father died in Columbus township, April 20, 1867; his mother still lives upon the homestead with John L. He was born where he now lives, April 18, 1854, and has ever made it his home. He married Mary Ellen Walker, daughter of Edmond and Ellen Walker, Nov. 11, 1878. She was born in Adams county, March 5, 1859. He owns 177 acres of land in Davis county, Mo.

Linnemeyer F. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Liberty.
 Lohr Peter, hotel keeper; P. O. Columbus.
 Loose Henry, blacksmith; P. O. Columbus.
 Luckel Christ, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Camp Point.
 Lutz Jacob, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Columbus.

M

McNeal A. A. clerk; P. O. Columbus.

McNEALL ABRAHAM B., Physician; residence, Columbus; was born in

Lancaster county, Pa., March 8, 1810; is the oldest of four sons and five daughters, of Arthur and Elizabeth (Boyer) McNeall, who were natives of that State. His parents removed to Ohio, and settled near Cincinnati, when he was fifteen months old. He was educated in Hamilton, and learned the carpenters' trade; applied himself to it till he was thirty years of age. In the meantime he read medicine and attended a course of lectures at Starling Medical College, Columbus in 1849 and 1850; located in Adams county in September, 1855, in the village of Columbus, where he has practiced since. In 1868 he received the degree of M. D. from Keokuk Medical College. He married Esther Heywood, a native of New York, Nov. 21, 1833. She died Sept. 5, 1864, leaving five children: Nathan H., Mrs. Lydia A. Cannon, Arthur A., Mrs. Sarah E. Antrim, and David F. Jan. 4, 1866, he married Ruth A. Carroll, a native of Washington county, Ark. They have had four children, two living: Lena May, born April 9, 1862, and Centennella, born July 4, 1876. He owns twenty acres in the village of Columbus, worth \$100 per acre, and twenty acres in Sec. 17, worth \$25 per acre. He now holds the office of Magistrate. Is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and they are both members of the M. E. church.

Marsh E. M. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Camp Point.
 Marshall J. C. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Columbus.

MARSHALL THOMAS, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Columbus; was born in Lincolnshire, England, July 8, 1837. His parents, William and Mary (Fish) Marshall, were born in that country in 1800 and 1807, respectively. They emigrated to America in 1850, and settled in Gilmer township, Adams county. He was brought up on a farm. In 1852 he caught the gold fever, and crossed the plains to California, where he remained eleven years. He married Louisa J. Golden, Feb. 22, 1865. She was born in Gilmer township, Oct. 13, 1846. Their union has resulted in six children: Mary L., George W., Presley L., Fannie G., Rolando, and Charles. After marriage they settled in Gilmer township. From there removed to Columbus township two years later, and to the farm on which they now live, in 1875. He has filled the office of Assessor two terms in Columbus township,

and in the spring of 1878 was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors. His real estate consists of 200 acres in the home farm, worth \$25, and a half interest in eighty acres, worth \$30 per acre.

Milering D. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Columbus.

Moore Harriet, hotel keeper; P. O. Columbus.

Moore Rachel, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Columbus.

MOORES LINUS, farmer; Sec. 29; P. O. Columbus. He is the sixth of a family of three sons and ten daughters, of Linus and Rachel (Devall) Moores, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of West Virginia. He was born Dec. 11, 1825, in Morgan county, Ohio. From the age of six years he was reared in Hamilton county, on a farm. Jan. 1, 1850, he married Caroline Gates, who was born in Hamilton county, Nov. 5, 1830. They have had eight children, seven living: Abner, born Feb. 18, 1851, William Linus, born March 21 1855; Laura A., born March 7, 1857; Sarah M., born Sept. 9, 1859; Isabel J., born Jan. 5, 1863; Elmina, born Feb. 19, 1865; and Grant, born Oct. 26, 1868. Mr. M. has for years devoted special attention to manufacturing sorghum syrup, and has the largest and finest mill in Adams county. He owns 100 acres in the home farm, and an interest in 112 acres in the homestead adjoining.

N

Naples S. P. O. Columbus.

NAYLER RICHARD, farmer; Sec. 20; P. O. Columbus; was born in Cambridge, England, April 9, 1828; is the son of Thomas and Dora Nayler, natives of the same county. He emigrated to America in 1849, and settled in Adams county, where he devoted his attention to farming. He married Ann Gertrude Whittkind, in November, 1856, who was also born in England, April 2, 1828, and came with her parents to America in 1835. Their union resulted in two children, George Thomas, born March 22, 1862, and Caroline, born July 27, 1865. They settled on the farm where they now live in the fall of 1867. In 1873 Mr. N. disposed of his effects and spent a year on the Pacific slope in California and Oregon, returning to Adams county in 1874. He owns 535 acres of land in Adams county, worth \$40 per acre; his improvements on the home place cost \$4,000.

Neasta H. W. carpenter; P. O. Columbus.

NICHOLS JOHN P., retired farmer; Sec. 19; P. O. Columbus; was born in Fayette county, Ky., Nov. 8, 1797. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Perkins) Nichols, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Maryland. His father died when he was five years of age; his mother married again and removed to Bourbon county. He learned the book-binding trade in Lexington, but after working at it four years, found it disagreed with his health and abandoned it and turned his attention to farming. He married Kitty Carter, Nov. 16, 1826, who was born in Bourbon county, Ky., March 21, 1808. They moved to Illinois and landed in Adams county in November, 1831; lived north of Quincy two years, then in February, 1834, two years later, he assisted in burning off the prairie and laying out the lots for the village of Columbus. They have had twelve children, nine living: Mrs. Mary Durant, Mrs. Louisa Thomas, James, Mrs. Emily Evans, Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols, John T., William H., Mrs. Salina McNeall and Mrs. Anna Torrence. Mr. N. has held the office of Collector and Supervisor, and was Assessor for five years, the first four immediately after the township was organized. He owns 160 acres in the home place, worth \$40 per acre.

Norris George, merchant and stockdealer; P. O. Columbus.

O

Omer J. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Camp Point.

P

Parker Lydia, sec. 7; P. O. Columbus.

Pieper Frederick, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Camp Point.

Pieper Simon, farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Camp Point.

Pierce Jemima, P. O. Columbus.

Piles Joshua, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Camp Point.

Potter Uriah, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Columbus.

R

Richard Henry, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Columbus.

Richards Elizabeth, sec. 2; P. O. Camp Point.

Rife David, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Columbus.

Rippel Fred, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Camp Point.

Rockenfield G. W. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Camp Point.

Rosberry Philip, laborer; P. O. Columbus.

S

Schapperle John, farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Camp Point.
Scheidecker F. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Camp Point.
Schmidt Geo. farmer, sec. 15; P. O. Columbus.

SMITH ALEXANDER M., farmer; Sec. 4; P. O. Camp Point; was born in Jefferson county, Ky., May 31, 1821. His father, George Smith, was born in the same State. His mother, Isabel Carmichael, was born in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Jefferson county, Ky., prior to their marriage. They lived there till the subject of this sketch was sixteen years of age, at which time they removed to Adams county, and settled on the farm where she now lives, in 1836. His parents both died in Adams county, his father on the homestead, 1846, his mother in Clinton township in 1876. Mr. S. married Eliza A. Turner, Dec. 4, 1845. She was a native of Clark county, Ind. She died in August, 1861, leaving two children: Ellen A. and Winfield S. He married her sister, Rebecca J. Turner, Feb. 25, 1862. They have one child, Francis Delano. Mr. S. was elected a member of the first Board of Supervisors in the county, and has been re-elected several terms since, serving in all, eleven years. He was also one of the Board of Managers of the Poor Farm for fifteen years. He owns 400 acres in the home farm, worth \$33 per acre.

Smith Jesse, farmer; P. O. Columbus.
Schnardt Charles, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Columbus.
Sparks Aquilla, sec. 25; P. O. Camp Point.
Staff Geo. farmer; sec. 9; Columbus.
Stoetzel W. H. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Columbus.

T

Taylor Lucy A. P. O. Columbus.
Taylor Rachel, sec. 28; P. O. Columbus.
Taylor Thomas, farmer; sec. 1; Camp Point.
Thomas P. P. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Columbus.
Thompson E. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Columbus.
Tront Martha, P. O. Columbus.

TURNER JOHN F., farmer; residence, Sec. 20; P. O. Columbus; son of Francis and Elizabeth (Beedles) Turner, natives of Virginia; was born in Clark county, Ind., April 11, 1830; is the fourth of a family of two sons and four daughters. In the fall of 1835, his parents removed to Adams county, and the following spring settled on the farm adjoining where he now resides. Jan. 31, 1855, he married Isabel Smith, who was born in Adams county, Dec.

9, 1834. She is the daughter of George and Mary (Curry) Smith. In 1859, Mr. T. bought the wild land and settled on the farm they now own. They have had three children, two living: Charles H., born Dec. 16, 1855, and William Edward, born Nov. 26, 1857. He owns 220 acres in the home place, worth \$40 per acre. His mother still occupies the homestead, where his father died years ago.

V

Viar M. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Camp Point.
Viar M. C. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Camp Point.
Viar Thomas, farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Camp Point.
Volbracht H. farmer; sec. 14; Camp Point.

W

Wear J. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Camp Point.
Wheeler T. S. laborer; P. O. Columbus.
Whitlock D., Justice of the Peace; Columbus.

WHITLOCK GREENBERRY E., physician; res. Columbus; is the son of Derrick and Rachel (Elliott) Whitlock, and was born in Butler county, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1850. Derrick Whitlock is the son of John and Lydia (Howell) Whitlock, and was born in Sussex county, N. J., April 2, 1817; the following summer his parents moved to Butler county, Ohio, where he was brought up, and married Miss Elliott, Dec. 18, 1839. She was born in that county on March 13, 1818. His early life was spent in tailoring; and, after coming to Adams county in 1853, he engaged in a general mercantile business for fourteen years in Columbus, from 1857 to 1871. He has filled the office of Town and Police Magistrate since 1859. They have two living children: Dr. G. E. and Mrs. Louisa McNeill. The Doctor was educated at Abingdon College, and Ohio Wesleyan University (Delaware), from which he graduated in 1874. He read medicine one year with Dr. Williams, of that city, and a year with Dr. Henry, in Columbus, Ill.; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and received his degree from that institution in 1876. He has been practicing in Columbus since. He married Frances Booth, Dec. 4, 1877. She was born in Adams county, March 4, 1854. They own a residence and lot in the village.

Wild Henry, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Camp Point.
Wild John, farmer; sec. 3; P. O. Columbus.

Wilhoit W. N. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Columbus.
 Wilkey Christ, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Camp Point.
 Wilkey Louis, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Columbus.
 Williams M. T. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Camp Point.
 Wischart James, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Camp Point.

Willis Mrs. Ann S. P. O. Columbus.

Z

Zeiger Henry, farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Camp Point.
 Zeiger Wm. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Camp Point.

HOUSTON' TOWNSHIP.

A

Aden ——— farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Chatten.
 Aden H. M. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Anderson J. T. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Chatten.
 Aspey George, farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Camp Point.

B

Bennett A. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Chatten.
 Bennett E. H. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Chatten.
 Bennett J. E. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Chatten.
 Bennett M. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Chatten.
 Bennett M. F. farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Chatten.
 Bennett Mrs. T. H. sec. 23; P. O. Chatten.
 Bennett Wm. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Chatten.
 Brown Wm. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Chatten.

C

Carlin Daniel, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Bowensburg.
 Cate C. F. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Chatten.
 Comelford John, farmer; sec. 14; P. O. Chatten.
 Cook Jasper, farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Bowensburg.
 Craig James, farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Chatten.
 Craig Wm. farmer; sec. 17; P. O. Chatten.
 Crane J. W. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Bowensburg.

D

Dismore R. farmer; sec. 36 P. O. Keokuk Junction.

DOUGLASS J. W., farmer; P. O. Chatten (son of James and Locky Douglass) was born in Adams county, Jan. 17, 1837; married Sarah A. Anderson. She was born in Illinois, Jan. 31, 1840. Five children: George M., born March 7, 1863; Minnie F., born May 6, 1866; Clara E., born June 29, 1870; James A., born Jan. 3, 1872. Are members of the M. E. church. His father was born in Virginia, and emigrated to Kentucky when he was a boy; and in 1835 came to this county, where he lived until his death, in his seventy-sixth year. His mother is still living, at the age of seventy-three. The subject of this sketch enlisted

in Co. D, 10th Regt. Ill. Inf., three months' service; then enlisted in 2d Ill. Cavalry Co.; was in the 16th Army Corps; was in several skirmishes and had some warm times chasing bushwhackers.

Downing R. H. farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

E

Eckles J. H. farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Camp Point.

F

Fleshner G. H. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Finley L. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Chatten.

G

Galt A. G. farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Camp Point.
 Gay A. P. farmer; sec. 2; P. O. Chatten.
 Gergans C. farmer; sec. 13; P. O. Chatten.
 Giberd M. farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Keokuk Junction.
 Groves Joseph, farmer; sec. 5; P. O. Bowensburg.

GROVES STEPHEN, farmer; Sec. 30; P. O. Big Neck; was born in Cubell county, Va., Feb. 22, 1818; came to this county in 1842; has 640 acres of land, valued at \$25,000; married, for his first wife, Nancy E. Strickler, Dec. 28, 1848. Four children: two living: Jacob, born March 17, 1851; Martha, born Sept. 26, 1849. For his second wife, he married Mary J. Campbell, Jan. 12, 1862. Seven children, six living: Eliza E., born April 7, 1863; Sarah A., born July 28, 1864, died Sept. 29, 1864; Joseph, born Dec. 19, 1865; John, born Feb. 14, 1867; Stephen, born May 24, 1869; Artimisa A., born July 31, 1872; Daniel, born July 25, 1876. He has held the office of Commissioner of Highways, etc. He emigrated from Virginia to Sangamon county in 1828, when he was ten years old; lived there three years; thence to Brown county, where

he lived eight years: thence to Adams county, where he has resided since. At the time he was in Sangamon county there were but few cabins in Springfield, and only one or two stores. His father came to the State poor, and worked a farm on shares for three years. His whole outfit when he came was one team and wagon, and \$7 in his pocket. Mr. Groves, although a poor boy when he came here, to-day is one of the sound farmers of the country.

Gunn John, farmer: sec. 8: P. O. Chatten.

H

Harris Clark, farmer: sec. 16: P. O. Chatten.

Harris Saml., farmer: sec. 5: P. O. Bowersburg.

Hilderbrand Wm. farmer: sec. 8: P. O. Bowersburg.

Hoyt D. W. merchant: P. O. Chatten.

HOYT E. G., farmer and stock-raiser. Sec. 1: P. O. La Prairie: son of E. B. and Mary J. Hoyt: was born in Orange county, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1835, and came to this county July 6, 1843; has 280 acres of land, valued at \$9,000; married Mary Ellen Bacon. She was born in Hancock county, June 3, 1841, and is the mother of four children: Gracie L., born Oct. 15, 1862; Margaret, born Nov. 2, 1864; Benj. F., born Dec. 28, 1866; Horace E., born June 1, 1875, died Dec. 28, 1878. Mrs. Hoyt is a member of the M. E. church. He turns out a car-load of cattle and hogs yearly, and raises eighty acres of corn. He came to this county when he was seven years old, when the prairies were wild: has grown up with the county, and by industry has made himself and family a comfortable home.

H

Huff A. farmer: sec. 4: P. O. Bowersburg.

Hughes Elizabeth: sec. 5: P. O. Bowersburg.

I

Innen Gerd, farmer: sec. 24: P. O. Keokuk Junction.

J

Jacobs H. F. farmer: sec. 15: P. O. Chatten.

Jacobs John W. farmer: sec. 22: P. O. Chatten.

K

Kern Chas. farmer: sec. 25: P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Kern Elizabeth: sec. 34: P. O. Camp Point.

Kerr John, farmer: sec. 11: P. O. Chatten.

L

LOWARY THOMAS, farmer. Sec. 18: P. O. Big Neck: was born in Washington county, Pa., Feb. 24, 1817, and came to this county in the fall of 1850. Has 584 acres of land, probable value, \$29,000; married Martha Markley, April 8, 1840. She was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1820. Ten children, eight living: Tabitha, born April 16, 1841; Mary, Oct. 9, 1842 (died March, 1874); John, born Oct. 1, 1843 (died in infancy); Daniel, born April 3, 1845; Thomas M., Oct. 6, 1848; Jennie, Feb. 20, 1851; William, Jan. 26, 1854; Rhoda, Sep. 20, 1855; Sarah, Jan. 20, 1857; Mertie, Dec. 5, 1863. His father emigrated to Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1836; lived there until 1852; then came to Adams county—came through with teams, he driving one and his wife the other, camped out. His son Daniel was in the Union army, ninety days' service; was in several skirmishes and battles. Mr. Lowary came here in limited circumstances, and by industry has made a fine property and home, and is one of the sound farmers of the township.

M

McAnulty, farmer: sec. 35: P. O. Camp Point.

McCoy Mrs. J. A. farmer: sec. 14: P. O. Chatten.

McCoy J. E. farmer: sec. 14: P. O. Chatten.

McDavitt J. E. farmer: sec. 14: P. O. Chatten.

McFarland T. N. farmer: sec. 31: P. O. Keokuk Junction.

McFARLAND WM. M., farmer: Sec. 16: P. O. La Prairie: was born in Greene county, Ohio, Aug. 12, 1814; came to this county, Oct. 8, 1832; has 210 acres of land, valued at \$8,000; married Eliza McFarland. She was born in same county, Feb. 3, 1814 (twin brothers' children: was mother of four children, three living: Rebecca Jane now Mrs. L. L. Strickler; Martha L. now Mrs. Forsyth; Amy H. now Mrs. Suter; George G. died March 2, 1852); has held the office of Town Clerk and Road Commissioner. His father came from Tennessee, left there when he was four years old, and came to Harrison county, Ky., lived there about seventeen years: thence to Greene county, Ohio, lived there twenty years, and thence

to Adams county. His grandfather was in the Revolutionary War and served seven years, and his father was in the War of 1812, was under Gen. Harrison. When they came here, located on a place two and a half miles northeast of Camp Point—lived there in a log cabin, 16x20, puncheon floor. Remembers well the night after moved in, came a big snow storm,—wind blew snow through their shanty, so his father had to put up a wagon sheet to keep the snow off the children. Mr. McFarland came here among the first, and well can be called one of its pioneers; has a fine home and is one of the stirring farmers of the township.

McGill Samuel, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Camp Point.

McGinnis W. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Chatten.

McGinnis Martha A. sec. 30; P. O. Chatten.

Missick J. M. farmer; sec. 8; P. O. Bowensburg.

Mustain Harriet; sec. 4; P. O. Bowensburg.

N

Nelson Bazel, farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Chatten.

Nelson Mrs. Z. sec. 6; P. O. Woodville.

NEVINS JOSEPH A., farmer; Sec. 32; P. O. Camp Point; born in Carbon county, Pa., Aug. 16, 1845; came to the county in 1850; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$6,000; married Emma Stahl. She was born in Mercer county, Pa., Oct. 31, 1853; mother of two children, John, born March 11, 1876; Alice E., Aug. 3, 1877. Politics, Democratic. He held the office of Supervisor for three years; emigrated with his parents to this county, when he was five years old; has a fine home and a good orchard of four acres, and is in good circumstances, and one of the leading men in the township.

O

Owen Archibald, farmer; sec. 4; P. O. Bowensburg.

P

Pearce A. F. farmer; sec. 23; P. O. Chatten.

Pearce J. farmer, sec. 2; P. O. Chatten.

Pearce J. C. farmer, sec. 11; P. O. Chatten.

Prather Mrs. Sarah, sec. 15; P. O. Chatten.

R

Rayno's H. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Camp Point.

Reynold Horace, Jr., farmer, sec. 21; P. O. Chatten.

Rice John, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Chatten.

RILEY JOHN E., farmer; Sec. 15; P. O. Chatten. He was born in Sangamon county, Ill., Sep. 24, 1827; came to this county in 1848; has 120 acres of land, valued at \$5,000; married Lucinda Harris. She was born in Tennessee, July 31, 1828. Seven children, five living: Susanna, born Nov. 23, 1848; William, May 27, 1851; Elijah, Aug. 6, 1853; John F., Sept. 11, 1855; Nancy Ellen, May 31, 1858; James A., Jan. 23, 1861; Solomon, Sept. 13, 1866. Nancy Ellen died Oct. 27, 1863, and William, Nov. 26, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are members of the Baptist church. In 1815, his father moved from Virginia to Ohio; had two sons drowned in the Scito River; came to Sangamon county, Ill., in 1824; was in the War of 1812, and served three years as commander; also, mowed hay where Springfield now stands. The subject of this sketch is a native of the State, has lived to see the developments of the State, and well can be called one of its pioneers.

ROBERTS H., farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 20; P. O. Camp Point. He was born in Kentucky, Dec. 25, 1823; came to this county the fall of 1835. He has forty acres of land, valued at \$2,000. He married E. L. Willard, who was born in Tennessee, January 22, 1827. Four children: M. A., born May 8, 1851; Joel M., July 12, 1864; M. E., Oct. 19, 1867, and S. E., Oct. 2, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts belong to the United Brethren church. Emigrated from Kentucky to Schuyler county, Ill., in March, 1833; lived there about two years; thence to Adams county, where he has lived since. When he first came to this State he was ten years old; Schuyler county was wild; moved into a log cabin a short time until they built a shanty of hewed logs, 18x20; used prairie bedsteads. When he was a boy he worked for six and one-quarter cents, and what he could eat, per day, and a man's wages at that time was only fifty cents, and thought that good wages. Mrs. Roberts came to the State when she was only two years old, the winter before the "big snow." Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were among the earliest settlers, and can well understand what a life in a new country is.

Ross George, farmer; sec. 36; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

S

Sartorius H. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Sechrist S. farmer; sec. 32; P. O. Camp Point.

Selby Mrs. Thos. sec. 31; P. O. Camp Point.

Shirrick J. D. farmer; sec. 20; P. O. Chatten.

Shirrick Mrs. M. sec. 20; P. O. Chatten.

Shirrick J. W. farmer; sec. 10; P. O. Chatten.

Simpson John, sec. 7; P. O. Woodville.

Smith Daniel, farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Strickler A. R. farmer; sec. 11; P. O. Chatten.

Strickler Caleb, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Chatten.

Strickler D. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Camp Point.

Strickler J. S. farmer; sec. 33; P. O. Camp Point.

Strickler Jacob L. farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Chatten.

Strickler L. farmer; sec. 22; P. O. Chatten.

Strickler S. farmer; sec. 29; P. O. Camp Point.

Strickler Samuel, farmer; sec. 24; P. O. Chatten.

Strickler Wesley, farmer; sec. 34; P. O. Camp Point.

Stahl Elias, farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Camp Point.

Stahl Frank, farmer; sec. 28; P. O. Chatten.

Stahl Evans, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Camp Point.

Stump F. M. farmer; sec. 19; P. O. Chatten.

Suter John, Jr. farmer; sec. 16; P. O. Chatten.

T

Taylor J. T. farmer; sec. 15; P. O. Chatten.

W

Wallace A. R. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Camp Point.

Wallace J. A. farmer; sec. 26; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Wallace Jas. H. farmer; sec. 25; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

WARTICK J. F., farmer; Sec. 31; P. O. Camp Point. He was born in Fayette county, Pa., May 20, 1840; came to this county in the spring of 1855; has 110 acres of land, valued at \$5,000. He married Eliza Mullen, who was born in Ireland. Six children: Mary, born March 29, 1867; John, Feb. 4, 1869; James, Dec. 20, 1871;

Simon, Sept. 15, 1873; Jane, Nov. 3, 1875, and Thomas, Jan. 27, 1878. Politics, Republican. Has held the office of School Director. He raises twenty acres of corn and the same of wheat. He enlisted in Co. C, 10th Regt. Ill. Inf., in 1861; was in the Army of the Cumberland, and battles of Chattanooga, Murfreesboro' Lookout Mountain, or the battle above the clouds; was discharged at Louisville, Ky.; was in the service three years and seventeen days; lost one of his legs in the service.

Wartick Simon, farmer; sec. 31; P. O. Camp Point.

Willard John, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Chatten.

Willard Mrs. D. sec. 27; P. O. Chatten.

WILLARD MADISON, farmer and stock raiser; Sec. 10; P. O. Bowensburg. He was born in Clay county, Mo., Jan. 17, 1820; came to this county the year before the Black Hawk War. He has 600 acres of land, valued at \$24,000. He married Lucina Taylor, who was born in the State of New York, and was mother of two children, Almira, and one which died in infancy. His father emigrated from Tennessee to this county, where he raised a family of six boys and three girls. He was what would be considered a frontiersman; came here when there was but a few families in the township. When he came here he had but two yoke of cattle and no money; was among the earliest settlers, and can well claim as being one of the pioneers of the county. He is one of the solid farmers of the county.

Willard Samuel, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Chatten.

Willard Thomas, farmer; sec. 21; P. O. Chatten.

Willard Wm. farmer; sec. 27; P. O. Chatten.

Whitford Wm. farmer; sec. 35; P. O. Keokuk Junction.

Witt Geo. farmer; sec. 30; P. O. Coatsburg.

Witt J. J. farmer; sec. 7; P. O. Bowensburg.

Wood Z. farmer; sec. 6; P. O. Chatten.

Woode S. Samuel, farmer; sec. 9; P. O. Chatten.

MISCELLANEOUS.**B**

BOWLES WILLIAM A., residence, Furlong House; was born in Ellington township, Adams county, October 24, 1858; received a common school education in Ellington township, and at the age of seven years went to Galesburg, Ill., and en-

tered the Lombard University at that place remaining one term; then returned to Quincy and entered Johnson College, remaining two terms, and thence to the "Gem City" Business College, where he remained one term; then went upon his father's farm, where he remained one year, when he went into partnership with Robert L. Bowles (his

brother), in the grocery business, which was dissolved by mutual consent at the expiration of six months. His parents are among the oldest settlers in this county, respected by all, and good Christian people.

C

CALL A. B., school teacher; Sec. 5; P. O. Barry, Pike county, Ill.; born in Pike county, Ill., in 1857; attended common schools until thirteen years of age, then attended Quincy College, then at Christian University, at Canton, Mo., and again at Quincy College. After leaving college commenced teaching, at the age of sixteen years, attending school during the vacations; has taught six years in Adams and Pike counties, giving the best satisfaction, and having a large average attendance during the school term.

CHILDERS M. D., farmer; P. O. Carrollton, Mo.; was born in Grant county, Ky., July 5, 1821; moved to Illinois in 1831, and lived with his father on the old homestead in Burton township for forty-five years. In 1877, he removed to Carroll county, Mo., where he now resides; was married to Miss Elvira Birch in 1842; have no children. Mr. C. was Commissioner of Highways for a number of years while he resided in Illinois; he followed blacksmithing at one time, and is a man highly esteemed by a large circle of friends in Burton and surrounding country.

D

DWYER WILLIAM, agriculturist; Pittsfield, Pike county, Ill.; was born in Hancock county, Ill., in 1853; has followed farming and merchandizing mostly. In June, 1877, he located in Pike county, and has been engaged in selling agricultural implements and binding machinery. Has now one of the best riding attachments for a common plow ever invented, and guarantees satisfaction to farmers. His business house and store is on Monroe street, Pittsfield, one block east of the public square.

R

ROBERTS JAMES, coal merchant; residence, Colchester, McDonough county, Ill. He was born in Cornwall, England, March 20, 1820; married there to Celia Knight, Sept. 7, 1846. In March, 1847, they sailed for America, and, on arriving, settled in Lawrence county, Penn. He was engaged in coal mining for over two years, then superintended the business for Crawford & Co., near New Castle; came west in 1853, and embarked in the coal business in Colchester, McDonough county. He then was obliged to haul his coal to Augusta, with teams, and from there shipped to Quincy; he being the first shipper to the city, over the Northern Cross Railroad. He established the first coal market in the city; was associated with his brother several years, afterward was in partnership with John McGinnis, Wm. Morris, and Mr. McCoy, they owning six-tenths interest. He finally sold to his brother. He again embarked in the business with Morris & Spencer, and cleared \$10,000; sold out. The Colchester Coal Company consists of Henry Roberts & Bro.'s (his sons); they have run the business since September, 1877; they have leased the mines and machinery to A. Newland, Jr. Mr. R.'s marriage resulted in seven children: Henry, born March 20, 1849; James, Jane, Burdett, John R., Joseph, Cecelia M., and George W.

S

SELLERS ELKANAH W., school teacher; Sec. 5; P. O. Barry, Pike county, Ill.; born in September, 1857. His father and mother are still living on Sec. 5. He continued his education in the common schools until fourteen years of age, then attended the public school at Kinderhook, from thence to Quincy College, and afterward at the Christian University at Canton, Missouri, and Chaddock College at Quincy, Ill. He commenced teaching in 1875; has taught four terms of school, giving satisfaction in every instance, and has always had a good average attendance during school term.

CONCLUDING CHAPTER.

MOUNDS AND MOUND BUILDERS—SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS—THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT—THE COUNTY POOR—TEMPERANCE—EDUCATIONAL—PUBLIC BUILDINGS—BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES—FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION—QUINCY FREE READING ROOM—QUINCY LIBRARY—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—CHARITABLE AID AND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION—QUINCY WORKHOUSE—HOTELS—MANUFACTORIES—THE WHOLESALE TRADE OF QUINCY—QUINCY HORSE RAILWAY AND CARRYING COMPANY—UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CLAYTON—CHRISTIAN CHURCH, PLEASANT VIEW—CHRISTIAN CHURCH URS-A.

MOUNDS AND MOUND BUILDERS.

Adams county, like other portions of the western country, is dotted here and there with these indistinct relics of a prehistoric people, who have thus left their "footprints upon the sands of time," that their Caucasian successors away down in this nineteenth century may read and interpret from this unknown tongue somewhat of the history of the civilization that antedated the wild Red man on the American continent.

Of the origin and purpose of these so-called "Indian mounds" various theories have been advanced by scientists and historians. The location and shape of these ruins seem to indicate that they or some of them were used as habitations for the living; while the human remains exhumed from the interior of many of them by explorers, point to them as sepulchres for the dead. But whoever the mound builders were, or at whatever period of antiquity they existed, fragments of their constructive genius remain, and have been resurrected, which furnish unmistakable evidence of a civilization and considerable knowledge of the industrial arts.

As being pertinent to this subject and embodying facts and some logical theorizing deduced therefrom, we republish, through the kindness of Gen. John Tillson, of Quincy, an article prepared by him for the columns of the *Quincy Commercial Review*, called forth by an editorial therein commenting upon a paper read by Dr. Rice before the Wisconsin Historical Society:

Editor *Review*:—"In your issue of February 16, reference is made to a report of Dr. Rice, of Wisconsin, in regard to the origin and use of the so-called Indian mounds scattered throughout the Mississippi valley, in which he asserts that they are the remains of huts—residences—and that their use as places of sepulture was by a later race than that which erected them. It is also said that this is a *new* theory. There is therein a good deal that is probable and considerable that is incorrect. First, as to the novelty of the theory: it is *not* new. It has been the belief of the earlier examiners of these remains, long prior to the birth of Dr. Rice or the Wisconsin Historical Society, that the great mass of the mounds found in the West (with

an exception to be noticed hereafter) were built for and used as residences—places for living—with occasionally a larger one for public use, such as a fort, place of worship or council.

The material of their construction may have been wood,—now completely decayed,—but much more probably was of earth, as near most of the mounds can be observed an excavation, like that near a brick-kiln or a railroad embankment, from which the soil appears to have been removed. Most of these mounds have a depression in the center just such as would appear where the walls of a building had crumbled down and the roofs, of lighter material and less bulk, had dropped when unsupported. The walls were, undoubtedly, if this theory is to be considered, of great thickness, for this reason, that they were both the houses and defenses of the frail, scattered fragments of an almost exterminated race—the race which research has almost conclusively proven of higher civilization than their successors—swept from existence by the Indian.

The exception to which I allude above is this, that the isolated, conical mounds on high points of the bluffs were undoubtedly for burial purposes only. They were the monumental resting places of honored and eminent men; and Dr. Rice is, no doubt, correct in the statement that the moldered huts of these long-gone builders were used by a succeeding race as places of burial. This is an Indian custom almost to the present day.

But as to the *other* mounds, those not on the bluff peaks, their outline which, so far as it can be ascertained, is usually rectangular, with the depression in the center above named, their location like those found near Bear Creek, Mill Creek, and in the Redmond field south of Quincy, on ground just above overflow, accessible from the river and yet concealed therefrom, indicative of their fugitive character, the utensils found therein, and all the surroundings, point to the plausibility of their having been domestic abodes.

Another feature sometimes noticeable is that the tree growth from these mounds is often of a character unlike that contiguous or adjacent; the evident product of some nuts, seeds or some vegetable brought from afar, left in the hut when it fell, sprouting and growing clusters of trees only seen right there, no where else near, and not natural to the soil around them.

The examination of these vestiges of a long-gone race, made half a century or more ago, was more exhaustive and better based than any that can be made now. It was made by skillful, learned and curious men who saw them in far better preservation than they are at present, before civilization had aided time in their destruction, and when, as is not the case now, all the Indian traditionary history was at hand to throw its wavering light upon the subject.

The best based theory heretofore generally accepted as to the past occupation of this continent is, that races existed here advanced in civilization beyond any that have succeeded them, until its discovery by Europeans, races possibly cotemporary in improvement with Greece and Rome, but probably far earlier in point of time, and that they were swept from supremacy by a vandalism such as burst upon Europe centuries ago; that, just as theirs was inferior to European civilization, so more effectually have their memorials been extinguished; and, unlike European civilization, no sufficient vitality remained to conquer their conquerors.

The "mound builders" were the probable successors of a more highly cultivated stock, the remains of whose existence are found throughout

southern North America. The "mound builders" in time were swept from the land by the modern Indian, whose centuries of existence, even before the withering presence of the white man premonished his extermination, have been marked by no solitary evidence of advancement. That the Indian built none of these mounds, except those on the heights, before mentioned, is almost sure; that they have made use of those built by their predecessors, is equally certain; and that most of these mounds were houses or forts, is more than probable, but the idea is not a new one.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Adams county contains 25,062 acres of these low lands—chiefly in this instance such tracts as are liable to inundation by the Mississippi river in time of high water. They embrace a large per cent of the immense bottoms bordering its banks, varying in width from a few rods to half a dozen miles. Of these swamp and overflowed lands, hitherto considered comparatively valueless, Adams perhaps includes a greater scope than any other county in the State. In 1850 Congress passed a law entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, by virtue of which these tracts became the property of the several States in which they lie; and by an act passed by the Legislature of Illinois and approved June 22, 1852, these lands were ceded to the various counties in which they were situated.

The Board of Supervisors of Adams county took steps that same year to bring them into market. F. C. Walker was appointed by the court, Drainage Commissioner, and instructed to survey and plat them, which he did; and his report of the same was considered and accepted by the Board of Supervisors at their meeting in February, 1854. At that meeting a committee consisting of Chairman, William Laughlin, J. F. Battell, S. W. Garner, J. P. Robbins, and Eli Seehorn, was chosen to appraise and fix a value on each tract, marking the price in figures on the plat. The committee discharged this imposed duty at the same session. Their report was approved by the Board; and Commissioner Walker was ordered to offer the lands for sale at public auction at the door of the Court-house on the 4th of December, 1854. Only a part of the lands were disposed of at that sale, and on the 3d of December, 1855, another public auction was had. The prices paid were nominal, as good lands were then worth much less than now, and a considerable portion of the so-called swamp lands were then thought to be irreclaimable. The tracts remaining unsold after these public vendues were afterward disposed of by private sale; so that the property has all, or nearly all, passed into private hands.

At a session of the Board of Supervisors, on September 12, 1856, a resolution was passed ordering the net proceeds of the sales of the swamp and overflowed lands to be applied toward the purchase and improvement of a farm to be used for the support of the indigent poor of Adams county.

Many enterprising farmers in these border counties have come in possession of these once worthless and malaria-breeding tracts, forecasting with prophetic vision their immense prospective agricultural importance, and are making vigorous efforts to reclaim and improve them, by drainage and leveeing. Already the precursory bud of promise augurs a rich fruitage to compensate the energies put forth, in the way of a partial protection by levee to the thousands of acres of waving green and gold, beckoning the

harvester's sickle, and in the enactment of the recent amendatory drainage law passed by the General Assembly, authorizing a tax to be voted which will eventuate in a complete drainage, and protection by levee, thus converting, in the near future, those many square miles of infectious wilderness into a teeming, blossoming garden of prosperity. The soil, which is usually several feet in depth, is an alluvial composition of vegetable and mineral mold, with a preponderance of the former, and is practically inexhaustible. Every overflow for untold centuries had left its fertilizing deposit, and will continue to do so until the levee is built above high water mark; and each year the washings of the rich bluff farms contribute broadcast their floods of liquid manure over the smiling fields below.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Elsewhere in this volume proud mention is made of the existence and glorious work performed by those organizations of the patriotic women of Adams county, known as the "Needle Pickets," and "Sisters of the Good Samaritan," during the late civil war. How those grand women—of the upper stratum society—with hearts consuming with love of country and sympathy for its suffering defenders, stepped forward in eager response to the appeals from hospitals and tented fields of carnage for aid, and in solid phalanx planned and labored and toiled unceasingly and without stint, giving amateur theatrical entertainments, old folks' parties, sanitary fairs, oyster suppers, ice-cream and strawberry festivals; and how they took Government contracts to furnish sanitary stores, realizing therefrom, by careful management and hard work, generous profits which were applied to the cause; how they pressed into the service tobacco factories, furniture factories, and Methodist seminaries, converting them into hospitals for the sick and mangled soldiers, having as many as five large hospitals in Quincy at one time, where thousands of the poor boys in blue were provided for and nursed with motherly and sisterly solicitude and tenderness; and how, beside their multifarious duties in caring for these hospitals at home, they manufactured clothing and solicited and purchased thousands of dollars worth of supplies and forwarded them to the front, need not be discussed at length here. Let it suffice that after all this expenditure of money during the years of the war at its close a fund of several thousand dollars was left in the treasury of the "Sisters of the Good Samaritan Society." After using a portion of it for the relief of soldiers' needy families, it was resolved by the unanimous voice of the society that having done what it could for the *living* patriots it would now make an effort to commemorate the honors of the *dead* heroes. To this end it was voted to expend the rest of the funds of the society in erecting a soldiers' monument in the beautiful Woodland Cemetery, situated on the bluff in the southwestern part of the city of Quincy. The society, as had been its wont, at once reduced resolution to action, and making its wish known to Mr. C. G. Volk, of Quincy, an artist and architect of national celebrity, he furnished a design which was accepted and a contract made with him to execute and erect the monument. It was "consecrated, A. D., 1867, by the Sisters of the Good Samaritan, in duty, affection and reverence, to the memory of the faithful soldiers of Adams county, who gave their lives that the nation might live." A grand parade of civilians and military took place, directed by General John Tillson, as Marshal of the day. Appropriate addresses

were made by Gen. B. M. Prentiss, Gen. John Tillson, and Col. M. M. Bane.

The United States National Military Cemetery of Quincy, was established in 1868. Four monuments (cannons) were placed in position in 1874. Interments, 242; known 236, unknown 6.

The monument stands on the highest point on the crest of the bluff overlooking a magnificent landscape of many miles of the Mississippi and its environs, as it rolls along oceanward with majestic sweep and quiet dignity, two hundred feet below its base. An antique mound, the burial place of some prehistoric hero of ruder race, some six feet in height, a beautiful flattened cone, forms the basis upon which the marble pile rests. The base of the monument is of Joliet stone, of a light drab color. The shaft is of the finest white Vermont marble, from the Rutland quarries; is twenty-eight feet in height, crowned with an exquisitely wrought figure of the American eagle, with wings partially spread, and looking to the east and south over a preserved Union. The cost of construction of the monument was \$3,000, exclusive of the iron railing, set in stone base, which surrounds it. Toward these becoming environments ex-Governor John Wood, with his characteristic magnanimity, contributed a considerable sum.

The original intention was to have engraved upon the monument the name of every soldier who lost his life in the service from Adams county, but finding it impossible to procure a complete list of them, the plan has not been carried into effect.

THE COUNTY POOR.

Very early in the history of Adams county the benevolence of its pioneer citizens began to be manifest in the provisions made for the indigent and deserving poor within its borders. At first, and for a number of years, the paupers were provided for in the several localities where they resided. In the year 1847, the Board of County Commissioners deemed it advisable, as a matter of economy to the county, and for the better provision for these unfortunate objects of public charity, to purchase a farm to be devoted to their support, to which they could be removed and cared for in a body, and where those not entirely disabled might be furnished some employment, and thus in a measure become self-supporting. Consequently, after some investigation, the Board bought the 80 acre farm owned by H. T. Ellis, parts of the northwest and the northeast quarters of section 16, of township 1 north, and 7 west, lying near the center of Honey Creek, the transfer bearing date March 16, 1847, and the consideration being \$700. The farm was under a fair state of improvement, and had a two-story frame house containing several rooms and a shed kitchen. A barn and other out-buildings, and a blacksmith shop were on the premises.

The farm was under the supervision of a competent man, and the paupers were removed to it and were sustained there until May, 1855, when by order of the Board of Supervisors—the county having gone into township organization in 1849—the county poor farm was sold to John White for \$800, the Board reserving the use of the farm until the next year.

At a session of the County Board of Supervisors, held January 5, 1856, it was resolved to purchase about 200 acres of land for a poor farm, and a committee consisting of Wm. Laughlin, A. H. Doan and Baptist Hardy was appointed to select and make the purchase. On June 10th the Com-

mittee reported to the Board that they had bought of John F. Battell 160 acres, the northeast quarter of section 11. in Gilmer township, for \$5,000. The committee also reported at the same meeting the purchase of 50,000 brick and other material with which to erect buildings thereon. The following year, 1857, the farm was rented out and the paupers were hired, kept by contract at a specified price per *capita* per week. Upon the completion of the buildings the paupers were removed to the county farm, where they have been provided for since.

In 1874, the city of Quincy went into township organization, prior to which time the paupers of the city had been under the charge of municipal officers, one Alderman from each ward constituting the pauper committee, to which was added an overseer of the poor. Since 1874 the county has had charge of its pauper expenses, the same as the other townships of the county. The adoption of the Quincy poor so increased the number of county dependents that the buildings on the farm were insufficient, and it became necessary to provide for them elsewhere. Accordingly, an agreement was made with the Charitable Aid and Hospital Association of Quincy to keep them during ten months, from July 1, 1874, to May 1, 1875, for \$8,000, and 200 cords of wood; and for a year, beginning May 1, 1875, for a sum not to exceed \$12,000, the sum actually expended being \$10,400. During the latter year there were upon the books of the Association an average of 314 persons per month, representing 226 families.

A committee of the Board of Supervisors having been created and instructed to examine and report a plan for a new building to be erected on the County poor farm, it handed in its report at the July session of 1875, recommending that a building three stories high, 32 by 43 feet area, be built, at a cost of about \$8,000. The report was approved and steps taken at once for its construction. It was finished in December, 1875, at a cost of \$7,968. The building committee were Thomas Bailey, William Winkelman, E. H. Turner, David Sheer, and Joseph B. Weaver. A steam heater was afterward put in to warm the buildings, at a cost of \$1,290.

The last report of the Superintendent of the county poor farm, as exhibited upon the records, shows the number of persons provided for to be an average of 83 per week. One hundred and seventy different persons were inmates of the County-house during the year, 97 of whom were there at the time the report was made out. The average cost per head of keeping them, less the income from the farm, was 86 cents per week March 1, 1878, and 67 cents a week for the year ending March 1, 1879. The farm is shown to be in a good state of cultivation and well managed. The estimated value of the entire pauper property owned by the county, including two small pieces of timber on other sections, is \$25,000.

Each of the townships in the county and also the city of Quincy is expected to look after the needs of its resident paupers, to keep an accurate account of the expense thereof and report the same to the County Board of Supervisors a committee of whom audits them, and when approved they are paid out of the county fund. The footings of these accounts show the aggregate expenditure for the poor from March 1, 1877, to March 1, 1878, to be \$23,729.72, and from March 1, 1878, to March 1, 1879, to be \$24,883.37.

Of course, the greater proportion of the pauper expenses are incurred for the city poor, notwithstanding the utmost economy consistent with the faithful discharge of his unenviable position is exercised by Mr. Michael

Farrell, the efficient Supervisor at large for the present and past two years. The register reports the total cost of the city paupers for the year ending March 1, 1878, to be \$14,602.58, and the year ending March 1, 1879, at \$15,487.61. But these figures exceed the actual expenditures for the city's resident poor by the amounts paid for feeding transient paupers and for railroad passes to transport them to more congenial climes—for the county. The sick paupers of the city are sent either to St. Francis, or the Blessing Hospital, as they or their friends prefer.

From the perusal of this brief sketch, it will be observed that the taxpayers of Adams county bear their full share of the burden in feeding the hungry and clothing the naked.

TEMPERANCE.

The first temperance society in Adams county was organized in 1830, with twelve members.

The Red Ribbon temperance movement was started in the city of Quincy, Illinois, during the month of December, 1877, under the management of J. C. Bonticon, a temperance worker of more than ordinary energy and ability, who was induced to come here and commence the temperance work through the instrumentality of the Ladies' Christian Temperance Union.

The first of the red ribbon meetings were held in the old Court-house, which soon became too small. A large hall was then secured on 4th street, and the meetings continued nearly three weeks, with the most gratifying results. Fifteen hundred men signed the pledge and put on the red ribbon, and about one thousand women and children, who put on the white and blue ribbons, the women wearing the white ribbon and the boys the blue. In the month of January, 1878, Mr. Bonticon organized the Quincy Reform Club and finished his work in this place. The club, as organized and put in motion by Mr. Bonticon, consisted of about eight hundred men. The Red Ribbon Club then rented a three-story brick building; also a large hall in the adjoining building, situated on Maine street, in the business part of the city, and opened a temperance club house, with a public reading room, a hall for business and public meetings, and a game and smoking room; the latter room being a place of amusement for the boys who had been in the habit of spending their time in the saloons, gambling hells and dens of the city, of which class of boys there were a large number belonging to the club. This game and smoking room was a thorn in the side of some of the religious people, but it was conducted on as moral a plan as it is possible to conduct such a place, no gambling, drinking, or profanity being allowed in or about the place.

The expense of this club house and the other necessary expenses of the club amounted to \$225 per month, which were, owing to mistakes, mismanagement and incompetency on the part of some of the officers and members of the club, very much larger than they should have been.

During the summer of 1878 the Red Ribbon Club found themselves in a very discouraging condition financially, and turned the reading room over to the ladies of the White Ribbon Club, who, during the summer and fall, organized a library association, for the purpose of conducting the reading room, which they have conducted successfully, and at the present time have the "Free Reading Room," as it is called, located at the corner of 6th and Vermont streets, in a fine new three-story building, which they occupy in

company with the Quiney Library. The room occupied by the reading room and Quiney Library is one hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, and is well filled with papers and books, and is an ornament to the city, of which not only the temperance people, but all our citizens, are justly proud. In the spring of 1879, Messrs. Palmer and Ardron, two temperance workers from New York City, came here and conducted a series of temperance meetings, with great success, several hundred men, women and children signing the pledge under their management.

It would be difficult to estimate the amount of good that has been done by the Red Ribbon Club in this community, and it will probably never be fully known.

There are at least one hundred men in this city who were drinking men when they signed the red ribbon temperance pledge, who have kept their pledge and are to-day an honor to themselves, their families and to the community.

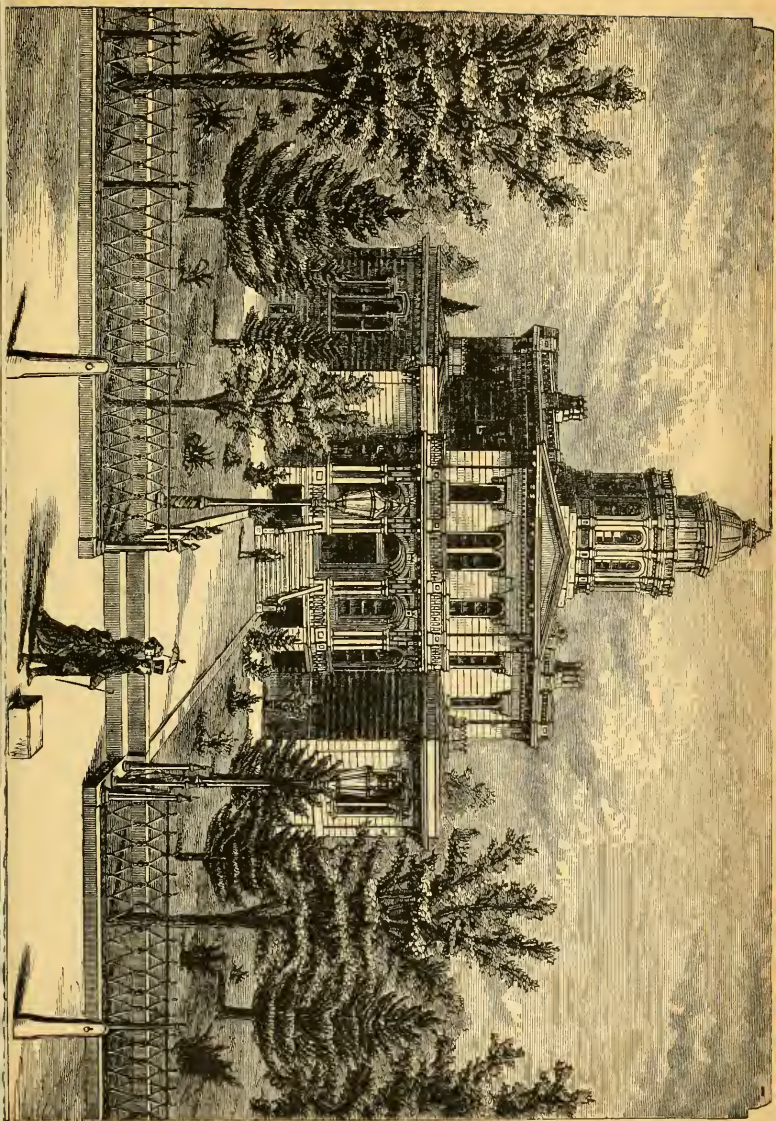
Outside the city, all through the county, the ribbon clubs have been formed, some of them being blue and some red ribbon clubs, and to the best of my knowledge there is not a village in the county but that has since had either a red or blue ribbon club, and in many of the school districts temperance clubs have also been formed.

There are some villages in the county where, since the temperance clubs have been started, the saloon keepers have been compelled to quit their business of selling liquor, and either try something else or go where the temperance sentiment was not so strong.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Adams county was taught in Quiney, in 1827, by a Presbyterian clergyman named Jabez Porter, a native of Plymouth, Mass. As time advanced and the various portions of the county were settled, the paramount importance of schools was not lost sight of by the pioneers; and while opening up their farms and erecting their rude habitations, the log school house—the nucleus of civilization—arose among each group of cabins in all its primeval dignity. During the early years of the school history of Adams county the standard of the district schools here, as in all other new counties, was of a low order. The book knowledge of the pioneer pedagogue was usually limited to the three “R’s,” and his general information meager; while the poorly-lighted and badly-heated, round-log school house, with its rough puncheon floor and benches of the same material, was not the most propitious combination of circumstances for the frontier youth to procure an education. Yet under these disadvantages have, in numerous instances, been kindled aspirations, and aroused into a sleepless activity the innate germ of a giant manhood, which has written in characters immutable the name of its possessor upon the hearts of a grateful people.

Gradually the educational standard of teachers and facilities for imparting instruction improved, keeping abreast of the times, until now Adams county has as many and as high a grade of schools as almost any county in the State. In the city of Quiney are nine graded and one high school, all of the highest order, while Camp Point justly boasts of one of the finest public schools in the West, with an extended course, denominated the Maplewood High School, under the very efficient supervision of Prof. S. F.



Hall, who has no superior in that branch of the educational field in Illinois, if anywhere. Payson, Clayton and Mendon also have each a well conducted graded school in neat, ample and well-arranged school edifices. The country schools are of the best class of public schools.

COLLEGES AND CHURCH SCHOOLS.

Quincy may indeed be regarded as an educational center of no little importance, when in addition to the facilities for teaching the young, which the public schools afford, the advantages of a thorough scholastic course are offered at the other institutions of learning which are to be found in that city. Its colleges are already on a permanent footing, and the church schools under the management of the Roman Catholics are among the best in the western country. The Catholics have laid the foundation for making the city one of the most important points in the Mississippi Valley, so far as education under church control is concerned, and, in fact, the schools they have inaugurated in Quincy are already bearing a wide reputation, and attracting notice throughout the country for their general excellence. Some facts concerning them and the institutions under collegiate organization in the city, will be found below:

CHADDOCK COLLEGE.

This institution, formerly known as Quincy College, was founded in 1856. For years a heavy debt embarrassed the College, and after several efforts to liquidate it, which proved sad failures, the people generally lost confidence and settled into a seeming indifference. Rev. E. W. Hall being elected President, three and one half years ago, found the trustees without a title to the property, the title being in special trustees to secure a debt of some \$7,000, with several trust deeds to be subsequently satisfied, amounting in all to \$14,000 when paid.

An opportunity presenting to sell the old property, Ex-Gov. Wood's palatial residence, erected at a cost of \$200,000, was purchased in December, 1875, by the Methodist Society, against strong opposition by a faction of the trustees. In the face of predicted failure, bitter opposition and slanders, the friends have quietly and perseveringly held on until the heavy debt of \$27,000 on the property has been entirely liquidated, and this magnificent building and grounds, the finest in the West, stand as a monument to the faithfulness of the few who would not abandon the enterprise. All this has not been accomplished without sacrifice, and it is due this community to know that President Hall carried the heaviest part of the burden. Coming here on a stipulated salary of \$2,000 per year, he received on salary in the aggregate less than \$1,000, for the *whole* three and one-half years which he served as President, when his talents were in demand elsewhere. Rev. Peter Wallace was untiring in his labors, sparing no time and energy in advancing the interests of the College. Rodney Lambert, C. F. Weller and others, trustees of long standing, stood up like Spartans against opposition, now with a property paid for and the financial management of the College, recently twice investigated by invitation of the trustees and by the authority of the Methodist Church and twice vindicated. After so much sacrifice on the part of those who have saved the College, it behooves all to talk, work for and patronize the institution, and Adams county will soon have a college that will do honor to the "Gem City of the West." It is the intention to open it in September, under the direction of the Wesleyan

University, of Bloomington, whence a corps of instructors is expected. The building and grounds are superbly beautiful.

ST. FRANCIS SOLANUS COLLEGE.

This institution was organized in 1858, by the St. Franciscan Fathers, who subsequently erected a small building on what was known as "The Prairie," on the block bounded by Vine, Elm, Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, at a cost of \$12,000, and started the school, its objects being to supply deficiencies of common school education, and to prepare young men for mercantile pursuits and for a professional life for which a classical course is necessary. The college, through the perseverance of those in charge, attracted liberal patronage. Its growth was rapid, and in 1870 it was found necessary to provide better accommodations. A handsome edifice, 70 x 90 feet, four stories in height, with a basement, was erected, at a cost of \$32,000. The college was removed to the new building the latter part of the same year. The basement is occupied with billiard tables and a gymnasium, which are used for the pleasure of the students. On the first floor there are three rooms, besides the large dining hall. The study hall, with seats for 100 students, is on the second floor; also the class rooms and college library. On the third floor is the chapel, music room and professors' rooms. The infirmary, pharmacy and wardrobe are located on the fourth floor. After taking possession of the new building the institution made rapid progress, and it is now in a flourishing condition. There are three departments in the college adapted to the wants of young men—the preparatory, the commercial, and the classical. The course of instruction in each is thorough, and will compare favorably with the oldest and best educational institutions of the country. On its catalogue are young men from various cities of the Western States, in addition to a number of the young men of Quincy. Rev. Anselmus Mueller is president, and is assisted in conducting the institution by ten of the Franciscan Brothers and several lay teachers. The society has purchased the entire block bounded by Nineteenth, Twentieth, Vine and Elm streets.

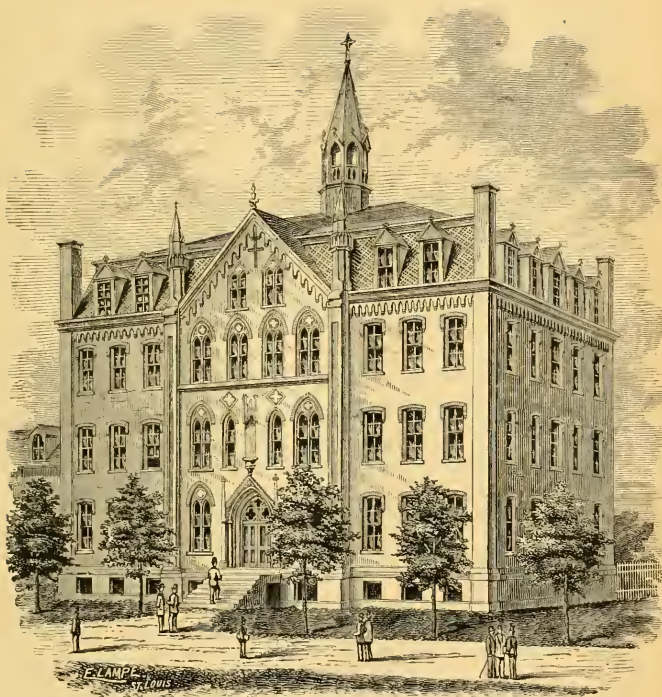
The first college building is now used as a parish school, taught by three Sisters and one secular teacher. The attendance ranges from 300 to 400.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE.

The above institution for young ladies is located at Eighth and Vermont streets, one of the most pleasant situations for a school in the city. It was opened in 1867 by the School Sisters de Notre Dame, its object being to educate young ladies in all the useful and ornamental branches. The school soon attracted the attention of citizens of other cities as well as Quincy, and became a success. A new and elegant building, 160 x 60 feet, was erected, at a cost of \$50,000, to provide accommodations for the rapid increase in the attendance. The institute is noted for its efficiency, and particularly its success in teaching young ladies the useful arts. In music, painting and needle work by the pupils a handsome showing is made at the close of each year. The average attendance is 150. Sister Boniface has the charge of the institute and is assisted by twenty-two Sisters and ten candidates.

ST. BONIFACE SCHOOL.

The St. Boniface school, connected with the St. Boniface Catholic church, is the largest and most prosperous educational institution in the city. The



ST. FRANCIS SOLANUS COLLEGE.

school was started in the year 1857, the school building on Maine street, adjoining the St. Boniface church, being completed in that year at a cost of \$4,000. The attendance increased rapidly and in 1873 it was found necessary to provide additional accommodations. The Browning property, on Seventh and Hampshire, was purchased at a cost of \$45,000, and a large four-story brick edifice was erected in that and the succeeding year at a cost of \$57,000. The school moved into the new building in 1876. The daily attendance averages about 500. Two men and seven Sisters are engaged in teaching the different departments. The girls' school and the boys' primary department are under the supervision of the school Sisters de Notre Dame. The school is well managed, is in a flourishing condition and is doing efficient service in the education of the young.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

The school connected with the St. Peter's Catholic Church is located on Eighth street, between Maine and Jersey. It was established about the year 1863, when the school building was erected, at a cost of \$3,500, having a capacity for more than 200 pupils. The average attendance is about 200. The principal, with her two assistants, is doing a good work in the education of the young.

ST. ALOYSIUS SCHOOL AND ASYLUM.

About 1859 an association, under the name of the St. Aloysius Orphan Society, was established in Quiney by an act of the Legislature. The members were identified with the German Church, and in 1868 the corporation commenced building an asylum and school for the benefit of the young who are connected with the denomination. This institution, located at 20th and Vine streets, is now in a flourishing condition, and offers to the destitute and orphan children of both sexes, without distinction as to religion, not only a good home, but a means of education. It is under the charge of a lady principal, assisted by two other Sisters of the order of Notre Dame, who conduct it with good judgment and a wise care for the interests of the little ones in the institution. The number in the asylum is nearly 200. The members of the association now number about 650.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

The St. Mary's School is connected with the St. Mary's Church, and is located at Seventh and Adams. The school was started in 1868 and has been steadily growing ever since. The property used for the school is valued at \$2,000. The average attendance of pupils is about 50. Two teachers are employed.

OTHER SCHOOLS.

There are schools connected with the Salem Church, Ninth and State, and St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran, Ninth and York, which are well attended and in a flourishing condition.

GEM CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE.

One of the most important of the many educational institutions of Adams county is Prof. Musselman's Gem City Business College, in Benneson block, on Maine street. The college, under the direct management of Prof. Musselman, has grown steadily since it was founded, and to-day is the most successful institution of the kind in the West, and equaled by few

in the United States. But a few years ago the institution was located in a small room with only a few students. Its progress has been rapid, requiring, from time to time, additional room to accommodate the increase in the number who sought the institution to be prepared for active business life. To-day the college occupies elegant and commodious rooms in the Benne-son block, fitted up especially for a business educational institute. The attendance last year was larger than ever before, the students representing all portions of the West. Prof. Musselman has made for his college the reputation of being the most thorough and complete, and furnishes the best facilities for fitting young men and women for business life. A feature of the college recently introduced is a course of lectures during the year, by such celebrities as Henry Ward Beecher, Prof. Swing and Will Carleton, and readings by Burbank. The course will be continued the coming spring. Another feature is a boarding house controlled by the institution, where young men are furnished day board at \$2.25 per week.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The number and character of the public buildings in Adams county will compare favorably with those of any other county in the great State of Illinois. First in importance comes the beautiful and imposing new court-house, elsewhere described in this work, without doubt the most magnificent superstructure ever built in the West for the money. This is the third temple of justice Adams county has constructed since its organization. The first, erected on lot 6, block 11, on Fifth street, near the corner of Maine, was a hewed log building, 18 x 22 feet area; first story 8 feet, second story five feet, and was completed March 15, 1826. It served the purpose of schoolhouse and church, also, until the night of December 9, 1835, when it was destroyed by fire. It, like most people, was more honored in its death than in its life. Three months prior the site had been selected, lots 4 and 5, block 11, and a new court-house ordered. It was begun in 1836 and finished in 1837, at a cost of \$15,000. It met with a like fate and went up in thin air on the night of the 9th of January, 1875. Its destruction was evidently a blessing in disguise, for the elegant new court house, so much needed, has not only succeeded the cramped and unsightly predecessor, but a magnificent new stone front block, one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture in the State, has just risen out of its ashes.

Of church, college and school edifices, this county can boast of some of the most ample and sightly in the West. The Academy of Music and Opera House are commodious with neatly and comfortably arranged auditoriums, well adapted to theatrical, concert and lecture purposes, and a credit to the "Gem City."

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The *Western Catholic Union* is a beneficiary society, organized in Quincy, in November, 1878, under the sanction and approval of Bishop P. J. Baltes, of the Alton Diocese, as the following declaration by him to the officers, and published with the constitution and by-laws of the association, explains:

DIOCESE OF ALTON. BISHOP'S RESIDENCE.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 18, A. D. 1878.

The officers and members of the *Western Catholic Union*, established at Quincy, in this diocese, having adopted and incorporated in the constitution and by-laws of their society the laws and regulations of this diocese in relation to societies, I hereby approve of this *Western Catholic Union*, and earnestly recommend it to the Rev. Clergy and faithful people of my diocese.

†P. J. BALTES, *Bishop of Alton*.

The object of the society is for the mutual financial aid and social improvement of its members. In case of sickness or accident which disables a member, he receives a "sick-benefit," and upon the death of a member his legal heirs receive an amount equivalent to one dollar from each member of the Union, provided the amount does not exceed \$2,000. For the social advancement of the members, libraries may be established, lectures delivered, and innocent amusements enjoyed.

The officers consist of a president, vice-president, a financial secretary, a recording secretary and a treasurer and five trustees.

Upon the death of any member of the society an assessment is made of \$1.05 upon every living member.

Branch societies, of which there are already three in Quincy—the St. Nicholas, No. 1, St. Patrick, No. 3, and St. Michael, No. 4—and one in Springfield, may be organized by complying with certain conditions imposed by the parent society, one of which is the payment of \$25 into the treasury of the Central Union. The Central Union now contains 390 members.

FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

This society was organized by the firemen of the city of Quincy for the purposes of mutual aid and protection of its members, in 1874. Although the original plan was to confine the membership of the order to firemen only, the constitution was recently so amended as to permit others to join. The association now numbers 190 members. The present officers are:

President, Henry Meiser; vice-Presidents, Wm. Shulte, Wm. Weisenhorn; Secretary, Henry Meyer; Treasurer, Jos. Mast; Trustees, John J. Metzger, J. H. Wavering, Otto Baumgartner, Geo. Terdeng, J. B. Glass.

QUINCY FREE READING ROOM.

One of the institutions which commends itself to every right-minded person of whatever nationality, religious sect, or political complexion, and one of which the noble women whose hearts inspired their brains to conceive and hands to execute the enterprise, may well be proud, is the Quincy Free Reading Room.

When that regenerated hero, Francis Murphy, hurled his thunderbolt of argument and sympathetic appeal into the great sea of humanity, from which rose the mighty temperance wave that rolled across the continent, smiting the hearts of thousands who were on the same skeleton-lined highway which he had so recently trod with conviction, and culminated in the formation of innumerable "Blue Ribbon" clubs in the East, and "Red Ribbon" clubs in the West, the good people of the "Gem City" reasoned that the true philosophy of temperance reform lay in counter-attraction for the *habitudes* of the drinking places and haunts of vice. And a reading room,

free, to which they might have access, "without money and without price" was wisely suggested. A union meeting was held where the subject was freely and ably discussed and a considerable sum of money donated for the establishment of such a place of resort, in conjunction with, and to some extent subject to the control of, the "Red Ribbon Club." The funds already raised were applied to renting and fitting up a commodious room; and, through the efforts of those who had the cause at heart, other money was donated, prominent citizens responding with subscriptions of two or three hundred dollars each. Other benevolent persons made monthly subscriptions for its support. Books, papers, stoves, etc., were contributed, and the reading room became an established fact. But through the various plans devised for forwarding the cause of temperance the treasury of the club became depleted. The people began to feel the restrictions thrown about the reading room because of it being the property of a club, instead of belonging to humanity, and the permanency of the club's existence being in no wise assured, their confidence in and support of the reading room began to decline. At this juncture the ladies came to the rescue with their wonted zeal and fertility of resource, determined that the furniture and books they had been instrumental in procuring should not be sacrificed. An arrangement was made with the club by which they were to be turned over to them. A charter for a free reading room association was obtained in September last, an organization effected and a legal transfer of the property made to the association. Thus through the arduous and persistent labor of those women-patriots, who, by their organized "aid," nourished and nerved the "boys in blue" in their struggle for the Union, a *free reading room for the city of Quincy* was born, unencumbered, comfortably furnished and well officered.

In the latter part of March, 1879, it was removed to the large, airy and cozy room on the first floor of the new block on the corner of Sixth and Vermont streets. The new room embraces an area of more than 3,500 square feet, is neatly carpeted with matting, numerous large reading tables are interspersed at convenient intervals through the room, which are well supplied with the choicest current literature of the day, in the shape of monthlies, weeklies and dailies. The books, now nearly 500 volumes, are arranged in two large elegant walnut cases, and the room is thickly dotted with substantial and comfortable chairs. The room is in charge of Mrs. Carrie Musser, an efficient librarian. By special inducements the Public Library has become an occupant of the same room, and stipulations are on foot to give the visitors to the reading room free use also of the books on its shelves, which, accomplished, will be another triumph of those philanthropic women. Altogether, the place is an attraction to the aspirant for knowledge and moral excellence which will impel him or her to make it a common resort in which to while away the leisure hours in the companionship of books, and in the elevating atmosphere that pervades it. The room is open for at least twelve hours in every day of the year, and the growing appreciation of its benefits is evidenced in the fact that more than 1,200 readers visited it during the month of May, 1879.

The present officers are as follows: Mrs. Sarah Denman, President; Mrs. J. R. Dayton, 1st vice-President; Mrs. I. O. Woodruff, 2d vice-President; Mrs. J. O. Bomgardner, 3d vice-President; Mrs. G. Follansbee, Recording Secretary; Mrs. N. Bushnell, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. C. H. Morton, Treasurer. The Directors are Mrs. J. K. Van Doorn, Mrs. J.

R. Dayton, Mrs. J. H. Holton, Mrs. R. W. Bowers, Mrs. J. H. Hamlin, Mrs. G. Follansbee, Mrs. J. C. Brickman, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. J. W. Bomgardner, and Mrs. C. H. Morton; Miss Cornelia Collins, Mrs. Thomas Benneson, Mrs. J. K. Van Doorn, Mrs. A. E. Keller, Mrs. E. S. Hough-taling, Mrs. Z. P. Mason, and Miss Mary Chapin compose the Executive Committee. Thus it will be observed that the enterprise is conducted solely by the ladies. The society pays \$400 dollars a year rental, besides gas and heating expenses, and the salary of the librarian, yet it is free from debt. It is sustained entirely by voluntary contributions, and the grand purpose for which it was founded, the marked success of its management and the inevitable results upon the morals and intelligence of the thousands who avail themselves of its benefits are or should be an overwhelming appeal to every well-to-do citizen to contribute liberally to its support.

QUINCY LIBRARY.

On the evening of March 5, 1841, a sufficient number of persons having subscribed for the establishment of a public library in the city of Quincy, a meeting of said subscribers was held at the court-house with a view to arrange for and perfect an organization. Major J. H. Holton was called to the chair, and Lorenzo Bull was chosen Secretary. Captain E. J. Phillips stated the object of the meeting to be to provide for the organization of the subscribers into a Library Association. A committee of five persons was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws, which were reported, and adopted at a meeting held March 13, 1841, and at a subsequent meeting, March 20, over which Capt. E. J. Phillips presided, the following officers were elected: E. J. Phillips, President; J. N. Ralston, vice-President; Lorenzo Bull, Secretary, and C. M. Woods, Treasurer; Andrew Johnson, W. H. Taylor, J. R. Randolph, N. Summers, and J. Lyman were selected for Directors. The library was first opened on the 15th of April, 1841, for the receipt and delivery of books. The charter of incorporation was granted to the association the 4th of October, 1841. On February 19, 1867, the charter was amended. The first annual meeting of the stockholders was held in the court-house, on December 6, 1841, when the number of volumes reported in the library was 735.

There are two classes of membership: annual members, who pay five dollars a year, this being the value of one share of stock, and they are entitled to a vote on each share of stock and to all the rights conferred upon any member. No person is limited in the purchase of stock shares. On each share of stock is assessed a yearly tax of two dollars, payable semi-annually, June 1st and December 1st. Life members pay twenty-five dollars in cash or thirty dollars in books, which constitutes them stockholders for life, without any additional cost, and entitles the member to one vote in the association and all the privileges enjoyed by any member while the person may live, but the membership is not transferable. Persons not stockholders can have access to the books of the library by the payment of two dollars for six months or three dollars a year.

The By-laws of the association restrict the number of books to be drawn out by one individual at one time to two, and he is finable for retaining them more than two weeks.

The elections of the association are held annually. The present officers are: William McFadon, President; George W. Brown, vice-President;

James N. Sprigg, Secretary; Charles W. Keyes, Treasurer. The Board of Directors, R. S. Benneson, George M. Janes, George N. Mills, Jr., Joseph Robbins, and L. B. Boswell. Mrs. Lucy R. Rutherford is Librarian.

The Quincy Library has had a continuous existence for nearly forty years, and although it has not received the uniform endorsement and encouragement from the whole people, which so worthy an enterprise merits, and has been a burden resting mainly upon the shoulders of a few, it has steadily but slowly grown, increasing from one to two hundred volumes a year, until it now contains 4,250 volumes of choice literature. For a number of years it has been located in the second story of the Wells building, on Fifth street, between Maine and Jersey; but in May, 1879, the library was removed to its present commodious and pleasant quarters, in the Free Reading Room, on the ground floor of the new block on the corner of Sixth and Vermont streets.

As a partial tribute to the worthy departed, it is meet to close this sketch with the mention of the deceased Samuel Jones, to whom, perhaps, more than any other person the Quincy Library owes its birth and youthful life. He was one of its early members, and one of its first Presidents, a long time in office, and was untiring in his zeal and labors in its behalf; and in the minds of those who wrought worthily with him in planting this tree of knowledge in the Gem City, his memory will ever be tenderly cherished.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This society was organized about 1867, with about thirty-five members. They fitted up superb quarters in the Wells & McFaddon block, known as the library building, on Sixth street, between Maine and Jersey, consisting of a reading and audience room. The reading room was nicely furnished and carpeted and supplied with the best periodicals and newspapers from all parts of the country. The auditorium, which connected with it by folding-doors, was carpeted with matting and seated with chairs, and was both neat and commodious. For years the association held daily prayer meetings in their rooms, and on Sundays conducted religious services three times a day, usually in the open air when the weather was pleasant; and supported an active city missionary. It grew until it numbered a hundred members. The association's labors were the means of grace to many who are now pillars in the churches of the city, who date their first religious awakening to those daily and weekly meetings.

Another living witness to the good results of their zealous work is the Levee Mission Sunday-school, which has been for years under the superintendency of John Wessels, one of the charter members of the association, and has now an enrollment of a hundred members, and is accomplishing a grand work for the poor children in that quarter of the city where Christianizing influence is most needed.

Unfortunately, in its efforts to extend its influence for good, the society became heavily burdened with debt, which so crippled it that it relinquished its rooms, sold off its furniture and carpets, and suspended active work.

In 1876, an effort was made to reorganize, which resulted in the re-establishment of the prayer meetings, and a protracted revival effort continuing two weeks, conducted by Dr. Munnhall, of Indianapolis, held in Pinkham's hall. The services were well attended and a number of conversions resulted; but it burdened the association with another debt which again so

crippled it that there has been little activity since. The association still has a nominal existence, and John Irwin is President; John Wessels, Corresponding Secretary, and L. M. Dort, Treasurer. It is now out of debt, and there has been a committee appointed to confer with the ministers of the city with reference to reorganization.

CHARITABLE AID AND HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

This worthy charity had its origin at a public meeting held in the courthouse on the first day of December, 1869, on which occasion a committee, consisting of E. K. Stone, Henry Allen, C. M. Pomeroy, H. S. Osborn, Wm. Morris, M. B. Finlay, F. S. Giddings, Daniel Stahl and Wm. B. Bull, was selected to raise money by subscription and devise means for the relief of the poor during the approaching winter. This committee was known as the Relief Association, and succeeded in raising over \$5,000 in money and supplies, on a general subscription, embracing nearly 400 subscribers. That they satisfactorily performed the work of relieving some 350 families, outside of the aid furnished by the city, was shown by the unqualified endorsement of a subsequent meeting held in the Opera House, Dec. 25, 1870, which reinstated them unanimously. The second winter's work was similar except that they had only \$4,000 at their disposal. During the winter of 1871-2 benevolent ladies of Quincy formed themselves into an association and undertook the work hitherto performed by the Relief Association. Little was accomplished by them, however, until the fall of 1873, when a majority of the members of the old Relief Association, together with others, twelve in all, incorporated themselves under the State law as the "Charitable Aid and Hospital Association," which had for its object both the relief of the poor and the founding of a hospital for the sick. Owing to the prevailing financial depression no steps were taken toward advancing the latter purpose, and only \$3,700 was subscribed for the relief of the poor. The philanthropic ladies again came forward with united effort in the organization of the Woman's Employment Bureau, an auxiliary society, which rendered great assistance. The two following years, 1874 and 1875, the association took the contract to support the paupers of the township of Quincy for \$8,000 and 200 cords of wood for ten months ending May 1, 1875, and for the actual cost not to exceed \$12,000 for the year, ending May 1, 1876. During these years the number of poor provided for by the society greatly exceeded former years, numbering an average of 314 persons per month for 1875-6. While the association was under contract to supply the physical necessities for the poor, it also endeavored to generate a more healthy moral influence and to discourage pauperism, by exercising discretion in the distribution of its charities, turned its attention to bettering the opportunities of the children of the poor.

After the expiration of the association's contract to keep the city's poor, its attention was directed more toward caring for the sick and afflicted. Its members realized the pressing demand for another hospital, in addition to St. Mary's Hospital, an institution doing a grand work under the control of the Catholics, on Broadway. Convictions and words took on the shape of action, which was so liberally seconded by the public that the building of *Blessing Hospital* was put under contract in the fall of 1874, and ready for occupancy in May, 1875. The building and furnishings cost \$12,000,

all of which was raised by subscription and promptly paid, leaving the association free from debt. The Hospital is situated on Spring street, between tenth and eleventh streets, on grounds ample for the purpose, and has accommodations for 30 patients. It is in a healthy location, has airy and cheerful rooms, with modern conveniences and skillful attendant physicians; and the management has good success in treating patients, the supervising spirit being a lady of large hospital experience, under the most favorable circumstances.

In April, 1878, the hospital was turned over to a board of ten women managers, who are selected from an executive committee of thirty five ladies. The present officers consist of Mrs. Sarah Denman, President; Mrs. Wm. Marsh, vice-President; Mrs. Anna McMahan, Recording Secretary; Miss Lucy Bagby, Corresponding Secretary, and Miss E. B. Bull, Treasurer. Mrs. George W. Brown, Mrs. Rodney Lambert, Mrs. Edward Turner, Mrs. Lewis and Miss M. E. Chapin, compose the Managing Board.

The association receives all alike to its open arms of charity, regardless of race, creed or color, if there is any hope of their being benefitted, and provided they have no contagious disease which will endanger the other patients, and free to all who are unable to pay and need its services; but it is a hospital for the *sick*, and not an asylum for the aged and infirm. It has supported during the past year 30 charity patients, 21 provided by the supervisor and 19 pay patients, 70 in all, some of whom have been there for years. It is entirely sustained by private contributions, is out of debt, and owns the grounds, buildings and furniture.

The membership of the association is intended to embrace all forms of religious opinion in the community, and in this respect to be based upon a foundation as broad as our common humanity. Conscientious, large-hearted women have undertaken to carry forward this enterprise, which appeals through every groan of the afflicted and suffering poor to the humanitarian sentiment of their more fortunate brethren.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

About the year 1867 a delegation of Sisters of Charity known as the Sisters of St. Francis came to this city for the purpose of establishing a hospital, equal to the wants of the growing city. Ground was purchased on Broadway, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, money was raised and the erection of the hospital building was commenced. The building was three stories high with cut stone basement and mansard roof, the structure costing \$35,000. After the completion of the building the hospital was opened and the Sisters commenced their good work of ministering to the sick and relieving distressed unfortunates. All without regard to nationality or religion are admitted. The hospital is conducted by eleven Sisters of Charity, Sister Emerentia having charge of the institution. The year 1876 an addition was erected, at a cost of \$11,000, to meet the increasing demands upon the charity of the hospital. During that year 345 persons were admitted. The number who have received the benefits of the institution the past year is greater than that of any year previous.

QUINCY WORKHOUSE.

About the year 1865, the authorities of the city of Quincy deemed it advisable to utilize the vagrant and petty criminal element of her citizens by erecting a workhouse, where law-breakers could be confined and at the same

time become in a measure self-supporting by being compelled to work for their bread, as do the law-abiding people outside. Accordingly, steps were taken toward that end, which resulted in the purchase by the city of over seven acres of land, and the erection of a one-story stone building on Front street, not far from the southern boundary of the city. The purchase extends on to the bluff and embraces extensive limestone quarries. When these petty criminals are arrested and convicted of an offense whose penalty is either fine or confinement in jail, or both, the criminals are incarcerated in the Workhouse and put to work upon the stone pile, either at breaking for macadam, or dressing rock for crossings or guttering. They are under the supervision of a superintendent who sees they are kept at work and gives each one credit for \$1 for every day's labor performed, the amount being applied toward liquidating the assessed fine, or shortening the term of confinement in jail. The experiment was found to work well in two ways; it has the effect to deter, in a measure, that somewhat numerous class of evil-disposed indigent persons who have a holy horror of work, from committing the crimes which, upon conviction, necessitate them to labor; and it furnishes large quantities of material for street improvements, as is shown by the figures from the report of the Superintendent for the last fiscal year. He contracts with the city to board and superintend the prisoners for a specified sum; and the proceeds of their labor is the property of the city.

A number of years ago another more ample, two-story stone building was erected near the first. The number of pauper criminals thus rendering the municipality a valuable service at one time, by working their passage from the felon's cell to God's open air of freedom varies from one to twelve. And the results of the past year, as shown by the report, are: 1,472 loads of macadam, worth sixty cents per load; 92 loads of rock for crossing, worth a dollar per load; 376 loads of riprap, worth fifty cents per load; and 279 loads of gutter stone, worth a dollar per load, which shows an aggregate yearly revenue from this source of \$1,442.20. L. M. Pittman is Superintendent; J. H. Cavolt, Assistant Superintendent.

HOTELS.

Quincy is well supplied with hotels and boarding houses, many of them first-class buildings and excellent in appointments and accommodations. The leading hotels are the Tremont, the Quincy, the Wilson, the Furlong, the Occidental, and the Pacific. According to the estimates made the arrivals at the hotels named foot up for the year over 55,000.

The Tremont, Louis Miller, proprietor, has recently been enlarged and improved. The house has 125 rooms and the employees number 75. The arrivals average thirty per day.

The Quincy was materially improved recently, a large sum having been expended in repairs. It is under the management of Miller & Lee, experienced hotel men. It has 100 rooms and employs 27 persons, and averages twenty arrivals per day.

The Occidental, T. Rogers, proprietor, on Hampshire street, does an extensive business, receiving a large patronage from the country. Its register shows more arrivals than any other hotel in the city. There are sixteen employees, 84 rooms, and the arrivals average 75 per day.

The Wilson, owned by James Wilson, is conducted upon the European plan, the only house exclusively of that system in town. There are 26 rooms and fourteen employees. The arrivals average twelve per day.

The Furlong, James Furlong, proprietor, on Maine, near Sixth, is one of the popular houses of the city. The arrivals for the year average ten per day. The building contains 25 rooms, and gives employment to fifteen persons.

The Pacific, H. Moecker, proprietor, is located on the levee, convenient to the depot, and offers excellent accommodations. There are 25 rooms and eleven employes. The arrivals average fifteen daily.

The other hotels in Quincy, are the following:

Palmer House, 625 and 627 Maine.

Ballard House, O. T. Ellis, proprietor, 70 North Fourth.

Currier House, 46 Front.

Depot House, 45 North Front.

Franklin House, J. F. Gant, proprietor, 58 and 60 North Fifth.

Kentucky House, Louis Lantz, proprietor, 212 and 214 Maine.

Missonri House, Theodore Featheringill, proprietor, Hampshire and Third.

Pennsylvania House, Dr. Fitzpatrick, proprietor, 531 Hampshire.

Sherman House, Jas. Ferguson, proprietor, Front and Vermont.

St. Joe House, J. D. Hoffmeister, proprietor, 310 Hampshire.

Union House, John Hogan, proprietor, 44 Front.

THE EXPRESS BUSINESS.

Two express companies, the American and the United States, have offices in the city, one agent, F. C. Fargo, managing the business for both corporations. The American does the express business of all the lines of the C., B. & Q., the H. & St. Joe, and the United States of the Wabash.

MANUFACTORIES.

There is no subject more appropriate for the closing chapter of this volume than the manufacturing interests of the county, and particularly the city of Quincy. The "Gem City" stands in the front rank with the cities of Illinois in this feature of industry. As compared with other points Quincy possesses superior advantages for manufacturing purposes. It is abundantly supplied with water and fuel, and her extensive railroad system affords rare opportunities for collecting raw material and distributing the manufactured goods. There are four leading lines which are particularly prominent: the flouring mills, the stove foundries, the tobacco factories and the breweries.

Notwithstanding the Scripture declaration that man cannot live by bread alone, it is equally true that it forms an important ingredient of human diet, a fact which the early settlers of Adams county fully realized and provided for.

The first primitive grist mill was established as early as 1824. During the five or six following years several horse power mills were established in different parts of the county. In 1831 J. T. Holmes and N. Pitkin started the first steam flouring mill in Quincy, at the foot of Ohio street. So prosperous has the manufacture of flour proven that the city now boasts of thirteen large flouring mills, besides a number of first-class flouring mills, throughout the county, prominent among which are the Casco Mills, at Camp Point and Clayton, the property of Wm. L. Oliver.

The amount of grain converted into breadstuffs in these thirteen establishments in Quincy is almost incredible.

Eagle Mills, one of the oldest establishments in the city, is located on Broadway, between Olive and Second streets, and is conducted by the veteran miller, H. S. Osborn, ably assisted by Rod. Lambert and Henry Meisser. During the year they ground 223,811 bushels of wheat and manufactured 46,986 barrels of flour, for which they found a ready market throughout the country. They employ thirteen hands.

Castel Mills, Graves & Whitman proprietors, is another old and popular mill, located on Front street, just opposite the passenger depot. The mill has been running for a quarter of a century or more. It has a capacity of 100,000 barrels annually.

Tellico Mills, owned and operated by Dick Bros., is located near the corner of Front and Delaware streets, and is one of the largest and best in the country, and has a capacity of 300 barrels of flour in 24 hours. Its flour has gained a wide reputation through the North, East, South and West.

Center Mills, located on the corner of Jersey and Front streets. This is an old mill, and the name of Allen & Whyers, the proprietors, is a guarantee of the excellence of its production.

Quincy Mills, corner of Ninth and Vermont street, Moenning Bros. proprietors, were in operation steadily the past year and ground 52,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of rye, and manufactured 13,000 barrels of wheat and 600 barrels of rye flour. This mill has a fine reputation and the flour is eagerly sought after.

Broadway Mills.—Owen Thom & Co., proprietors of the above mills, have only been grinding wheat since March 1st, 1877, yet they manufactured 3,000 barrels of flour and handled 30,000 bushels of wheat. The firm make a speciality of corn meal, and have this year ground 5,000 barrels of meal, for which they find ready sale.

City Mills, corner of Eighth and Kentucky streets, Knollenberg, Wavering & Co. proprietors, ground during the year 60,000 bushels of wheat and manufactured 12,500 barrels of flour. This mill has only been in operation about four years, but it has already gained a good reputation for making first-class flour.

Gem City Mill, C. S. Gove & Son proprietors, was established in July, 1876. The firm make a specialty of flour and meal, and ground 3,900 bushels of wheat and 3,000 bushels of corn, and made 680 barrels of flour and 150,000 pounds of meal.

The Royal Mill is located on South Seventh street, between Maine and Hampshire, and makes a specialty of corn meal and hominy. The mill ground 24,000 bushels of corn and manufactured 325,000 pounds of meal and 600 barrels of hominy in a single year. This is the only mill in the city making hominy, in which it has a large trade. This mill also deals largely in feed.

Farmers' Mills.—This establishment, owned by Moenning & Welin, located on Fourth street, between Maine and Hampshire, is well known, at home and abroad, for the excellence of the flour manufactured. The Farmers Mills' brands are quoted among the highest in the principal markets of the country and are always in demand. The mill was burned August 11, 1876, and was rebuilt and commenced operation again on the 10th of November, that year. They grind wheat, corn and rye in large quantities.

City Spring.—The City Spring Mills of Hunnerwadel & Ringier, on Sixth, between York and Kentucky. The mill is first-class and the brands

of flour popular wherever known. Their capacity is 100 barrels in 24 hours. The proprietors have a demand for all they can manufacture.

The Star Mill, owned by VandenBoom & Wewers, is doing a thriving business, and has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour in 24 hours.

The People's Mill, George Miller proprietor, makes a specialty of manufacturing corn meal, and does an increasing business.

These mills draw chiefly upon Illinois, Missouri and Kansas for their supplies of grain, and ship the immense quantity of their products to all points of the compass, much of them going east and South and to Chicago.

STOVES.

This city was one of the first in the Western country to engage in stove manufacturing. The first foundry was started in the year 1846, through the enterprise of Allen Comstock. The business flourished and the little pioneer Stove Works has grown into the extensive Phoenix Foundry, one of the first in the country. There are four firms, of which this is the parent, engaged in manufacturing, all doing a large trade.

The Phoenix stove foundry of Comstock, Castle & Co., leads in volume of business. About 20,000 stoves are manufactured a year, and the firm find the demand about equal to their supply. The value of the product of the year is nearly \$250,000. One hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty-five men are employed at the works and make 200 tons of stoves and ware per month. The Phoenix stoves come into competition with the best of other cities and never fail to come off with credit to Quincy.

Bonnet, Duffy & Co., manufacturers of stoves, ranges and hollow-ware, now located on the corner of Fifth and Ohio streets, are one of the leading firms in the West. The house was established in 1866, by Bonnet & Duffy, and employed 28 men that year. They now employ over 70 men, 36 molders. They are just completing a large new brick building on the river bank, South Front street, containing a molding room, 86 by 125 feet area, and a warehouse, 40 by 120 feet, and five stories high, into which they will remove in July, when they expect to increase the volume of their business at least one-fourth. They melt 1,200 tons of iron a year.

Thomas White's Stove Works, on the corner of Fifth and York, was established in 1860, by the firm of Bonnet, Duffy & White. The latter became sole proprietor in 1865. The building is 100 by 165 feet, and three stories and basement. He employs 40 men and melts four tons of iron per day, turning out 9,000 stoves and ranges a year. His sales run about \$80,000 per annum.

Excelsior Stove Works.—This well-known stove foundry, located on Delaware street, continues to hold its own. The works were started many years ago and established a reputation for excellence of work, second to none. The business the past year has been prosperous. A large number of men were employed. It melts 800 tons of iron annually.

TOBACCO.

The tobacco manufacturing interest in Quincy having had its birth during the late war, has grown to mammoth dimensions, and yields an immense revenue to the city and furnishes occupation for a large number of laborers. The manufacturing is chiefly comprised in four large establishments: The Gem City Plug Tobacco Works, the Empire Plug To-

bacco Works, the Empire Fine Cut Factory and Joel Harris' Sons Plug Tobacco Works.

The Gem City Plug Tobacco Works, the first in point of age and one of the largest plug tobacco factories in this country, was established in 1862, by Turner Vanhorn & Co. Their factory is located on South Front street; the building is 70 by 200 feet, four stories high. The first year the concern employed 60 hands and produced 300,000 pounds a year. The business has steadily increased, and they now work 250 hands and turn out 160,000 pounds per month, and are unable to fill their orders. Their sales aggregate \$750,000 yearly.

The Empire Plug Tobacco Works, situated on Fifth street and Ohio avenue, and second in order of age, were founded by Daniel Harris and Albert Beebe, in 1867, though Mr. Harris had conducted the business in a small way since 1862. The business of the firm grew so rapidly that in 1876 they had 700 employes, a working capital of \$300,000, and produced 2,300,000 pounds of plug tobacco. The company paid the Government for stamps that year \$750,000. The factory is now owned and run by T. J. Mackoy, who employs 150 hands and turns out 75,000 pounds a month.

The Empire Fine Cut Tobacco Factory, Wellman & Dwire proprietors, is situated on Payson avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets. It is the only exclusive fine cut works in this part of the country, the largest west of Cincinnati, and was established by Harris, Beebe & Co., in 1875. The building is 60 by 100 feet, seven stories. It is supplied with the most approved machinery, works 125 hands, and produces 80,000 pounds of fine cut and smoking tobacco per month. In May of this year they turned out 160,000 pounds. Trade constantly increasing.

Joel Harris' Sons, Plug Tobacco Works, 29 and 30 North Front street, opposite the Union Depot, is the youngest member of the tobacco family, having been established January 1, 1879. It employs 200 hands and manufactures 80,000 pounds of plug tobacco per month. Their sales extend to the Pacific coast, and average about \$30,000 monthly.

BREWERIES.

The brewing business of Quincy surpasses that of any city of its size in the country. The first brewery was started by Anton Delabar, in 1837, and was burned the same year. Others followed in succession, until there are now five firms engaged in the business in the city limits and one a mile north. The leading establishment is that of

Dick Brothers Quincy Brewing Company, situated on the corner of Ninth and York streets. It is one of the largest in the West, and has some hundreds of thousands of dollars invested in buildings and business. They employ a large force of men, and have a brewing capacity of 40,000 barrels of beer a year, though they make less. They ship their beer as far west as Colorado, and south to Texas, in their own refrigerator cars. Last year's business was \$150,000.

Ruff Brothers & Co.'s establishment is next in size, and produces about one-half as much per year as the Dicks' concern.

J. Luther & Co., Washington Brewery, John M. Ruths, Eber Brothers and F. X. Schill—a mile and a half above the city—have all brewing establishments of considerable capacity, producing from 1,400 to 3,000 barrels a year.

MACHINE SHOPS.

The city is well supplied with foundries and machine shops. The establishments rank with the first in the country, and compete in western work with the oldest and largest shops of the principal cities. John Williams & Co., Smith, Hayner & Co. and the Gardner works, will compare in extent and quality of work with any similar firms in the West.

One of the most complete machine shops and foundries is that of John Williams & Co., on Front street. The firm manufacture all kinds of machinery, but make a specialty of steam engines, railroad and bridge work, in which they compete with the largest establishments of the country. For years past they have filled large orders for railroads and bridges in Missouri, Kansas and other Western States. Their work has the reputation of being first-class. About seventy men are employed and the business will aggregate about \$35,000 a year.

The foundry and machine shops of Smith, Hayner & Co., on Fifth street, near Ohio, is one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the city. The specialty of the firm is steam engines, in which they do a large business. Their work is of the best. The aggregate of the business for the year is about \$75,000. Thirty men are employed in the works.

R. W. Gardner, known not only in this country but in Europe as the inventor and manufacturer of the celebrated Gardner Governor, the most important of all inventions for steam engines, has his foundry and shops at the corner of Fifth and Ohio streets, which give employment to 33 men. For the twelve months he manufactured over 1,200 governors. The demand increases each year. The purchasers were from all parts of the United States and abroad, some of the orders being from Australia. New machinery is being added to the foundry and he expects to manufacture more extensively the coming year than ever before.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

One of the most important branches of manufacturing in this city is that of carriage and wagon making. The business is conducted on a large scale, one of the firms being one of the largest and best in the Union.

E. M. Miller & Co.—One of the most extensive manufacturing establishments in the western country is the carriage factory of E. M. Miller & Co., on Sixth street. The firm occupy three large first-class brick buildings, erected by them, and carry on the business on an immense scale, running the year through. The business of the firm was started 21 years ago, in an old barn, employing ten men, and grew rapidly year by year. The firm make all styles of buggies and carriages, hearses and omnibuses. In the latter they probably excel any other manufacturers in the country. They fill orders for the Eastern States, for Canada, for the South and Southwest and do a large business in the Western Territories and in California. One hundred and fifty hands are employed.

Hynes & Co., southeast corner Fifth and Jersey streets, commenced business in a small way in 1869, on Sixth street, between Maine and Jersey, the firm at that time being Hynes & Moore, and continued under the same style until the death of Mr. Moore, which occurred recently. John A. Lenox, known to the trade for the past twenty-five years, is now connected with this house. They have a capacity of running seventy-five hands. They make a special point on the quality

of the work which they turn out, and whether it be an elegant family carriage or a plain open buggy the material and workmanship will always be found to be of the very best. They have given considerable attention during the past season to the manufacture of the stylish side-bars. Messrs. Hynes & Co. are making all classes of family carriages, two-seated carriages, open and top buggies, phaetons, etc. This firm employ only the most skillful workmen, and many of their finer carriages and buggies are made from original designs. They are prepared to make any desired style of buggy or carriage to order on short notice. They have made a specialty of manufacturing vehicles of all kinds to order from special designs, and this feature forms an important branch of their business.

W. T. & E. A. Rogers own and operate a large wagon manufactory on the corner of Fourth and Oak streets and make a large number of wagons annually. The Rogers wagons have been in good demand wherever they have been introduced, competing successfully with those manufactured elsewhere. The firm have the reputation of doing good work, their wagons being durable and light-running, and possessing advantages not found in those of other factories. One thousand wagons are manufactured and sold a year, the demand being about equal to the supply. From twenty-five to sixty persons are employed in the factory.

J. Koenig and Luhrs & Wayne are also engaged in the manufacture of carriages and buggies in the city, and turn out a considerable quantity of work.

THE VANDIVER CORN PLANTER COMPANY OF QUINCY.

This company was incorporated under State laws in 1870, and have been conducting a very large and successful business since its organization. Its officers are Edward G. Castle, President; Joseph C. Barlow, Superintendent and Secretary.

The company manufacture the celebrated Vandiver, Quincy and Barlow Rotary Corn Planters. The latter planter, the invention of Mr. Jos. C. Barlow, combines entirely new features, such as showing the corn three hills in advance, etc.

Their products amount to between three and four thousand planters annually and one hundred men find employment at their extensive works, while their planters find sale in all parts of the United States and foreign countries.

This concern is a credit to the city of Quincy, and its officers and members represent the leading business men of the city.

ORGANS.

The Whitney & Holmes Organ Co., established in 1868, and incorporated March, 1870, employs 40 men and turns out \$150,000 worth of organs annually. Has \$50,000 capital invested in business with a large wholesale trade, extending to every State in the Union. The business of the company is under the management of August H. Whitney, the founder of the business of organ manufacturing in Quincy.

THE GEM CITY PAPER MILL,

R. F. Newcomb proprietor, is one of the important manufacturing institutions of Quincy. Mr. Newcomb has been running the mill since March, 1872, and its business has steadily increased. Straw wrapping and board papers are the exclusive products, of which an average of ten tons per day are made, employing 50 hands.

FURNITURE AND CHAIRS.

The manufacture of furniture and chairs has become one of the leading branches of industry in Quincy. Several firms are engaged in the business and give employment to a large number of men and boys. The trade reaches over \$300,000.

F. W. Jansen & Co. have one of the largest furniture manufactories in the country. It is located on the corner of Washington and Front streets, and is one of the most important factories of the city. The factory gives employment to 125 persons, and turns out some of the finest work sold in the west. In the last few years the finer and better grades of furniture have been manufactured here, and Jansen & Co. have made a success in that line. The furniture of the new court-house all came from their manufactory, and is acknowledged by all to be a credit to the firm. Jansen & Co. have recently opened two branch houses, one at Dallas and the other at Sherman, Texas.

H. A. Vandenboom & Co., manufactnrers of chairs and bedsteads, on the corner of Tenth and Vermont streets, have recently opened a branch house at Dallas, Texas, which is supplying that section of country. They employ sixty men constantly in the manufactory, and turn out a large amount of work. The chairs and bedsteads made by this firm are equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

W. C. Powers & Co., No. 602 Maine street are doing a splendid business both at wholesale and retail. This firm also does considerable in the manufacturing of fine goods and have a force of experienced hands constantly employed.

F. Duker is one of the old manufactnrers of furniture, having been in business for many years. He employs six persons. He carries a good stock of furniture of all kinds.

PLANING MILLS.

Quincy has six of the best and most complete planing mills to be found in the West. They are all filled with new and improved machinery, and turn out a large amount of work annually. They make a specialty of building material such as doors, sash, blinds, refrigerators, tobacco boxes, etc.

Mulliner & Beebe are located on South Fourth street, between Jersey and York, and are doing a large business. They furnish employment to 20 men and boys, and turn out large quantities of building material, tobacco boxes, together with their unequaled refrigerators, for which they have a high reputation.

Hanworth, Orr & Hodgdon, well-known contractors and builders, and proprietors of the Fourth Street Planing Mill. Manufacture doors, sash, blinds, etc., and annually turn out large quantities of material of all kinds. They furnish employment to a large number of men and boys.

Menke, Grimm & Co. are an old and long-established firm, having been engaged in the business for many years. Their mill is located on Hampshire street, between Eighth and Ninth. They employ 30 hands. They manufacture the celebrated Eagle Refrigerators, together with candy boxes, packing cases and building material.

Pfanschmidt & Co., lumber yard and planing mill on the corner of Fifth and Ohio Streets, employ 25 men, and have one of the best mills in the city. They do a large business in tobacco boxes, sash, doors, blinds, and packing cases.

Larkworthy & Burge's shops and mill are located on Vermont, between Fourth and Fifth. They do a general planing mill business, and in addition are one of the largest contracting firms in the city, furnishing employment to a large number of men. They are the contractors who erected the new Adams County Court-house. They also erected the new Tremont House building on Hampshire street. The firm have taken a prominent place among Quincy contractors, and are increasing their trade annually.

Peter H. Meyer, another well-known builder, has a planing mill and shops located on Ninth street, between Ohio and Payson avenue. He is a large contractor, and erected a large number of fine residences and stores in Quincy during the past few years, among them the new Presbyterian church. He makes all his own sash, doors, etc., used in his buildings. He employs a large force of men, and has gained a reputation for doing good work.

TRUNKS AND SATCHELS.

Quincy now has two of the largest and most important trunk and satchel manufactories in the West. They employ a number of hands and do business amounting to \$35,000 annually.

BRICK.

Brickmaking is a branch of industry extensively engaged in by a number of enterprising business firms who do a large business, running from 400,000 to 6,000,000 a year each.

TINWARE.

Several firms are engaged in the manufacture of tinware, who do an extensive business. The business gives employment to a large number of workmen. In work, the Quincy manufacturers compete successfully with the houses of other cities. Among the most prominent firms are J. Seymour Castle, 432 Maine street, who does a large business in tinware and stoves. He is one of the most extensive manufacturers of tinware in the West.

L. D. White, Hampshire street, has also an extensive business, one feature of which is a wholesale trade in tinners' supplies.

Schupp & Co., J. J. Grant, George Fischer, and others are also doing considerable in the trade.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

The manufacture of saddles and harness is carried on in this city on a large scale. The firms engaged in it do an extensive and profitable business, supplying a large territory surrounding Quincy.

John B. Kreitz employs twelve men, and turns out during the year a large quantity of fine harness and saddles. A feature of his business was the manufacture of heavy truck harness, in which he had a large trade. His work recommends itself. Other features of his establishment are the fine English saddles, and what is known as the patent Guthrie saddle.

John L. Koch manufactures saddles, harness, collars, whips, etc., and is the agent of the celebrated Jacksonville drivers' whip. His work is first-class, and he makes it a point to satisfy his patrons.

A. B. Wilhelm has one of the finest establishments in the city, and turns out a large quantity of work. He makes a specialty of fine work.

Thomas E. Durant does a large business in manufacturing harness and

saddles and supplies, and has a large patronage from Quincy and the surrounding country.

W. H. Kwantz, Maine, between Fourth and Fifth, gives employment to five men and devotes himself principally to the carriage and buggy harness. His business includes harness, padding and whips. He did a large amount of fine work last year.

CRACKERS AND CONFECTIONERY

In the manufacture of crackers and confectionery a number of firms are engaged, all of whom are doing a large business. They give employment to a large number of hands and, with the product of their establishments, supply a large region of country. The candies and confectionery from these houses are as pure and palatable as any made.

Clark & Morgan are taking the lead in this line of business. At present they employ thirty persons, with three traveling salesmen. During the year they consume 2,200 barrels of flour and 1,700 barrels of sugar, and manufacture 400,000 pounds of their superior crackers, and 400,000 pounds of candy and confectionery. The goods manufactured by this firm have wide reputations for their purity and fine flavor.

John Wessels, manufacturer of crackers and confectionery by steam. He now employs twenty men and boys, and has three traveling salesmen. They now travel all over the States of Indiana, Iowa and Missouri.

Brown Bros. & Co. are one of the largest manufacturers by steam of candy, crackers, etc., in the West. They have been engaged in the business for the past thirty years, and have a large trade.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

F. H. Mason & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated Moss Rose baking powder, Royal dry hop yeast, flavoring extracts, liquid bluing, and inks, are among the firms of which the city may justly feel proud. For many years Quincy was compelled to go abroad for everything of this kind, but now, we are happy to say, that this is no longer the case, as we have one of the largest manufacturers of this kind right here at home. This firm was established in 1874, yet they have succeeded in building up an immense trade, and their goods may be found nearly all over twelve different States.

James E. Woodruff, another enterprising citizen, has recently opened a chemical laboratory at No. 802 Main street, and is now manufacturing Gold Luck baking powder, dry hop yeast, flavoring extracts, and liquid bluing, in large quantities. This house was established in 1876, and has succeeded in building up a large and rapidly increasing trade.

BUCKET FACTORY

A new enterprise, the manufacture of wooden buckets and tobacco drums, was started by John Potter, on Lower Front street, the 1st of May, 1876. Fifteen persons are employed in the business. Mr. Potter has fitted up three large dry-houses for drying lumber, and has furnished the factory with the best of machinery. The establishment is an important acquisition to the manufactures of the city.

ROLLERS

The only factory engaged exclusively in the manufacture of rollers is that of L. H. Michelman, on the corner of Spring and Olive. He employs an average of ten men. His factory enjoys an excellent reputation in and

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by adding a retail department. The house was established in 1864; opened the wholesale business in 1873. They carry a full and complete line of goods of all kinds, which have been purchased from first hands. They employ forty men, including traveling salesmen, who make frequent trips through the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

WHOLESALE NOTIONS.

Jacob Meyer & Brother have the only exclusive wholesale notion house in the city. It was established in 1867. They keep from six to eight traveling salesmen on the road, and have the largest notion trade outside of Chicago and St. Louis in the West.

GROCERIES.

No branch of business in Quincy has flourished more successfully or increased with greater rapidity than the grocery trade. But a few years have elapsed since the wholesale grocery establishments were confined to two or three, whose annual sales did not aggregate more than a quarter of a million; but now we boast of five wholesale houses and over one hundred retail houses, whose annual sales will foot up several millions. Among the leading wholesale houses may be mentioned the old reliable firm of

Meyer & Kespohl, established in 1869, occupying the elegant three-story building on Third street between Hampshire and Vermont. The firm have nine employes, including two traveling salesmen, who have large trades extending over the States of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. The firm carry a stock second to none in the West. They buy direct from first hands, and hold out superior inducements to buyers.

W. S. Warfield, another of the old houses, is located on Third street, just south of Hampshire. This is one of the oldest and most solid firms in the West, having been established for many years. He furnishes employment to fifteen men, three of whom are constantly engaged in traveling in the States of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa. In addition to a full line of staple and fancy groceries he carries a large stock of tobacco.

S. E. Seger, well known in this vicinity as the pioneer grocer of Quincy, having been engaged in the business as far back as goes the mind of the oldest inhabitant, is still enjoying a splendid trade. He employs seven men, including three traveling salesmen, who all have large trades through Illinois and Missouri. His stock of groceries and liquors is second to none. His store is one of the largest and most commodious in the West.

Austin & Manson are still doing a splendid business at 317 Hampshire street, where they have been located for many years. They employ five men but do no traveling. The greater portion of their trade lies within one hundred miles of Quincy, while their home trade is envied them by many of the larger houses. Their store room is large and commodious, and is well filled with an extensive and carefully selected stock of goods.

The Oriental Tea Company was established in the Dutcher Block, on Hampshire street, the latter part of November, 1876, and has succeeded in building up a splendid trade. The firm does business, both wholesale and retail, upon a strictly cash basis. They buy for cash, and sell the same way. By so doing they are enabled to offer superior inducements to purchasers. The firm is a branch of a Chicago house.

CLOTHING.

Quincy has now some of the most extensive clothing houses of any city in the western country, and has merchants who have been engaged in the business for many years. They carry immense stocks with which to supply their already large and rapidly increasing trade.

J. D. Levy & Co. still head the list, and are among the very largest dealers in clothing in the western country. They are still occupying the large four-story building, corner of Hampshire street and Market Square. They employ ten men and five or six traveling salesmen. Their trade lies in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska. The firm are not only large dealers, but are extensive manufacturers, having one of the largest factories in the East. They import all fine goods direct, and have an office at Leipzig, Germany.

Joseph Stern & Sons, have one of the oldest and best clothing houses in the city. They began business here many years ago, and soon gained a large trade, which they have been adding to ever since. The firm have a large jobbing trade in Illinois and Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska. Their traveling salesmen are rapidly extending their trade.

Joseph Meyer is among the heaviest jobbers of clothing in the city. His jobbing trade is largely distributed over the States of Illinois and Missouri.

HATS AND CAPS.

In the hat and cap trade we have both dealers and manufacturers, who carry large and well-assorted stocks, that will compare with the first houses in the West. The merchants in this branch of business are both enterprising and energetic, and keep stocks fully equal to those carried by many of the eastern houses.

Wood Bros., the only exclusive jobbing house in the city, occupy the large storerooms in the wholesale block, Nos. 30 and 32 North Third street. The house was established in 1862. They rank among the very first of our jobbing houses, and carry as full a line of hats, caps, and gloves as can be found anywhere. They employ eight men, including five traveling salesmen. Their trade lies mostly in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and Nebraska.

Peter & Schnarr, wholesale dealers in hats, caps, straw goods, furs, gloves and mittens, 34 and 36 Third street. This house was established in 1868, and, through fair and honorable dealing, have worked their way up from a small retail store to one of the leading houses, in their line, in the West. Since Jan. 1, their sales have been largely in excess of any previous season. Their goods are to be seen with the best merchants in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Quincy can boast of some of the largest and most complete boot and shoe houses of any city in the West, outside of Chicago. They are all of the very first order, carry large amounts of goods, and are directed by men having business experience.

Kingsbury, Blasland & Co., manufacturers and jobbers of boots and shoes, 30 and 32 Third street. Few cities in the West, Chicago and St. Louis excepted, can point to such an establishment as the wholesale boot and shoe house of Kingsbury, Blasland & Co., a firm consisting of A. B. Kingsbury, S. A. Blasland, and C. S. Wyckoff. The house was established

in 1840, by E. K. Stone. In 1855, A. B. Kingsbury became connected with the house, the firm being E. K. Stone & Co. In 1866, L. E. Kingsbury succeeded Mr. Stone, and the firm was changed to Kingsbury Bros., which continued until after the death of L. E. Kingsbury, in 1873, when the present firm was formed. They sell largely in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, and are doing a large and prosperous business. Sales run from \$400,000 to \$500,000 per annum.

Upham, Gordon & Co., wholesale and retail dealers of boots and shoes, are located at 411 Hampshire street. This is the oldest boot and shoe house in the city, having been established by C. Brown Jr. & Co., in 1852. Mr. Gordon became a partner in the firm in 1871. They employ two traveling salesmen in the interest of the wholesale department. Sales, \$150,000 a year.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Dayton & Arthur, 426 and 428 Maine street, have the oldest, and the only wholesale book and stationery house in Quincy. It was established in 1837, by W. D. Skillman, and after having passed through several hands as a retail store, it was purchased in 1850 by J. R. Dayton, the senior partner of the present firm. It continued constantly to increase its business until 1865, when I. H. Arthur was admitted as a member of the firm, since which time the business has steadily increased. An extensive jobbing trade from Illinois and adjoining States, has made this house prominent among the business interests of the city.

DRUGS.

Sommer, Lynds & Co., wholesale druggists, Third street, north of Hampshire, is one of the heaviest drug houses in Illinois. Mr. Sommer started in the business in 1857. The firm located at their point in 1875. Their business requires five floors of a building 40 by 100 feet. Their trade extends as far as Western Kansas, and runs \$300,000 a year.

Rogers & Montgomery, opposite the park, on Hampshire street, started in the business in 1854. Their trade has grown each year. The jobbing department was established in 1861. They have a fine store, and trade in both departments is heavy.

HARDWARE AND IRON.

So constant has been the growth of the West, and so unceasing is the demand for material, tools, implements, etc., that it has required no little effort on the part of hardware and iron merchants to keep pace with the march of trade. The Quincy jobbers and dealers, however, have been found equal to the emergency, and their supplies have at all times been equal to the demand. Not only do they carry the requisite quality, but their stocks have been so satisfactory to interior merchants that trade in this line has marked a steady increase.

Coxe & Coxe, wholesale and retail dealers in shelf hardware, nails, axes, and cutlery. They have not only succeeded in holding their own, but have extended the trade until their traveling salesmen can now be found selling all through Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska. At present they give employment to eleven men, three of whom are constantly engaged in traveling over the States above named. This is one of the oldest houses in Quincy, having first been established by L. & C. H. Bull, in 1833, and has been a hardware house ever since. They carry an assortment of goods second to none in the western country. Their four-story building with

warehouse attached, contains a full and complete stock of all goods usually found in a first-class house of this kind.

G. J. Cottrell is among the leading jobbers in the city. He employs nine men, two of whom are constantly upon the road and selling large quantities of goods in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Texas. He carries a full line of shelf hardware and tinner's stock.

Lemley Bros. is another of the solid houses of Quincy. Their place of business is 217, 219 and 221 Maine street. They make a specialty of iron, steel, wagon and carriage wood material, and are the only house in the city dealing exclusively in this class of goods. Their store is a model of convenience, having been built expressly for the purpose. There is a driveway entirely through the building, so that goods are handled but once instead of two or three times. They have everything necessary for the rapid transaction of business. They employ eleven men, including two traveling salesmen.

H. & J. H. Tenk, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, are still doing business at 512 Maine street. They carry a full line of shelf hardware, cement, belting, etc. They have a good jobbing trade in Missouri and Illinois.

PORK PACKING.

The first pork packer in Quincy was Capt. Pease, who in 1835 packed 3,000 hogs. From that time the business has grown until it has become one of the great hog markets of the West; and the business of packing and curing pork employs some of its most energetic men and a large amount of capital. About 75,000 hogs are packed in a season, distributed among five large concerns and some small ones. One firm alone, Smith & Farlow, kills 25,000 hogs a year.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

A few years ago the enterprising house of W. L. Distin & Co. was first established in Quincy as an egg and butter house. Many looked upon the enterprise as a foolhardy one and predicted an early downfall, but in this they were badly mistaken, for instead of going backward it has rapidly increased from year to year, until it now is among the very largest in the United States. A little later a consolidation was effected between this and the house of S. P. Pond & Co., Keokuk and Burlington, making not only one of the largest, but one of the strongest firms in the country. Pond, Distin & Co. now have their large houses in successful operation and during the busy season will ship four to five cars loaded with nothing but eggs each day to the Eastern markets. During the year the Quincy branch of the firm shipped 400,000 pounds of butter, and 1,750,000 dozen eggs, or 25,000 barrels, together with several car loads of dressed poultry.

The house here is located at Nos. 17 and 19 South Sixth street, and is under the immediate supervision of Wm. L. Distin, a member of the firm and a gentleman of large experience in this business.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

The wholesale liquor trade of Quincy is carried on with marked enterprise and energy. Their stores are filled with the best of imported and domestic wines and liquors. All those who are at present engaged in the business are thoroughly versed in its management and are enabled to guarantee satisfaction. There are ten firms now engaged in the traffic in

the city of Quincy; Joseph Adams, J. W. Blutigut & Co., J. H. Duker & Bro., John Meyer & Co., Fred. Schaller, Edward Stockle, Sam'l E. Seger, Sommer, Lynds & Co., Henry Rensch, and Rogers & Montgomery.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Nearly the entire business in this line is transacted by Ewing, Bomgardner & Beard. Previous to their taking charge of the elevator the grain business of the city was unimportant. In 1875, it was estimated that the grain business of the city did not exceed 135,000 bushels. In 1876, Ewing, Bomgardner & Beard went into the elevator and run the shipments up to 1,700,000, three-fourths of that amount being handled at the elevator. Most of the grain was purchased in Missouri and Kansas. Total shipment for a year, 5,450 cars. In bushels the amount will be close to 2,000,000. Ten men are employed in the business.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Quincy now has the largest establishments dealing in agricultural implements of all kinds, carrying an immense assortment. They all do a large business. The sales for the year will amount to something over \$500,000.

LUMBER.

The lumber dealers and saw-mills of Quincy report a very satisfactory business for the past year. The financial depression which has prevailed for years past has checked the building and improvements somewhat, which has had its effect upon the lumber interests. There are some six dealers, most of whom have large yards, and carry stocks of from 500,000 to 2,000,000 feet, and handle from 500,000 to 3,000,000 feet a year.

THE COAL TRADE.

Three firms were engaged in the coal trade last year. The trade has grown to be an important business in the city, as the figures below show:

The Quincy Coal Company employ 250 men, and in twelve months brought to the city and disposed of about 3,000 cars of coal.

The Neelyville Company was in business from January up to November 1st, ten months. The firm had about seventy-five men employed, and brought to the city about 800 cars of soft coal, and 70 cars of hard coal. The total is estimated by the company at \$35,000.

The Colechester Company gave employment to about eighty men, and ship to the city over 1,000 cars of coal a year.

HIDES AND WOOL.

Two firms are engaged in dealing in hides and wool, and do a large business annually.

F. Silberman & Bro., on Hampshire, between Front and Second, transact a business estimated at \$1,000,000 a year.

Hirsch & Co. do a business of \$250,000 a year. This firm, successors to J. Jones & Co., are located on Seventh and Hampshire. The business of the year is estimated at \$400,000. The firm keep eight men employed in the business.

QUINCY HORSE RAILWAY AND CARRYING COMPANY

Was organized and charter granted by the State, February 11, 1865. The charter specifies that the company shall have the exclusive right to operate horse railways in the city of Quincy, for the term of fifty years from its date.

The original incorporators were: Charles A. Savage, James W. Pitman, Onias C. Skinner, Isaac C. Woodruff, Hiram S. Byington, and Nehemiah Bushnell, first president, all now deceased save Mr. Savage. The Fifth street section extending from Sixth street and Maine, out North Fifth street a mile and a third in length, was first, and all, the first owners built. In May, 1869, the present company, consisting of Lorenzo Bull, President, E. K. Stone, Superintendent, Charles H. Bull, O. H. Browning, and Nehemiah Bushnell's heirs, came in possession of the line, and soon after constructed the Maine street line leading from Sixth street to the fair grounds, about two miles and a quarter in length, and Highland line leading north from Maine on Twentieth street a mile. The company's stables and car house, the finest and best arranged in the West, are situated on Twentieth and Maine streets; and they and the Maine and Highland avenue lines were built under the supervision of the present very able superintendent, E. K. Stone.

The company have in use fifteen cars and sixty mules. These they find better adapted to the heavy grades and their light cars than horses, which, with the kind treatment they receive, keep in splendid condition. The cars are neat and tidy, and no pains is spared for the convenience and comfort of the patrons of the road. There is no better managed street railroad in Illinois than this; and it is one of the institutions of Quincy, of which her citizens have just reason to be proud.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, OF CLAYTON, ADAMS COUNTY.

The original members of this church came from Garrard county, Ky., and were from the Associate Reformed Congregation, Point Lick, Madison county, Ky. The house of worship was situated near the dividing line between the said counties, and now known as the New Hope Church.

Shannon Wallace and William Wallace, with their families, moved from Garrard county, Ky., to Pike county, Ill., in 1834. Rankin Wallace, William M. Wallace, Jason Wallace, Mary Wallace (widow), and Sarah Wallace (widow), with their families, moved from Garrard county, Ky., to Adams county, Ill., in 1835.

Rankin Wallace settled on a farm near the village of Clayton, in the northeast part of the county. Wm. M. Wallace, and the two widow Wallaces above mentioned, settled on farms near Bear creek, some eight or ten miles northwest of Clayton. Jason Wallace settled in the village of Clayton the following spring. In 1836, Shannon and William Wallace, with their families, moved from Pike county, Ill., to Adams county, and settled on farms near the village of Clayton; all of whom were from the Associate Reformed Congregation, Point Lick, Ky. Rev. John Wallace, of the First Associate Reformed Presbytery, of Illinois, visited the settlement in 1836, and preached the first sermon in the house of Rankin Wallace. He also

visited the people, and preached frequently afterward. He died at his home, near Little York, Ill., Dec. 20, 1875. Rev. James McCalla, of Shelby county, Ky., visited the settlement in 1837, and preached a few times to this flock of new settlers, and the following year removed his family from Shelby county, Ky., to this place, and settled on a small farm and remained with these people for one year, preaching in the homes of the different families, during which time he received a call from the Associate Reformed Congregation, of Sparta, Randolph county, Ill., and removed to that place. After he left these people were visited by Rev. Fulton, Rev. James Barnett (who was afterward a missionary at Damascus, Syria), Rev. Morrow, Rev. Half, Rev. Wm. Graham, Rev. John Graham, and others, preaching in the houses of the brethren. Rev. John Pinkerton preached to them awhile in 1844. The congregation was organized with fourteen members, April 26, 1845, with Rev. Joseph Thompson, of the First Associate Reformed Presbytery of Illinois. The congregation was called the Clayton Congregation, and was to be under the direction of the First Associate Reformed Presbytery of Illinois, and the Second Associate Reformed Synod of the West. Shannon Wallace was elected elder, and ordained on the 28th of April, 1845. He died Dec. 4, 1858.

In the spring of 1846, Rev. M. M. Brown, formerly of Ohio, was sent by the Presbytery to the congregation as stated supply. He remained until the fall of 1848, preaching part of the time in Quincy, Ill., the county seat of Adams county. He received aid part of the time from the Board of Home Missions. Afterward he received and accepted a call from Randolph county, where he removed in the spring of 1849. During his stay at Clayton several were added to the church by profession and examination. Thus it appears that the congregation began its growth under the ministration of Rev. M. M. Brown. He is at present Professor of Lincoln College, Missouri.

Before and up to this time, services of public worship were held in private houses and in the district school-houses. Efforts now began to be made to build a house of worship, but failed for want of agreement as to the location, two points being proposed, one on the farm of Mr. Rankin Wallace, near the graveyard, and the other some where near the central point between the northern and southern portion of the congregation. Finally the matter was satisfactorily adjusted by building in the village of Clayton, which was done during the summer and fall of 1850. In the fall of 1849, Rev. Samuel Millen, formerly of Bloomington, Ind., received and accepted a call from the congregation. He remained about seven years. He received aid from the Board of Home Missions for one or two years; the congregation then became self-sustaining. Rev. Millen rendered efficient labor, and the congregation, by God's blessing, increased encouragingly. He gave up the charge of the congregation in 1856, and received and accepted a call from Smith's Creek, Henderson county, and moved to that place in the fall of the same year. He died at his home near Smith's Creek, on the 11th of October, 1871.

After Rev. Millen left, the congregation were without a pastor for about four years, although efforts were frequently made during that time to secure one. Notwithstanding this discouragement the little flock still trusted that God, in his good providence, would in due time send them one to watch over their spiritual interests. In the meantime, the Presbytery supplied them by sending Rev. James C. Porter, Dr. McDill, Rev. Robert

Ross, and others, to administer to their spiritual needs. On the 17th day of May, 1850, Mr. John Millen, elder from Bloomington, Ind., was received on certificate, and accepted as elder of the congregation. He moved from Clayton to Paxton, Ill., in the fall of 1865. James A. Wallace and J. W. Anderson were elected elders in November, 1852, and ordained December 9 of the same year. William M. Wallace and Jason Wallace were elected elders in April, 1854, and ordained soon after. William M. Wallace died Dec. 18, 1864. Jason Wallace died March 3, 1873.

Rev. S. C. Millen, from the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, took charge of the congregation as stated supply in the fall of 1857, with the expectation of remaining in the west. The congregation made a call for his services as settled pastor, but, owing to his feeble health, it was not accepted. Finding the climate too severe for him he removed south again in the fall of 1858.

On the 26th of May, 1858, a union was effected between the Associate and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches, and called by the name of United Presbyterian.

Revs. Marion Morrison, M. Bigger, Robert Ross, and others, were sent by the Presbytery as supplies. In the mean time the congregation increased in numbers to some extent by some of the baptized youth uniting with the church.

In the spring of 1860, Rev. John Gordon, of Berlin, Ill., became pastor of the congregation, and remained one year. He then gave up his charge to accept the financial agency of the Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., which had been tendered him. He afterward became pastor of the Fairfax Congregation Presbytery, of Cedar Rapids. He died Sept. 25, 1871, of paralysis and lung disease.

In May, 1861, Rev. M. Bigger became pastor of the congregation, and remained only during the summer, when he gave up his charge on receiving the position of Chaplain in the 50th Regt. Ill. Inf. He went South the following fall and remained with his regiment during the three years' enlistment. After his return home he was employed for a time by the Board of Home Missions, during which time he united with the Re-united Presbyterian church, and finally was sent to Bushnell, Ill., as stated supply, in April, 1871, and was installed pastor in May, 1872, leaving many warm friends here.

In the fall of 1861, Rev. James A. Frazier, formerly missionary at Damasens, Syria, became pastor of the church, and remained about one year, when, at the request of the Presbytery, he gave up his charge and returned to his former mission field. He was a devoted pastor, and the congregation, having become very much attached to him, very reluctantly gave their consent to his removal. He died soon after his return to his field of mission labor.

Rev. James McNeal took charge of the congregation as stated supply in the fall of 1862, he remained until the following summer, then moved to another field. Dr. James F. Harper, elder from the Associate Reform Congregation, Troy, Tennessee, was received and elected elder on May 1, 1863. He removed to Keokuk, Iowa, in the fall of 1869. In the spring of 1864, Rev. John H. Brown, of Monmouth, Illinois, received and accepted a call from the congregation, began preaching April 15, 1864, and was installed on the 8th day of September following.

Rev. Brown's pastoral work was in a great degree successful. A num-

ber of the youth of the congregation, and some older persons professed faith in Christ, and were by examination received as members of the church. He labored hard to establish the Sabbath-school on a firm basis, and also took great interest in establishing weekly prayer-meetings, and was in a good degree successful in both.

On the 1st day of April, 1869, at his request, the pastoral relation was dissolved, the congregation acquiescing. A short time after leaving Clayton, he took charge of the Piqua congregation in Ohio, and is still at that place.

On the 13th day of Jan., 1869, Mf. Wm. Wallace and Mr. C. H. Moffett, were elected elders, and ordained April the same year. Rev. J. A. Edie, of North Henderson county, Illinois, received and accepted a call from the congregation in the fall of 1869, commenced preaching on the 28th of November, and was installed on the 14th of Jan., 1870. Previous to the union of the Associate and Associate Reform churches, Bro. Edie was in connection with the former. By the blessing of God, his labors in the congregation were in a great degree successful, although some things occurred greatly to be deplored, yet there was gradual increase by a number of young people of the congregation, and some older persons professing faith in Christ, and uniting with the church. He labored faithfully to have the weekly prayer-meetings and Sabbath-schools profitable and interesting, and was zealous for the advancement of the cause of Christ.

William A. Wallace and Salem Anderson were elected elders on the 25th of March, 1873, and ordained on the 3d of May, same year.

At a congregational meeting held in the church, Sept. 1, 1877, the matter of repairing the church building was laid before the congregation. From the discussion which followed, there seemed to be a desire on a part of the congregation to erect a new church building instead of repairing the old. After holding several other meetings relative to the matter, it was finally decided at a meeting held on Sept. 8, 1877, to rebuild on the old site, and at a subsequent meeting a building committee was appointed, the contract let to J. H. Kanefess, of Quincy, Illinois. The house was erected during the fall and winter following, at a cost of about \$3,000, and was dedicated Jan. 29, 1878, Rev. Shaw, of Keokuk, Iowa, preaching the dedicatory sermon. In the following spring, Rev. J. A. Edie gave up his charge as pastor of the congregation, preached his farewell sermon on the 5th of May, 1878, and removed with his family the same spring to New Brighton, Pennsylvania. Since Bro. Edie left, the congregation have been without a settled pastor, but have had occasional supplies, and are at present (May, 1879) making an effort, and will probably succeed in securing the services of Rev. J. V. Pringle, of Pana, Illinois.

There are at this date, May, 1879, eighty-two members. Since the congregation was organized, twenty-eight have died, eight of whom were of the original members; six of the original members remain. There have been fifty-two dismissed by certificate, six have left without certificate, nine have been suspended, three of whom have been restored to the privileges of the church.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, PLEASANT VIEW.

Located two and one-half miles southeast of Camp Point, organized April 24, 1835, with eleven members. John Foster and David Hobbs were chosen Elders; Daniel Walker, Deacon; Nicholas Hobbs, Clerk. Their first meeting house was erected in the year 1847; the one now occupied was built in 1873, at a cost of about three thousand dollars, including the foundation. The churches of the same order at Camp Point and Clayton have both largely grown out of this. Consequently the present membership is only about one hundred.

There is a Sunday school, composed of the members and neighbors and their children, perhaps one hundred in number. About two hundred dollars per annum are raised for church purposes.

Elder A. P. Stewart, of Mt. Sterling, Ill., labors for the church in word and doctrine.

Present officers are as follows: John A. Hoke, John S. Seaton, John E. Lowe, Elders; Henry M. Lewis and Daniel Omer, Deacons.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT URSA.

Was organized as the Bear Creek Christian Church, in February, 1833, and continued as such until 1840, when it was changed to the name of The Ursa Church. The following members were instrumental in the organization of the church: Elder Jesse Bowles and wife, Stephen Ruddle, wife and daughter; Sarah Crawford, Miss Stephenson, Miss Lytle and Elizabeth Stone, all of the above deceased. Among the first preachers were Stephen Ruddle, Jesse Bowles, John Clark and Lewis Hatchet. All have crossed over to the other shore but the latter, Brother Hatchet, who still survives.

The church was organized with seven members, which were gradually increased to about 200, but some have died, others moved away, until, at the present time, there are only about sixty. The present preacher is Brother Yates, and the elders are Wm. McAdams, John Denson and George Walker. Church building valued at \$3,000. Sunday school every Sabbath, well attended, and run by the members of the Christian Church and their children.



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