



HISTORY
OF
FAYETTE COUNTY,
ILLINOIS.

With Illustrations
DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,
AND
Biographical Sketches of some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers.

PUBLISHED BY
BRINK, McDONOUGH & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDING OFFICE, EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

1878.

The reproduction of this book has been made possible through the sponsorship of The Fayette County Genealogical Society, Vandalia, Illinois.

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PREFACE.

TO the citizens of Fayette County, who have aided and assisted us in the preparation and compilation of this volume, the publishers render their thanks, and would be pleased to mention by name each and every one who has aided us in this enterprise if space would permit. Especially are we indebted and acknowledge the same, to Judge Jacob Fouke, through whose courtesy we were permitted to examine many old and rare books and manuscripts. We would also render thanks for the aid and assistance given by the venerable John Enochs and B. Ward Thompson, whose vast store of historical recollection was called upon and cheerfully given, also to Judge J. W. Ross, William and John Henninger, William and Frank Lee, Hon. John Shirley, Hon. John Thompson, Judge William Farmer, H. S. Prater, A. S. Coon, Capt. Wilson Campbell, Dr. B. F. Haller, J. W. L. Tucker, Rev. Ben. Mahon, Rev. Jos. Gordon, Rev. T. H. Herdman, Hon. G. H. Dieckmann, Col. Ferris Forman, A. H. Dieckmann, and particularly are we indebted to Mr. B. F. Shipley, for the scholarly articles prepared by him on the common schools and press of the county.

Also to Charles G. Smith, H. S. Humphrey, Hon. E. M. Ashcraft, Dr. R. T. Higgins, Dr. G. W. Bassett, Capt. John H. Welch, J. M. Watwood, Hon. B. W. Henry, Augustus Snyder, Judge J. P. Van Dorstan, C. B. Lessing, William Sonnemann, and E. Irland.

We are under many obligations to the members of the different professions for the favors conferred by them. From the press we have received that aid which members of the profession so cheerfully render to one another. We return our hearty thanks to the county officials for their assistance; and especially do we acknowledge the courtesies extended us by Robert W. Ross, Circuit Clerk, and J. D. Perine, County Clerk,

In conclusion we would acknowledge our sincere obligations to all those who have extended us courtesies in various ways. For the information received from the various religious denominations, and to the gentlemen who have contributed in this department we are under obligations.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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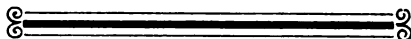
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INTRODUCTION.

HISTORY in all ages, and among all conditions of men, has always occupied a foremost place in their thoughts and studies. Whether it be in the curriculum of the University, or the romantic traditions of semi or uncivilized peoples, there is the same instinctive desire to preserve the record of the past. The animus that prompts the scholar to investigate, the bibliographer to collect and the historian to compile events and facts pertaining to their ancestors, is only the intensified desire of the savage, who, in the depths of the wilderness or the blackness of the desert, listens patiently and perseveringly to the traditions of his race. Both have the self-same objects and aspirations, viz.: to *know* of their ancestors and to perpetuate that knowledge. And as each succeeding year brings greater strength and development to the human mind, more extended efforts are made to collect and preserve the story of the lives and acts of those who have gone before. It may, perhaps, to those who glance superficially through these pages, seem presumptuous that a work containing the record of so insignificant a portion of the earth and the human family should be designated history. And if we think of the vast amount of matter preserved, the existence and knowledge of which is indispensable to the student, it indeed seems a work of supererogation. We can think of no better reply to such criticisms, than that of the historian, when he says,* "No period in the history of one's own country can be considered as altogether uninteresting. Such transactions as tend to illustrate the progress of its constitution, laws or manners, merit the utmost attention. Even remote and minute events are objects of a curiosity, which, being natural to the human mind, the gratification of it is attended with pleasure." And while this work is necessarily limited as to the essentials that go to make up a great history, it will prove none the less interesting to those immediately concerned in its publication. In looking back, and calling to mind that less than a century since the great commonwealth of Illinois was a wilderness, inhabited by savage beasts and no less savage men, we are vividly reminded of the following passage, the significance of which can be more fully appreciated by ourselves than any other nation.† Those who compare the age on which their lot has fallen with a golden age that exists only in their imagination, may talk of degeneracy and decay: but no man who is correctly informed as to the past will be disposed to take a morose or desponding view of the present.

The marvelous growth and development of our country and State in material wealth and prosperity, civil and religious liberty, in free educational institutions, and in the moral and intellectual advancement of the people, has no parallel in the world's history. This county, as an integrant of the State, bears the same relation to the State that the State does to the Union, and it would be difficult to find a man who would say that a history of Illinois would be valueless to preserve or unprofitable to peruse.

Some of the principal objects to be attained by the publication of a work of this kind, are to bring forcibly before the people the remarkable fertility of the soil, and its adaptation to grain growing and stock raising. To arrest the tide of emigration that is constantly going through our State, seeking homes in the far west. To show them that in this, the garden State of the Union,

we have cheap and productive lands contiguous to good markets, with railroad and shipping facilities unequalled by any State in the Union. With churches and schools in a flourishing condition, a moral and law-abiding community, a county unencumbered by debt, taxation comparatively light, these are strong inducements to hold out to persons desirous of securing cheap and permanent homes. These, in connection with the fact that the average value of lands is much less than it would cost to put land in a similar condition in the wilderness, should be made known, for the benefit of the present occupants of the county, by attracting emigration to, and getting it to locate within its borders.

Biographies of leading citizens and families have also been incorporated, care being taken to select only such whose family history is of interest to the people of the county generally, as well as to their own immediate families.

Maps and illustrations have been made, statistical and other interesting and valuable information collected.

The Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois, a roster of the soldiers of the late war, all inserted, with a view to make the work creditable alike to the people of the county and to the publishers.

That the work is incomplete in some particulars we are well aware. It is the fate of all books, and especially books of this character, that such should be the case, and as long as men continue to look at objects with different eyes, that book will never be published that will meet with the approval of all.

If, however, this work will be the means (and we think it will) of preserving to posterity an accurate and authentic account of the early trials and subsequent triumphs of their forefathers in making "the wilderness to blossom as the rose;" if it will help demonstrate to the people the beauty, productiveness and desirability of their lands for the farmer—self-evident facts, which we are prone to overlook because they are so,—if it will call the attention of foreigners and others seeking new homes, to the foregoing facts; and, above all, if it shall stimulate the rising generation to a worthy emulation, and impress indelibly upon their minds that "Honest labor has its sure reward,"—that the patrimony they inherit is the result of such, and continuous labor,—if it will serve to convince those already here, (especially the young), and those that may be induced to come, that nowhere in this broad land has nature done more for her children, then we say our task has been well done, despite whatever adverse judgments may be passed upon it.

That such may be the case is our earnest desire, but should it fail in this, the fault lies with us, and we shall ever reiterate the foregoing sentiments, only regretting that worthier and more able hands had not the pleasure, and her people the profit, of giving Fayette her proper rank among the first counties of this great State. To unbiassed judges we are willing to submit our work. To all others we have only to add—

"A man must serve his time to every trade,
Save censure—critics are already made.
* * * * *
Fear not to lie, 'twill seem a lucky hit;
Shrink not from blasphemy, 'twill pass for wit;
Care not for feeling, pass your proper jest,
And stand a critic, hated, yet caressed."

* Prescott's Charles V., Vol 1.

† Macaulay, Vol. 1.

THE ABORIGINES.

TO the writer of fiction, the American Indian is an inexhaustible subject. Their history is a romance; that is, so much of it as is known to us,—a romance with a most wonderful and tragic ending. But two short centuries since they were mighty in their numbers, and the sovereigns of an empire, rivaling in extent any of ancient or modern times; a country upon which nature had lavished her choicest gifts.

From whence they came, and at what period, has been the question that has engaged the attention of scholars and *savants* for many years. This very obscurity, while it detracts nothing, and may even be made attractive in romances or quasi-historical works, is the stumbling-block to the writer of authentic history. Our own history would be like unto it, with the Mayflower, Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill buried in oblivion. Nowhere in history do we find the origin of a great race, (great in point of numbers) enveloped in so much mystery, unless it be the lost tribes of Israel, one of which, some writers contend, the aborigines of this country were.

Speculation has ever been rife as to their origin. Many theories have been promulgated, none of which will bear strict investigation. Most of them seem probable enough; but the very probability that any, or all of them, may be true, stamps them all as visionary as the romantic traditions, which all the tribes possess, of their antecedents.

The most generally accepted hypothesis, that they are of Asiatic extraction, is weak in some very important particulars. Their language has no affinity with the dialects of Asia, or any of the known tongues of the world. Literature (in which Asia is rich, and to which philologists are constantly adding new treasures, until the record of her children is almost as perfect as that of modern Europe) they had none, which is sufficient to condemn the theory. As well might we expect to find that our own ancestors had left behind them all knowledge of the history of their race, and all desire to perpetuate it. It has been said, "Let a civilized community be begirt with savage tribes, and its standard is gradually lowered. The line of demarcation grows fainter and fainter, until at length all traces of high social and religious culture have disappeared;" and cites, as a verification of this statement, the Dutch Boers of South Africa, who, within the period of our own history, have become nomadic, lawless, sanguinary barbarians. The women, descendants of the fair-haired daughters of German princes, were menial slaves,—beasts of burden, whose characters were as low as the degrading services which they performed.

It may be said that we might have descended to the same level with our savage neighbors, had it not been for the relations we maintained with civilized Europe,—a condition of things which saved us from such a fate, and finally regenerated the Boer. Had such been the case, and had we, as have the aboriginal Americans, been sufficiently numerous, and advanced in some of the arts,—that of building and the moulding of pottery, (some of the designs of which bear a striking resemblance to that found in Asia by antiquarians,) would it not be fair to assume that we would, as the Aryan, and all other castes and tribes of Asia have done, left some imperishable monument other than dumb stone to tell the past history of our race? Can the leopard change his spots? Could the red man, if such had been his lineage, have so utterly and completely lost all knowledge of the most

important part of his heritage,—his literature and history,—and have retained so comparatively an insignificant a portion as the methods of hewing stone or moulding clay?

Other writers maintain that American antiquities were the works of a primordial race. They might go further, and say that, like luxurious Rome, they were overrun by a race of northern barbarians, and their whole fabric destroyed. It would furnish a famous illustration of history repeating itself. It only needs the fertile imagination of some erudite antiquary to make the remarkable discovery, and to demonstrate (to himself at least) its truth beyond cavil, until some ignorant though practical *gaberlunzie* shall open his eyes to the fact that "He has done sic a daft-like thing as to gie grund weel worth fifty shillings an acre for a mailing that would be dear o' a pund Scots."

At the present time, then, we must be content with a history having otherwise such fatal omissions as the essentials of origin and early history. The result of white supremacy has been terrible to the red man. That it might have been otherwise will be apparent to any thoughtful person giving the subject consideration.

Conquest by extermination seemed to be the policy of the psalm-singing Puritans, and has continued to be that of the Government nearly ever since. Had a conciliatory course been adopted,—had an effort been made to assimilate this seeming incongruous and actual discordant element, it would have relieved the Government from the just aspersions of unbiassed judges, and would, perhaps, have enabled us to have collected such information as would have led to the solution of the problem. As it is, the country must ever carry the foul blot on its escutcheon of having first robbed a people of their patrimony, and then *humanely* set to work killing them, that they might not suffer from or become cognizant of their injuries.

Literature and history, it may be, suffer an irreparable loss in having buried forever in darkness the records of a race whose women had the gentle grace and humane qualities of a Pocahontas, and whose men were capable of such heroic achievements as Massasoit and Tecumseh. For the same traits they were known to have possessed,—great powers of endurance, heroic courage, stoical indifference to suffering, and the tenacity of friendship,—songs are wafted to us down the long avenues of time; and the mythological creations of the epic poets seem less the creations of fancy since having known of the red man and his better attributes.

Since the foundation is wanting, and nothing at hand suitable to improvise one, the superstructure of necessity must be imperfect. The same darkness surrounds the tribes of this State and section as did those of the Atlantic States. Comparatively nothing is known of them save their existence. The tribes inhabiting this section were commonly called Kickapoos, Kaskaskias, Piankashaws and Shawnees, kindred branches of the Algonquins, a powerful and numerous family, numbering nearly three hundred thousand, less than three centuries since, and occupying a vast extent of territory east of the Mississippi River, reaching from the Lakes to the Gulf. Nothing now remains of them save a few beggarly representatives, scattered through the Indian reservations of the far West, and numerous mounds through the States, evidently their burial places, from the human remains discovered within them. These, with rude and primitive imple-

ments of war and peace, are all that is left to tell the sad story of Christian predominancy. Traces of small mounds can still be seen in various parts of this county, principally along the banks of the Kaskaskia River and Hurricane Creek. In Townships Six-One East and Five-One East, graves have been discovered, with human skeletons in a fair state of preservation. Stone axes, square arrow-heads and rough pottery, have invariably been found with their remains.

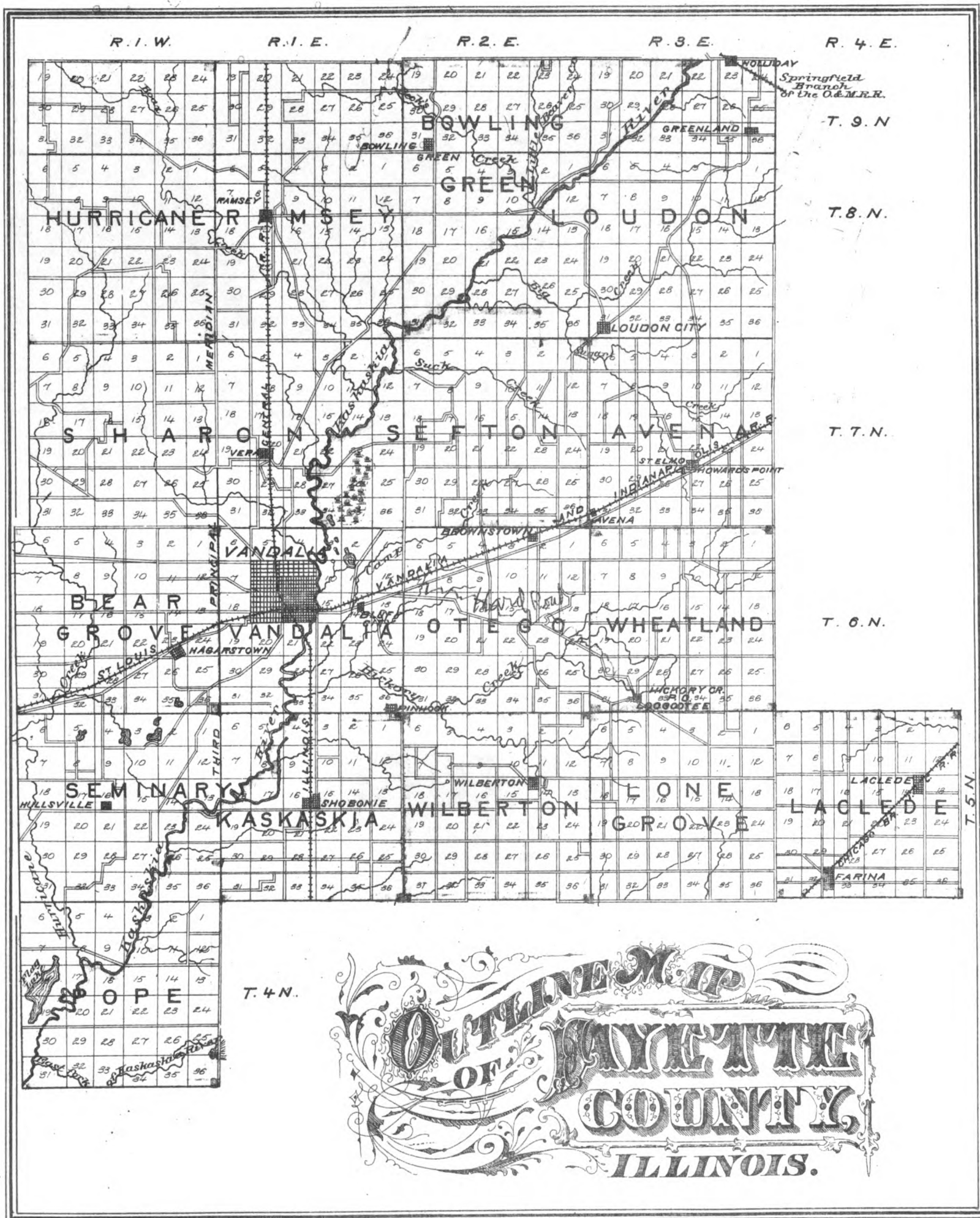
The Kickapoos had a populous village about one hundred miles north of Vandalia, and the territory comprised within the present limits of Fayette County, was a portion of their hunting-grounds. They are spoken of by the early settlers as being peaceably disposed, and anxious to live on terms of friendship with the white neighbors. In the early part of 1815, however, a party of five or six hunters were killed by them. The cause of the massacre is unknown. This led to the establishment by the Rangers of the war of 1812 of a Fort on Shoal Creek, called Hill's Fort, now incorporated within the limits of Bond County. Several sanguinary engagements occurred after its erection.

They (the Kickapoos) had a village much smaller than the former, near where the Vandalia Railroad crosses Owl Creek, near the Bond County line; and another on the bluffs on the Kaskaskia River, about two miles south of Vandalia, now known as the Bunyard Farm. This, however, was not a permanent settlement. They frequently moved their quarters, up or down the river, for several miles. In 1845 a half-breed descendant of the

tribe came from Wisconsin to visit the graves of his fathers. He professed to be able to give the exact location of the villages, from a rough chart or map engraven upon a powder-horn. He related a tradition among his tribe of the existence of a silver mine near the junction of Hickory Creek with the Okaw. Subsequent investigation proved it to be like most information of a similar character, "*Cucullus non facit monachum.*" He also told of an incident which occurred to some members of his tribe: A small body of Indians were returning from some lead mines where they had been getting out ore, with which they had six mules laden. When encamped near what is now known as Yarbrough Lake (within the present limits of Seminary Township) one of their number came into camp with the information that "a party of whites were on their way to meet them and capture the lead." The Indians drove their mules into the lake and unloaded them, and sought shelter and security in the fastnesses of the forest. They were at that time on terms of friendship with the whites; a state of affairs the whites endeavored to maintain by enforcing the doctrine that the red man had no rights the white was bound to respect.

Until 1832, at the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, there was quite a number within the county, who left to participate in the war, never to return; and probably few, if any, of the present generation have ever seen a member of the race that a few short years ago were the owners and occupants of the soil they call their own.





HISTORY

OF

FAYETTE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

CIVIL HISTORY.

EARLY HISTORY. SETTLEMENTS BY MARQUETTE. ORGANIZATION OF TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

THE discovery and subsequent occupation of the vast extent of territory known as the Northwestern Territory, the struggle for supremacy within its borders by two of the most powerful nations of modern times, and its final incorporation into the young and insignificant confederation of States, are facts that would seem to indicate providential interference in behalf of the Republic. Had it been otherwise, had France and England maintained a foothold in this, the fairest and richest portion of the American Continent, the trials, sufferings and successes of the revolutionary and liberty-loving heroes would have come to naught; they would have only been temporarily successful; they would have awakened from their dreams of a free and constitutional government to find a monster of gigantic proportions overshadowing their peaceful homes and one that would ultimately have swallowed them up; the establishment of an empire more mighty and powerful than any of its European progenitors.

But fortunately for the Republic and human liberty a succession of adventitious circumstances interposed, which prevented the accomplishment of such a project and finally made the disputed territory an integrant of the Union. From the time of the discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto and the subsequent exploration by Marquette and La Salle, the history of the country is almost a romance, interspersed with some beautiful and many tragic passages.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN ILLINOIS.

In 1675 Jacques Marquette, a religious enthusiast, conceived the idea of spreading the gospel among the Indian tribes of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. For this purpose, he travelled in company with Lewis Joliet, a trader, and who knew something of the topography of the country in which Marquette proposed to establish his mission.

Prior to their long and perilous journey they had spent several years among the tribes that frequented the country in the neighborhood of the Great Lakes. Marquette's zeal in his great work, coupled with an active mind and great energy, enabled him to master many of the dialects. His influence among the Indians was unlimited. He seemed to possess all the requirements to succeed in his great undertaking. The first mission was established at the principal Indian village in the section, which was where Utica, in La Salle County, now is. In 1680, La Salle, a French soldier, with a small body of troops descended the Mississippi, and built a fort on the Illinois River, near Lake Peoria. These with the settlement at Fort St. Louis were the first in the territory. Kaskaskia was next selected as a point at which to found a colony, which was successfully effected between 1685 or 1690. The exact date is a matter of speculation, as none of the records in existence give any definite information upon the subject. Until 1711 the territory was considered as a Canadian province. But in the early part of the eighteenth century numerous exploring parties traversed it from both directions, north and south. The adventurous Canadians still continuing to send parties for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, and the home government beginning to realize the extent and richness of the country, and fearful lest her hereditary enemy, England, should endeavor to make a conquest of it, dispatched troops, with able commanders, who sailed to the mouth of the Mississippi, and navigated its course almost to its head waters, building forts and founding colonies at various points along their route.

In 1711 the entire country was erected into one province and the capital located at Mobile. At this time the region in and around Kaskaskia bid fair to be the centre of refinement and learning of the western world. From the date of its founding Kaskaskia grew apace. Emigrants were locating in the vicinity in unprecedented numbers. A great impetus was given to emigration by the visionary and speculative schemes of John Law. The people of France, of all degrees, seemed to have lost their reason. Nothing in the history of popular fallacies approached it, save, perhaps, the tulip mania, which well-nigh made Holland bankrupt. While the bursting of the bubble inundated and nearly ruined France, it was not without its benefit. It served to attract the attention of the people, and many hurried to the El Dorado where they were led to believe, like Ponce De Leon, that youth and wealth were indigenous to the soil.

CHAPTER II.

PROSPERITY OF THE COLONIES. DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY. FORT CHARTRES THE CAPITAL. ENGLISH OCCUPATION. EXODUS OF FRENCH INHABITANTS. CESSATION TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BY THE STATE. TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT FORMED. GEN. ST. CLAIR APPOINTED GOVERNOR.

FROM 1717 until 1760, France retained almost undisputed possession of the country. The people being rudely awakened from their dreams of unlimited stores of mineral wealth, began to realize that while disappointed in that respect, they had a country of inexhaustible fertility, and it only remained for them to develop it, and reap the reward of honest toil. In 1721 Louisiana was divided into seven districts, of which Illinois was one, with Fort Chartres as the seat of government. The fort was situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, a short distance from where the village of Prairie du Rocher now is. It has now entirely disappeared, the river slowly but surely encroaching upon it and destroying it piecemeal. Until 1750 peace and plenty reigned throughout the country. The people had turned their attention to agriculture, and the soil yielded a most bountiful return. A demand arose in Europe for their surplus. Bacon, flour, hides and tallow were exported. Emigrants continued to come, many of them from the colder and less productive Canadas. Suddenly the air was filled with rumblings of the distant storm, which finally broke upon them, and swept forever from France her fairest possessions. The war was concluded in 1759, and in 1762 by the treaty of Fontainebleau France transferred her entire possessions east of the Mississippi to England. Immediately upon assuming control the French prepared to leave *en masse*. Every effort was made on the part of the conquerors to prevent the threatened depopulation. The English government made large concessions, proposed to ratify all conveyances, establish titles, organize courts of justice. All attempts, however, proved abortive, and the territory retrograded even more rapidly than it had advanced. For the succeeding ten years, until the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, very little of interest transpired within the limits of the territory, which was under the jurisdiction of Virginia. In 1775, George Rogers Clark, after a journey through the country, returned to Virginia and strongly urged upon the Governor of the State the advisability of peopling it with Americans, and in 1778 received a commission authorizing him to raise troops and take possession of the territory. In that year he completed the conquest, and the Virginia Assembly denominated it the County of Illinois. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary struggle the Atlantic States agreed to cede to the general government their title to all western lands. In 1784 Virginia executed her deed of cession.

The territory at this time embraced within its limits all of the country since divided into the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. In 1787 it was erected into a separate territory, with a governor, secretary, and a court consisting of three judges. The seat of government was located at Marietta, Ohio, and Congress appointed Gen. Arthur St. Clair governor. President Washington directed the governor to visit Kaskaskia, and carry out the orders relative to the lands of the French and Canadian inhabitants.

The grants of land and tenures had been under four different governments—French, English, Virginia, and the United States—and each made grants of land to the inhabitants; the French as early as 1722 at Fort Chartres: these grants were made by the crown of France together with the royal company of Indies. The first organization of Illinois was made by the king of France to Crosat. When the English government occupied the country under the cession of 1763, they also made grants of land to the inhabitants. These grants of land were surveyed as the grantees pleased, without much reference to the cardinal points. After the country came into the hands of the Americans, the government of Virginia made grants of land before the cession of the country in 1782 to the United States.

In the year 1788, the United States recognized all the valid grants of land made by the former governments, and made other grants to the inhabitants. Also, in 1791, acts of Congress were passed making additional donations of land. In 1790, the governor of the north-western territory was authorized to adjust the land titles of the settlers, and the same power was continued with the governors down to the year 1804, when certain commissioners of the land office were appointed to settle the land titles. These commissioners remained in office about ten years, and they and the governor of the territory adjusted the land titles to all the lands in the country, before the first land sales at Kaskaskia in 1814.

Governor St. Clair and Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary, arrived at Kaskaskia in 1790. The territory within the present limits of Illinois, extending northward to Little Mackinaw Creek on the Illinois River, was organized into a county, and named St. Clair in honor of the Governor. The county was divided into three judicial districts. A court of common pleas was established, and three judges, John Edgar of Kaskaskia, John De Moulin of Cahokia, and Jean Baptiste Barbeau of Prairie du Rocher, appointed to hold court in their separate districts. William St. Clair, a brother of the Governor, was appointed Clerk and Recorder of Deeds, and William Biggs Sheriff of the new county.

About this time the attention of Congress was directed to slavery, which institution existed within the territory. "The first introduction of slavery into Illinois was by Philipp Francis Renault in the year 1720. On his passage from Europe to America he procured from San Domingo five hundred slaves to work the mines in Illinois, and these negroes are the ancestors of the French slaves in this state. The descendants of those slaves who reside in Illinois are now free, and are located in Randolph County."*

When Virginia conquered the county, and the same was annexed to that state, the right of property in their slaves was guaranteed to the inhabitants as well as their other property. In the act of cession of the county from Virginia to the general government, the right of property, slaves amongst the rest, was secured to the inhabitants of Illinois. The Act of Congress known as the ordinance, which was passed in the year 1787, and by which the North-western Territory was organized as a government, prohibited positively the introduction of slavery into the territory, and Illinois at that time formed a part of the territory. This Act of Congress was the great sheet anchor which secured the states of Illinois, Ohio and Indiana from slavery.

After the organization of the Indian Territory, of which Illinois formed a part, laws were enacted by the territorial legislature, permitting slaves to be introduced as indentured servants; under that law many came into the territory. The owner could go with his slaves before the clerk of the court of common pleas, and make an arrangement with his negroes to serve a certain number of years, and then they became free. The children were to serve their masters: the males until they were thirty-five years old, the females until they reached the age of thirty-two years; this agreement, however, had to be done within thirty days after the slave entered the territory. If the slaves would not consent to the arrangement they could be removed out of the territory within sixty days. This agreement was made a record binding on the parties. This act of the legislature operated as a kind of gradual emancipation of slavery in the territory.

The supreme court of the state in 1845 decided that slavery, French or other, could not exist in the state. That decision liberated all the French slaves in the territory. Public opinion in the state being against slavery, reached the bench, and what was right twenty years before, was wrong in 1845, in relation to slavery. In 1810 one hundred and sixty slaves are said to have been in the territory; in 1820 they increased to nine hundred and seventeen, and in 1830 they decreased to seven hundred and forty-six.

The prompt and efficient action on the part of Congress can be better appreciated now than at any former time. Had the north-western states been slave states in 1860, the result of the late civil war would have been different, and that foul blot, slavery, would have continued to defile our otherwise pure body politic.

CHAPTER III.

DISMEMBERMENT OF THE TERRITORY

OHIO ADMITTED AS A STATE—INDIANA AND ILLINOIS FOLLOW.

IN 1795 Governor St. Clair created a new county, which was named in honor of Edmund Randolph of Virginia, Randolph County. Shadrack Bond, afterwards the first governor of the state, was elected from Illinois a member of the Territorial Legislature that convened at Cincinnati in January, 1799. In 1800 was formed the Territory of Indiana, of which Illinois constituted a part, with the seat of government at Vincennes. In 1805 George Fisher was elected from Randolph County a member of the Territorial Legislature, and Pierre Menard was chosen a member of the Legislative Council. In 1806 Aaron Burr, who was then plotting for the establishment of his ideal empire, visited Kaskaskia among other places in the west, endeavoring to enlist men to assist him in his treasonable schemes against the government.

Illinois, by act of Congress in 1809, was created a territory, with Ninian Edwards as Governor, and Nathaniel Pope received the appointment as Secretary. The legislature did not convene until 1812, when Shadrack Bond, a resident of St. Clair County, was elected the first representative to Congress. Kaskaskia had been selected as the seat of government when the legislature convened on the 25th of November, 1812. In 1816 the counties of Monroe and Jackson were formed.

In 1818 a bill passed Congress admitting Illinois as a sovereign state. In the following July a convention was held at Kaskaskia to frame a constitution. At the time of its admission into the Union the population was estimated at fifty thousand, nine-tenths of whom were south of its geographical centre, and in the counties of St. Clair, Crawford, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Monroe, Randolph, Jackson, Franklin, White, Gallatin, Union, Johnson, Pope and Alexander. The entire state north of where Shelbyville now is, was almost a wilderness, some settlements existing; one on the Illinois River and one or more in the extreme northern part of the state. In July, 1818, a convention was called to meet at Kaskaskia for the purpose of drafting the first constitution for the state of Illinois. The following are the names of the delegates and the counties which they represented in the order of their organization:*

ST. CLAIR—Jesse B. Thomas, John Messinger, James Lunn, Jr.
 RANDOLPH—George Fisher, Elias Kent Kane.
 MADISON—Benjamin Stephenson, Joseph Borough, Abraham Prickett.
 GALLATIN—Michael Jones, Leonard White, Adolphus Frederick Hubbard.
 JOHNSON—Hezekiah West, William McFatridge.
 EDWARDS—Seth Yard, Levi Compton.
 WHITE—Willis Hargrave, Wm. McHenry.
 MONROE—Ooldwell Carns, Enoch Moore.
 POPE—Samuel O'Melveny, Hamlet Ferguson.
 JACKSON—Conrad Will, James Hall, Jr.
 CRAWFORD—Joseph Kitchell, Edward N. Cullom.
 BOND—Thomas Kilpatrick, Samuel G. Morse.
 UNION—William Echols, John Whitaker.
 WASHINGTON—Andrew Bankson.
 FRANKLIN—Isham Harrison, Thomas Roberts.
 Jesse B. Thomas was selected president, and William C. Greenup secretary of the convention.

In September, 1818, Shadrack Bond was elected governor, and Pierre Menard lieutenant governor, the first election under the state constitution.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VANDALIA SELECTED—BUILDING OF THE STATE HOUSE—ITS DESTRUCTION BY FIRE—TEMPORARY QUARTERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE—ORGANIZATION OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

IN 1819, it becoming apparent that the centre of population was gradually moving northward, the following act was introduced and approved, changing the state capital from Kaskaskia to Vandalia.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, 1819.

An Act for the removal of the seat of government of the State of Illinois, approved March 30th, 1819.†

Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the General Assembly, that at the last session of Congress there was granted four sections of land to the State of Illinois, for the establishment of the seat of government thereon for twenty years; and therefore it becomes necessary from the Constitution, and from policy, to have commissioners appointed to select the said quantity of land and provide for laying out a town thereon.

* Davidson and Struve.

† NOTE.—Laws passed by the 1st Legislature at 1st session. (We give this Act in full.)

* "Reynolds' Life and Times."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the general assembly :

That there shall be appointed by the joint ballot of both branches of the present General Assembly, five commissioners for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, who shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, to wit: I, A. B.—being appointed a commissioner to select a suitable site whereon to fix the seat of government of this State, agreeable to the donation of the Congress of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, and that in making such selection, I will not be governed by my own interest, or the interest of any other person or persons, but in all things will be governed alone by the interest of this State.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that the said commissioners, or a major part of them, shall at some convenient time, not exceeding three months from the official publication of the act of Congress, granting said four sections of land to this State, and designate the same by the number and description thereof, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act of Congress, and of the thirteenth section of the schedule of the Constitution of this state; said land to be situate on the Kaskaskia river, and as near as may be east of the third principal meridian on said river.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or a major part of them, shall as soon as practicable transmit the number and description of said four sections of land so selected for the State, to the register and receiver of the land-office in whose district the said four sections of land may be situate, or to any other office or officer as may be required by said Act of Congress, so as the government of the United States may know the land so selected by said commissioners for this state.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or a major part of them, shall have the power to employ a skillful surveyor to lay off a town on said land, on the Kaskaskia river, on such a plan or device as the said commissioners, or a major part of them, may agree on; and the said commissioners shall have the right to give to the said town some proper name as they may agree upon. The said plan shall be fairly made out and laid before the next stated session of the General Assembly, and the said commissioners shall have the right to draw on the treasury of their state, for any sum which may be agreed upon by them as a compensation to the person employed in laying off said town.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or a major part of them, are authorized and required to sell one hundred and fifty lots; (not more than ten of said lots shall be on the public square) to the highest bidder, on advertising the time, place and quantity of lots sold, in some public newspaper of this state, for at least six weeks before the sale thereof. The consideration money for said lots to be paid down, or credit given of not longer than six, twelve and eighteen months, with approved security, at the discretion of said commissioners, or a major part of them. Said commissioners, or a major part of them, who may receive the money arising from the sale of lots sold by the authority of this act, shall give bond and security, to be approved of by the Governor, in double the sum to be received as aforesaid, to the Governor, for the use of the state, conditioned for the faithful payment of all monies arising as aforesaid into the treasury of this state, within one month from the receipt of the same. And the said commissioners shall have the right to allow such privileges, as to the use of timber to the first settlers in said town, as they may deem just and advisable.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or a major part of them, are hereby authorized to give deeds of conveyance, with a general warranty on the state, for all lots sold by the authority of this act, to the purchasers.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or a major part of them, shall contract, as soon as practicable after said town is laid off, with some person or persons for the building of a suitable house for the reception of the General Assembly of this state at their next stated session, said house to be built two stories high, on some lot belonging to the State; and not on the public square, and of sufficient capacity to accommodate the house of representatives in the lower story, and the senate in the upper, with the necessary rooms for the council of revision, clerks, &c., to have the said building completed six months before the next stated session of the General Assembly; and there shall be a condition in said contract that if said commissioners, or a major part of them, determine that said building cannot be completed at the time specified in said contract, the said contract be dissolved, and the party thus failing in the opinion of said commissioners, shall receive pay only for work actually done, and the said commissioners to contract for the completion of said building with some other persons.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the next stated session of the General Assembly shall be holden at the town thus laid off by the authority of this act, and in the building before described; and that all public officers and public offices that are required by law to be holden or reside at the seat of government of this State, on the first day of the said next stated sessions of the General Assembly of this state; and the seat of government of this state shall be and remain for the term of twenty years; at the said town so laid off by the authority of this act from the said first day of the next stated session of the General Assembly, but until said time, the seat of government shall be and remain as Kaskaskia.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or a major part of them, shall agree on the time to meet for the purpose of making said selection as pointed out in the second section of this act, and advertise the same in some newspaper, so as so to let all the said commissioners know

said time, and all adjournments and meetings of said commissioners shall be agreed on and advertised as aforesaid.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, or a major part of them, shall make out a general report signed by them, of all the actings and doings of said commissioners to the next General Assembly.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the amount of money paid for the erection of the aforesaid temporary state-house shall be paid out of the money arising from the sale of lots by the said commissioners, or if deemed more expedient by the said commissioners, they are hereby authorized to draw on and receive from the state treasury the aforesaid sum of money out of any money therein not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 12. Be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall be paid the sum of three dollars for each day's service necessarily employed in the duties imposed on them by this act.

This Act to take effect from and after its passage.

An Act approving and confirming the proceedings of the Vandalia commissioners, and for other purposes. Approved January 27th, 1821.

* (SECTION 1.) Be it enacted by the General Assembly, etc., That all the acts and proceedings of the commissioners appointed by the last General Assembly, to select the four sections of land, granted to this state by the act of Congress of the 31 of March, 1819. . . . "An act for the removal of the seat of government of the State of Illinois," as well such as relate to the selection made by them, of sections 8, 9, 16, and 17 in township 6, north of range 1, east of the third principal meridian, as those relating to the other objects of their appointment, be and the same are hereby approved and confirmed; and the said town of Vandalia, laid out by the said commissioners on part of said four sections, is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of government of the State of Illinois, for twenty years from and after the first Monday of December, 1820

The city of Vandalia † was accordingly laid off, and in the following year, 1820, the legislature removed there, and held its first sessions in a house temporarily built for the purpose. The building was of logs, and was situated on Fifth street, about one block south of Gallatin street. After the creation of Fayette County, the county court also held its sessions in the same building. The building was destroyed by fire during the first session of the legislature. The senate held the remainder of the session in Brown's house, lot 4, block 34; and the house completed its session in the house of Col R. K. McLaughlin, lot 5, block 4. Afterwards a small brick building was erected upon the same site, which was used until the completion of the present state-house. Until February, 1821, Vandalia and the territory now comprised within the limits of Fayette County was a portion of the neighboring county of Bond. February 14th, 1821, the following act was approved creating the new county.

ORGANIZATION OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

‡ (That all that tract of country lying north of a line, beginning at the south-west corner of township number three, north of range number one west, extending east to the south-east corner of township number three, north of range number six, east of the third principal meridian, shall constitute a new county to be called Fayette, the county seat of which shall be at Vandalia.)

The county, at the time of its formation, was nearly two hundred miles in length, but has since been divided into counties. It is bounded north by Shelby, south by Marion and Clinton, east by Effingham, and west by Bond and Montgomery counties. It is from thirty-three to twenty-seven miles long, and from twenty-four to thirty miles broad, and contains seven hundred and twenty square miles. It is watered by the Kaskaskia River and its tributaries, the principal of which are the Hurricane Fork, Ramsey's, Boaz and Beck's on the west, Hickory, Big and such creeks on the east. The banks of the Kaskaskia are generally low and subject to inundation; a rise in this stream is frequently occasioned by slight rains, in consequence of the numerous tributaries. There is in this county a heavy growth of timber along the Kaskaskia and Hurricane Fork. There are in many portions of the county fertile and beautiful prairies, where vegetation grows abundantly. The Kaskaskia enters the county on the north-east, about the centre of township 9, range 3 east, and meanders in a zig-zag course south-westerly through the county, and leaves it on section 30 of township 4, range 1 west of the third principal meridian. Fayette is divided into the following municipal townships: La Clede, Lone Grove, Wilberton, Kaskaskia, Pope, Seminary, Wheatland, Otego, Vandalia, Bear Grove, Avena, Sefton, Sharon, Loudon, Bowling Green, Ramsay, and Hurricane. §

* Page 32, Session ending February 15th, 1821.

† The name of Vandalia was given to the new city, it is said, by one of the commissioners, in consequence of the country in the vicinity being at one time the home of a tribe of Indians called *Vandalls*.—*Ford's History of Illinois*.

‡ Page 164, Laws passed at Session of 1820-21.

§ A synopsis of the history of each township appears elsewhere in this work.

CHAPTER V.

BANKS.

EARLY BANKS—THEIR ORGANIZATION—EFFECT UPON THE COMMUNITY.



CHARTER was granted by the General Assembly for a state bank in 1819. The following is the text of the act:

An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the State Bank of Illinois. Approved March 22d, 1819.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly. That a bank of the State of Illinois shall be established at the seat of government, and shall be removed with the same; the capital stock of which shall not exceed two millions of dollars, to be subscribed by individuals and corporations, and divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and of two million of dollars to be subscribed by the State of Illinois, whenever the legislature thereof may deem it proper to subscribe the whole or such part thereof as the condition of the treasury may justify, and the books for the subscription of state stock shall always be and remain open; and subscriptions towards constituting the said individual and corporation stock, shall be opened at the places and times and under the superintendence of the persons hereinafter mentioned, which subscription shall remain open until three hundred thousand dollars shall be subscribed; and it shall be lawful for any person, co-partnership, or body politic to subscribe for such, or as many shares as he, or she, or they may think fit, not exceeding five hundred.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That all those who shall become subscribers to said bank, their successors and assigns shall be, and are hereby created and made a corporation and body politic, and by the name and style of the "President, Directors and Company of the State Bank of Illinois," and shall so continue for and during the space of twenty-five years, from and after the passage of this act, and by that name shall be, and are hereby made, able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, possess and enjoy, and retain to them and their successors, etc. (having all the rights usually granted to corporations).

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That as soon as the sum of \$15,000 shall have been received on account of subscription to the said stock, notice thereof shall be given in two newspapers printed in this state, specifying a time and place within the town of Kaskaskia, at the distance of thirty days, for the election of directors on the part of the individual stockholders.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That books for subscription to the capital stock of the said corporation shall be opened on the first Monday in April next, at the following places: At Kaskaskia, under the direction of the president and directors, who shall be appointed by the General Assembly; at Golconda under the direction of James E. Willis, Robert Hancock and Joshua Scott; at Edwardsville under the direction of Benjamin Stephenson, John Todd and Robert Pogue; at Harrisonville under the direction of Alexander Jamison, Thomas James and Jesse W. Cooper; at Bellville under the direction of Robert K. McLaughlin, William Glasgow and Thomas Cohen; at Vienna under the direction of James Finney, James Bane and Aaron Brown; at Carlisle under the direction of John H. Lambert, John Kain and Charles Slade; at Carmi under the direction of James Gray, Leonard White and James Ratcliff; at Palmyra under the direction of Seth Gard, Jarvis Hazleton and William Becham; at Shawneetown under the direction of John C. Rives, Thomas Sloo and John Marshall; at Palestine under the direction of William Logan, Joseph Mitchell and John Dunlap; at Jonesborough under the direction of Thomas Cox, Abner Field and John Hacker; at Brownsville under the direction of Timothy Nash, John Ankeny and William Boon. No one person, or corporation, or partnership shall subscribe on any one day for more than ten shares. The commissioners, at the end of thirty days after the opening of the books, shall give notice thereof to the president and directors, and also the names of the subscribers, together with the kind of money they may have severally paid, and send the same to the president and directors at Kaskaskia, noting the day on which each subscription was made; it shall be the duty of the said president and directors, including those elected by the stockholders, to cause to be converted into specie without delay such bank notes as may have been paid in by the subscribers at the cost and risk of such subscribers, and until they shall have received fifteen thousand dollars in specie they shall not issue any notes signed by their president and cashier, or either of them,

An Act supplementary to an act entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the State Bank of Illinois." Approved March 27, 1819.

SEC. 1. That in lieu of gold and silver, or bank notes of banks in the western country, paying specie, the subscribers to the capital stock of the State Bank of Illinois, may at the time of subscribing, pay the first instalment in warrants of the auditor, drawn on the treasurer of the state; which warrants, from the time of being paid in, shall bear an interest of six per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the trea-

surer of this state, when in his opinion, the treasury is able to redeem such warrants, to give notice thereof in some public newspaper printed in this state, for three weeks in succession; upon which notice the interest is to cease and determine.

This charter never went into practical operation, and was finally superseded by the Banking Act of 1821.

After the close of the second war with Great Britain the country became flooded with bank paper, an irredeemable currency,—this paper, particularly in the west, was of little value, and the country was almost without currency.

In the years, 1819, 1820 and 1821, property in Illinois was almost as valueless as the currency. Cows sold for four or five dollars per head, and wheat thirty-five and forty cents per bushel. Corn was in many localities selling at ten cents per bushel. In the early part of the session of 1821 the legislature conceived the idea of creating a State Bank formed on the credit of the state. This Bank was to have a capital of half a million of dollars, and to issue in the beginning only three hundred thousand dollars. The State, through the directors were to manage the main Bank and the branches, and the whole to remain under the control of the General Assembly. Money was to be loaned to no individual on personal security in sums above one hundred dollars, larger sums to be secured by real estate at two-thirds its value. The notes drew interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. A principal bank was established at Vandalia, and four or five branches in other places.

The paper was made receivable for all taxes, state debts, &c. The council of revision had to pass on all bills, and approve or reject them. The bill was presented to the council, and three of the five vetoed it and returned it to the house of representatives with their objection. Governor Bond, Judges Phillips and Reynolds, disapproved of the measure. Judges Wilson and Brown, were in favor of it.

The General Assembly were disappointed with the action of the Council, and passed the law by a constitutional majority, over the objections of the Council. The charter became the law, and the Bank went into operation. The paper never was at par, and sunk, at times, down to twenty-five cents on the dollar.

The Bank lingered out a miserable existence, never observing its promises, or meeting the expectations of its friends, and was wound up in 1831. The following amusing incident occurred in connection with it. The legislature was very much infatuated with the Bank, and the Journals show that a resolution was passed, requesting the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to receive these notes in the land office in payment for the public lands. When this resolution was put to a vote in the Senate, the old French lieutenant-governor, Col. Menard, presiding over that body, with more judgment than elegance, put the question and made the following comment:—

"Gentlemen of *dis* Senate, it is moved and seconded *dat de* notes of ** dis* bank be made land office money. All in favor of *dat* motion, say aye; all against it say no. It is decided in *de* affirmative, and now gentlemen I bet you one hundred dollar he never be made land office money."

Col. Menard was in many respects a remarkable man. By his rare integrity and energy he accomplished much good for the people of the Territory and State, and as a tribute to his memory and the services he had performed, the legislature subsequently formed and named the county of Menard, on the Sangamon river, in honor of him. The name of the new county could not have been more worthily bestowed.

CHAPTER VI.

PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTY. FIRST DEED RECORDED IN COUNTY. FIRST SESSION OF COUNTY AND CIRCUIT COURTS, &c., &c.



FAYETTE County now entered upon an era of prosperity. Settlers were arriving in considerable numbers, coming principally from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. Vandalia was rapidly becoming a thriving and important city. Its situation was excellent, and the lands contiguous to it fertile and productive, and only needed the work of the husbandman to make it one of the most beautiful and productive counties in the state. The meetings of the legislature and sessions of the various courts drew many persons to Vandalia, many of them men of prominence and ability.

The first circuit court held in the County was the July term of 1821. Quoting from the records we have:

"At a circuit court begun and held in Vandalia, in and for the County of Fayette, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the independence of the United States the forty-sixth.

Present the Honorable Joseph Phillips, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.

* (States.) (dis).

The first case for trial entered on the court records was a civil suit.

JAMES S. DORRIS, <i>Appellant,</i>	} Upon an Appeal from a Justice of the Peace.
against	
DAVID LESTER, <i>Appellee.</i>	

The first Grand Jury, July 3, 1821. Thomas Cox, (Foreman), William Tilford, Wm. Wallace, Wm. Johnson, John Shields, John Evans, Wm. L. Hicherson, Abram Starnes, James Allen, John Haley, John H. Van Fleck, Jacob Neely, Barnett Bone, Henry Walker, Joseph Hynes, John Hall, James L. Dorries, Abijah Lee, John F. Ross and Aaron Shean, were empaneled and sworn a grand jury.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

First court held April 16, 1821.

HON. PAUL BECK.	} Judges.
HON. WM. JOHNSON,	
HON. JOHN A. WAKEFIELD,	

The first marriage license issued in Fayette County, was on the first day of May, 1821, to John F. Ross and Melinda Osborne. The marriage ceremony was solemnized the same day by James S. Dorris, a Justice of the Peace. During the remainder of the year 1821 only two marriage licenses were issued.

The first marriage ceremony performed by a preacher was by Jesse Hail, May 16, 1822. Mr. H—— was an Elder of the M. E. Church. The parties married by him were James Beck and Polly Depeu.

(The number of marriage licenses issued for the year 1877 was 232.)

The following is an exact copy of the first deed put upon record in the County.

VANDALIA, February, 1821.

Records for the County of Fayette, State of Illinois, WILLIAM BERRY, Recorder.

Whereas, James M. Duncan did, on the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, purchase of the Register of the Land Office for the sales of the United States Lands in the District of Vandalia, a certain lot or piece of ground designated and known on the General Map of the United States Lands in the said district, by the name or title of the West half of the North East qr. of section No. 19 of Township No. 6, Range No. 1, East of the third principal meridian—Containing 80 acres.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, the said James M. Duncan, for value received, do hereby assign, transfer, set over and unto Thomas Cox, his heirs and assigns forever, all my right, title, interest, claim and demand of, in and to the said tract of Land intended to be conveyed. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 18th day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-one.

JAMES M. DUNCAN.

In presence of JOHN S. DUNCAN.

State of Illinois, }
Fayette County. }

Personally appeared before me, John Baugh, a Justice of the Peace for said County, John S. Duncan, a subscribing witness to the within Transfer, who, after being sworn, saith that he saw James M. Duncan whose name appears to the within Transfer, seal, sign and deliver the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

Given under my hand and seal this 18th day of July, 1821.

JOHN BAUGH, J. P. [SEAL.]

The grand jury during the first session found a number of indictments, all of them for minor offences. The civil suits engaging the attention of the court were few. The following are copies of the first cases entered upon the docket: and how disposed of.

The first civil case in the Circuit Court, July 3, 1821, was that of

JAMES L. DORRIS, <i>Appellant,</i>	} Upon an appeal from the judgment of a Justice of the Peace.
against	
DAVID LUSTER, <i>Appellee.</i>	

The attorney for the appellee moved to dismiss the appeal herein on the ground that the bond was insufficient, which was argued; but the court not being sufficiently advised, took time, etc. On the following day, July 6, the case was continued until the next term of court.

The first Chancery case, and what became of it was that of

BENJ. N. MITCHELL, <i>Complainant,</i>	} In Chancery.
against	
WILLIAM THACKER, <i>Defendant.</i>	

On motion of complainant by his counsel to dismiss the case herein, it is considered by the court that this cause be dismissed, and that the defendant recover against the said complainant his costs by him about his defence in this behalf expended, and may have, etc.

The first case tried by the Jury in the Circuit Court was that of

BENJ. N. MITCHELL, <i>Plaintiff,</i>	} In case.
against	
WM. L. D. EWING, <i>Defendant.</i>	

The jury consisted of Abraham Tetrich, Archibald Ezell, Joseph Chaffin, William Berry, John K. Harris, John C. Kellogg, Valentine Brazil, John Deleplain, Adam Smith, Jr., James Hooper, Jeremiah Evans and Robert Blackwell, who being elected, tried and sworn to well and truly try the issue found.

The following is presumably the first civil appointment ever made in the County:

State of Illinois. }

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting:

Know ye, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence and abilities of James Jones, of Fayette County, I do hereby in virtue of the power and authority in me as Presiding Justice of the Third Circuit, appoint him Clerk of the Circuit Court of Fayette County; and he is hereby authorized to execute the duties of the said office, and have and receive the emoluments with the same belonging according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

JOSEPH PHILIPS. [SEAL.]

State of Illinois, }
Fayette County. }

This day came the above-named James Jones before the undersigned, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois aforesaid, and took the several oaths required by law (to be taken by civil officers in this State) as Clerks of the Circuit Court of Fayette County.

Given under my hand and seal this 14th day of February, 1821.

JOHN REYNOLDS. [SEAL.]

THE FIRST BILL FOR DIVORCE FILED.

The first divorce granted was June 5th, 1822. The case of

NANCY MILTON, <i>Complainant,</i>	} Upon a Libel for a Divorce.
vs.	
ANDREW MILTON, <i>Defendant.</i>	

After a spirited and interesting trial, the case was given to the jury, composed of John Watwood, James Hull, James Kelly, William B. Thacher, John Hull, Henry Walker, Patrick Murphy, Elisha Whitley, John Whitley, John Depeu, Adam Smith, Jr., and Edward Tunstall. Their verdict was as follows:

That the said defendant has been guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty towards his said wife, etc., etc.; wherefore it is ordered and decreed by the Court that the said complainant be divorced from the bed and board of the said Andrew Milton; it is further ordered that the child of the said Andrew Milton and Nancy Milton be delivered to the said Nancy Milton, and by her raised and educated until he shall arrive at the age of fourteen years, and that the said Andrew Milton pay annually, in quarterly instalments, the sum of thirty dollars, and further decreed that the said Andrew Milton pay all the costs of this suit.

The first entry of land in the County was made by John Whitley, April 19th, 1816—160 acres in section 7, T. 4, R. 1. W.

CHAPTER VII.

ADDITIONAL ACTS. VISIT OF GEN. LAFAYETTE, ETC.

IN 1823 the following acts were introduced into the Legislature. The latter will probably excite the surprise of many persons in this free-thinking and skeptical age. In those days, however, few men were scoffers, and those dare not outrage public opinion by the ventilation of their heresies. There was a deep religious sentiment pervading the entire country; and even many of the Indians of that day were sincere Christians, and not a few were sanguine of establishing a veritable theocracy.

The following, taken from Governor Ford's history, will, perhaps, best explain the then existing ideas upon the subject:

"During the sitting of the convention, the Rev. Mr. Wiley and congregation of a sect called Covenanters, in Randolph County, sent in their petition asking that body to declare in the Constitution that 'Jesus Christ was the head of the government, and that the Holy Scriptures were the only rule of faith and practice.' The petition was not treated with any attention, wherefore the Covenanters have never fully recognized the State government. They have looked upon it as an 'heathen and unbaptized government,' which denies Christ, for which cause they have constantly refused to work roads, serve on juries, hold any office, or do any other act showing that they recognized the government. For a long time they refused to vote, and

never did until the election of 1824, when the question was whether Illinois should be made a slave State, when they voted for the first time, and unanimously against slavery."

The subjoined are the acts: [Approved June 12, 1823.]

An Act to authorize the Governor to convey certain lots of land and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, that the Governor of said State be and is hereby authorized and required to convey to Robert K. McLaughlin, John Warnock and John F. McCullom, as trustees of the inhabitants of the town of Vandalia, and to the successors of the said trustees, a piece of land to contain one acre and one half of an acre, south of and adjoining to the town of Vandalia, for the purposes of a burial-ground, and to include the place which the citizens of said town have used as a grave-yard.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted That, for the purpose of erecting a house of Divine worship,—which shall be free to all denominations to preach in,—the said Governor is hereby required to select five lots in the town of Vandalia, and to convey the same to the said trustees and their successors, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the said town, on one of which said lots the said house of Divine worship shall be erected by the said trustees or their successors, and the four lots shall be by them sold for the purpose of defraying the expense of the said house of Divine worship.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the said piece of ground and the lot on which the said building may be erected shall forever remain and be under the control of said trustees and their successors, to be appointed by the actual settlers and persons of families in the town of Vandalia, in such manner as a majority of them may agree upon.

In 1825, on the occasion of the visit of General La Fayette to the country to which he had lent such timely and valuable aid, Governor Coles, in the name of the people of Illinois, extended him an earnest invitation to extend his visit, and do Illinois the honor of receiving and welcoming him. To the invitation General La Fayette replied as follows:

"It has ever been my eager desire, and it is now my earnest intention, to visit the Western States, and particularly Illinois. The feelings your distant welcome could not fail to excite, have increased that patriotic eagerness to admire in that blessed spot the happy and rapid results of republican institutions—public and domestic virtues. I shall, after the celebration of the 22d of February anniversary day, leave this place (Washington) for a journey to the Southern, 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's 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."

He arrived at St. Louis in April, 1825, and was received by Governors Clark, of Missouri, and Coles, of Illinois. A large and enthusiastic gathering of the people welcomed the distinguished patriot. Every attention that a grateful people could devise was paid to him.

He soon after paid a visit to Kaskaskia, where a no less enthusiastic throng than at St. Louis, awaited his arrival. Governor Coles received him and delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the people of the State. He also visited Vandalia and Shawneetown, where Judge Hall delivered an address of welcome.

CHAPTER VIII.

FAYETTE COUNTY IN THE BLACK-HAWK WAR.

BEFORE entering much into detail of that war, its causes and results, we give to our readers a brief sketch of Black-Hawk, the celebrated warrior, who figured so conspicuously in those campaigns. Macuta Mahicatah is the Indian name for Black-Hawk. He was born in the Sauk village in the year 1767, and was an Indian of considerable talent and sagacity, shrewd and eloquent in council; he, however, deported himself in that demure, grave, and formal manner incident to almost all Indians. It is said he possessed a mind of more than ordinary strength, but slow and plodding in its operations. In comparison he could not be classed with the great Indian characters, such as Philip, Brant, Logan, Tecumseh, and such illustrious men. By the portraits of him now extant, the reader of character will readily observe in his large, high forehead and the lines worn by care in his face, massive jaws and compressed lips, a character indicative of more than ordinary ability. His ambition was to distinguish himself as a great warrior; yet he was merciful to the weak, the women and children. The only road for an Indian to distinguish himself and become a great man, is in war. So soon as he kills an enemy he may paint on his blanket a bloody hand, which will entitle him to a seat in the councils. In 1810 and 1811 Black-Hawk and comrades were "nursing their wrath to keep it warm," against the whites. A party of Sac, by invitation, went to see the prophet at Tippecanoe. They returned more angry against the Americans. A party of Winnebagoes had massacred some whites, which excited for murder the Sac band headed by Black-Hawk. A part of his band and some

Winnebagoes attacked Fort Madison in 1811, but were repulsed. Black-Hawk headed the Sac in this attack.

In 1812 emissaries from the British arrived at Rock Island with goods, and secured Black-Hawk with five hundred warriors to go with Col. Dixon to Canada. When they reached Green Bay there were assembled there bands of the Attowas, Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes, and Kickapoos, under the command of Col. Dixon. Black-Hawk and band participated in the battles of River Rasin, the Lower Sandusky, and other places, but getting dissatisfied with the hard fighting and small amount of spoils, he, and twenty comrades, left for the Sauk village at Rock Island, where he remained for many years at peace, with the exception of a small battle on the Quiver River settlement in Missouri, in the present limits of St. Charles County, where one white man and an Indian were killed.

The principal cause of the Indian troubles in '31-'32, better known as the Black-Hawk war, was the determination of Black-Hawk and his band to remain in their ancient village, located on Rock River, not far from its junction with the Mississippi. The government having some time previously, by various treaties, purchased the village and the whole country from the Sac and Fox tribe of Indians, had some of these lands surveyed, and in 1828 some of the lands in and around the ancient village were sold; the collision between the two races for the possession of the property produced the first disturbance between the Indians and the government. Seeing that war was inevitable the Governor of Illinois made a call on the militia of the State for seven hundred men on the 26th of May, 1831, and appointed Beardstown, on the Illinois River, as the place of rendezvous. The call was responded to with that promptness characteristic of the early pioneers of this State. Their habits of life were such that all were familiar with the rifle. After marching eight days, the mounted militia reached a point a few miles below the Sac village on the Mississippi, where they joined the United States forces under Gen. Gaines, and encamped in the evening. The next morning the forces marched up to the Indian town prepared to give the enemy battle; but in the night the Indians had escaped and crossed the Mississippi. This ended Black-Hawk's bravado and his determination to die in his ancient village. The number of warriors under his command was estimated at from four to six hundred men. Black-Hawk and his band landed on the west side of the Mississippi, a few miles below Rock Island, and there camped. Gen. Gaines sent a peremptory order to him and his warriors that if he and his head men did not come to Rock Island and make a treaty of peace, he would march his troops and give him battle at once. * * * In a few days Black-Hawk and the chiefs and head men to the number of twenty-eight, appeared in Fort Armstrong, and on the 30th of June, 1831, in full council with Gen. Gaines and Governor John Reynolds, signed a treaty of peace."

THE BLACK-HAWK WAR IN 1832.

During the winter of '31-'32 rumors were rife that Black-Hawk and his band were dissatisfied, restless, and preparing for mischief. A chief of the Winnebago Indians who had a village on Rock River, some thirty miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, joined Black-Hawk, who was located on the west bank of the Father of Waters. The chief had great influence with Black-Hawk and his band. He made them believe that all the tribes on Rock River would join them, and that together they could bid defiance to the whites. By this unwise counsel Black-Hawk resolved to recross the river, which he did in the winter of 1832. That move proved to be their destruction. Through his influence and zeal Black-Hawk encouraged many of the Sac and Foxes to join him at the head of his determined warriors. He first assembled them at old Fort Madison on the Mississippi; subsequently, marched them up the river to the Yellow Banks, where he pitched his tent April 6th, 1832. This armed array of savages soon alarmed the settlers, and a general panic spread through the whole frontier, from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. Many settlers in terror abandoned their homes and farms, and the Governor decided, on the 16th of April, to call out a large number of volunteers to operate in conjunction with Gen. Atkinson, who was in command of the regular forces at Rock Island. The Governor ordered the troops to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d of April. We give Governor Reynolds' circular which he addressed to the citizen-soldiers in the crisis then pending:

"To the Militia of the Northwestern section of the State:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS:

"Your country requires your services. The Indians have assumed a hostile attitude, and have invaded the State in violation of the treaty of last summer. The British band of Sac and other hostile Indians, headed by Black-Hawk, are in possession of the Rock River country, to the great terror of the frontier inhabitants. I consider the settlers on the frontiers to be in imminent danger. I am in possession of the above information from gentlemen of respectable standing, and also from Gen. Atkinson, whose character stands high with all classes. In possession of the above facts I have hesitated not as to the course I should pursue. No citizen ought to remain inactive when his country is invaded, and the helpless part of the community are in danger. I have called out a large detachment of militia to rendezvous at Beardstown on the 22d. Provisions for the men and food for the horses will be furnished in abundance. I hope my countrymen will realize my expectations, and offer their services, as heretofore, with promptitude and cheerfulness in defence of their country. JOHN REYNOLDS."

To the stirring appeal of the Governor the patriotic citizens of the State and Fayette County nobly responded in both campaigns of '31-32. Many of the best and most prominent men of the county enlisted to protect the frontier and preserve the honor of the State, and did signal service in the memorable events of the Black-Hawk war. Among the citizens of Fayette County who figured prominently in this war were Col. Frederick Reaman, Col. Robert Blackwell, William H. Lee, Lieut. John Watwood, Capt. Samuel Houston, Lieut. Benjamin Moore, Lieut. William Bradford, Col. Wm. L. D. Ewing, Col. Stapp, William Terry, Henry Lorton, Abraham Stearns, Mitchell Rayburn, Hezekiah Thompson, Mordacia and John Fleming, Richard Austin, William Lossen Austin, Washington Hickerson, Andrew Hickerson, John H. Welch, John Shirley, Augustus Snyder, Peyton R. Bankson, Seymour Powell, Benjamin Sellers, Harvey Doyle, Joseph Carter, Henry Miller, Amos Eagle, Col. E. C. Berrey, James Alley, Bryant Whitfield, Major Allen Wakefield, William Jackson, Thomas Pickens, and Bolen Neeley. The force marched to the mouth of Rock River, where Gen. Atkinson received the volunteers into the United States service and assumed command. Black-Hawk and his warriors were still up on the Rock River.

The army under Atkinson commenced its march up the river on the 9th of May. Gov. Reynolds, the gallant "Old Ranger," remained with the army, and the President recognized him as a Major-General, and he was paid accordingly. His presence in the army did much toward harmonizing and conciliating those jealousies which generally exist between volunteers and regular troops. Major John A. Wakefield and Col. Ewing acted as spies for a time in the campaign of '32, to discover the location of the enemy, if possible. A Mr. Kinney acted as guide for them; he understood the Sac dialect. On the 14th of May, 1832, Major Stillman's command had a sort of running battle with the Indians at or near what is now known as Stillman's Run, a small, sluggish stream; in the engagement eleven white men and eight Indians were killed. Black-Hawk and warriors fought with the spirit born of desperation. Black-Hawk says in his book that he tried at Stillman's Run to call back his warriors, as he thought the whites were making a sham retreat in order to draw him into an ambush of the whole army under Gen. Whiteside. The hasty retreat and rout of Stillman and his army was in a measure demoralizing to the entire force; undoubtedly the cause of the defeat was a lack of discipline. When Gov. Reynolds learned of the disaster of Major Stillman, he at once ordered out two thousand additional volunteers. With that promptitude characteristic of the old "War Governor," he wrote out by candle-light on the evening of Stillman's defeat, the order for the additional troops, and by daylight dispatched John Ewing, Robert Blackwell, and John A. Wakefield to distribute the order to the various counties. The volunteers again promptly responded; however, the soldiers from this County did but little fighting. On the 10th of July the army disbanded for want of provisions. Gen. Scott arrived soon after with a large force at the post of Chicago, to effect if possible a treaty with the Indians. Small detachments of Black-Hawk's warriors would persistently hang on the outskirts of the main body of the army, thieve and plunder, and pounce upon and kill the lonely sentinel or straggling soldier. On the 15th of July the soldiers were reviewed, and those incapable of duty were discharged and returned home. Poquette, a half-breed, and a Winnebago chief, the "White Pawnee," were selected for guides to the camp of Black-Hawk and band. Several battles and skirmishes occurred with the enemy, the principal of which was on the banks of the Mississippi, where the warriors fought with great desperation; over one hundred and fifty were killed in the engagement and large numbers drowned in attempting to swim the river. After the battle the volunteers were marched to Dixon, where they were discharged. This ended the campaign and the Black-Hawk war. At the battle of the Bad Axe, Black-Hawk and some of his warriors escaped the Americans, and had gone up on the Wisconsin River, but subsequently surrendered himself. Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, was the place appointed where a treaty would be made with the Indians, but before it was effected that dreadful scourge, the cholera of '32, visited not only the regular army, depleting its ranks far more rapidly than the balls of the Indians had done, but it also sought out its many victims in the dusky bands of the Black-Hawk tribe.

On the 15th September, 1832, a treaty was made with the Winnebago Indians. They sold out all their lands in Illinois and all south of the Wisconsin River and west of Green Bay, and the government gave them a large district of country west of the Mississippi and ten thousand dollars a year for seven years, besides providing free schools for their children for twenty years, oxen, agricultural implements, etc., etc.

September 21st, 1832, a treaty was made with all the Sac and Fox tribes, on which they ceded to the United States the tract of country on which a few years afterwards the State of Iowa was formed. In consideration of the above cession of lands, the government gave them an annuity of twenty thousand dollars for thirty years, forty kegs of tobacco and forty barrels of salt, more gun-smiths, blacksmith shop, etc., etc., six thousand bushels of corn for immediate support, mostly intended for the Black-Hawk band.

The treaties above mentioned terminated favorably, and the security resulting therefrom gave a new and rapid impetus to the development of the state, and now enterprising towns and villages, and beautiful farms adorn the rich and alluvial prairies that before were only desecrated by the wild bands who inhabited them. Agricultural pursuits, commerce and manufactures, churches and schools are lending their influence to advance an intelligent and prosperous people.

Any correspondence emanating from the pen of such a prominent man as John Reynolds, Governor of this State, we feel assured will have some interest in the eyes of our readers. The following letter is in relation to a claim made upon the Government by Col. A. P. Fields for services rendered as *Aid-de-Camp*; also, pertaining to matters in which he himself was interested; he feared the machinations of some of the cut-throat politicians as he felicitously termed them, would be detrimental to some of the old office-holders, himself particularly.

WASHINGTON CITY, 17 FEB., 1840.

DEAR SIR:

I called on the Secretary of War and had a communication with him on your case. He did not conclude anything; but seemed to doubt the power, as I was not in the service when you were my *aid-de-camp*.

I thought you claimed for service done as *aid* to Genl. Atkinson. Please write me the facts as I have forgotten them to some extent.

If it is not in direct opposition to facts in law, your claim will be allowed. I will act and do all things in my power for you, and hope I may succeed. Yet let me say to you, that all the officers are, as they ought to be, very scrupulous about allowing accounts. I will write you again.

I have, no doubt, many *midnight* arrangements were made last winter at Springfield amongst the small cut-throat politicians, and are tending to put some of us *ole horses de combat*. I say, that our state is in a bad box. I hope for better times and rulers.

Your friend,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

COL. FIELD.

P. S. Please write me all the news, as the General Assembly have adjourned. You can write me the results of much intrigue performed last winter. It is strange, that the election for Congress was not brought in during my absence.

We publish the subjoined letter without comments, permitting our readers to form their own conclusions of the Governor's friendly suggestions. We find however by later correspondence between these gentlemen that the claim was not allowed by the government upon the original claim for the very ostensible reason that John Reynolds was not in the service at the time his *Aid-de-Camp* claimed remuneration. Another name was substituted subsequently for that of Reynolds, and the claim allowed.

WIGGINS FERRY, 19 FEB., 1834.

DEAR SIR:

I saw Mr. Dever yesterday and he was making a *fuss*, so that I deem it my duty as your friend to write you. I would advise you as a brother to authorize me to sign your name to some accounts so you could draw your pay, \$742, for your services with Genl. Henry, and when you battle it out with the government for the balance give it to him. If you authorize me, I have and will sign your name.

I will draw for you the amt. as my *aid-de-camp*.

I saw Judge Smith, who is in for Johnson for President.

Get his nomination, but do not be yourself committed, as things may work at Washington so as to make it improper for a course which we may adopt at this time. Leave a little dodging room so that we may do right hereafter.

God bless you,

COL. FIELD.

JOHN REYNOLDS.

CHAPTER IX.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE CAPITAL PERMANENTLY. AN ACT CONCERNING THE TOWN OF VANDALIA. PRIVATE LAWS, &c., &c. REMOVAL OF CAPITAL.

STRONG efforts were now being made for the removal of the capital by the northern part of the state, which was filling rapidly with settlers. By the terms of the first act this could not be done until the expiration of twenty years. But it was becoming evident that the geographical centre of the state would be some distance north of Vandalia. This did not, however, prevent her from asserting her claims with a number of other cities. The following act was approved Feb. 5th, 1833.

An Act permanently to locate the seat of government of Illinois.

Be it enacted, that at the next election to be held in the several counties of this State for members of the legislature, there shall be opened at such place of voting a book, in which shall be entered the votes of the qualified voters in favor of the following named places, as their choice for the permanent location of the seat of government of this state, after the expiration of the time prescribed by the constitution for its remaining at Vandalia, to

wit: The geographical centre of the state, Jacksonville in Morgan County, Springfield in Sangamon County, Alton in Madison County, Vandalia in Fayette County, and Peoria in Peoria County. The place or point receiving the highest number of votes shall forever hereafter remain the seat of government for the State of Illinois.

As the city of Springfield received at the general election the highest number of votes, it was therefore selected as the permanent seat of government for the state. Springfield had few inducements to offer for its selection. It was of hardly any importance, and possessed nothing to raise it above the grade of a country town. New representatives were instructed to vote for the removal of the capital to that place, and by a system of wire pulling they accomplished their purpose. The subjoined acts were also passed about this time.

An Act concerning the town of Vandalia. Approved Feb. 6th, 1835.

SECTION 1. * That all that part of the south exterior street in the town of Vandalia, lying between Third Street and the eastern boundary of said town, be, and the same is hereby declared vacated, and annexed to, and made a part of, the public burial ground of said town.

SEC. 2. That out-lot number three in said town, be, and the same is hereby granted to the president and trustees of the town of Vandalia, to be used by them as a public burying ground for said town.

SEC. 3. That Harvey Lee, Joseph T. Eccles, and James W. Berry, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to lay off one-half acre of said out-lot number three, to be used exclusively for the burial of members of the senate and house of representatives, and other officers of the government, who may de cease here in the discharge of their public duties, and enclose the same with a strong and substantial fence, and it shall be the further duty of said commissioners, after having performed the duties herein enjoined to remove the remains of John B. Emanuel Canal, late a member of the house of representatives of this state, within the said inclosure. The auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized and required to issue his warrant, on the treasurer, in favor of said commissioners, for a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to enable them to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

Five persons died, while in the discharge of their duties as members of the legislature and state officers, and were buried in the old cemetery, and through the munificence of the State a monument was erected to their memory. After the New "South Hill" Cemetery was laid out, the monument was then moved to and erected on a desirable plat, near the entrance. The names of the gentlemen were as follows: Hon. John B. Emanuel Canal, a representative from Madison County, was born at Baltimore, Md., June 24th, 1809, and died at Vandalia Dec. 31st, 1830; Hon. William McHenry, representative from White County, born October 3d, 1774, died in Vandalia Feb. 3d, 1835; Hon. Benjamin A. Clark, representative from Wayne County, born Feb. 17th, 1799, died in Vandalia June 9th, 1836; Hon. John Thompson, representative from Randolph County, died at Vandalia during the winter session of 1836; Judge A. F. Grant born in Inverness, Scotland, March 27th, 1805, died in Vandalia, June 17th, 1836.

"MANUAL LABOR SEMINARY."

† *An Act to incorporate the Fayette County Manual Labor Seminary.*

SECTION 1. That Harvey Lee, William Walters, James Black, Charles Prentice, Asahel Lee, William Linn, Moses Philips, J. M. Morse, N. M. McCurdy, Robert Blackwell, and Francis B. Hickman, be, and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the "Trustees of the Fayette County Manual Labor Seminary," and by that style and name to have perpetual succession. The said seminary shall be located on some eligible situation, in the township in which the town of Vandalia is located.

* * * * *

Among the liberal provisions of the charter may be mentioned.

* * * * *

SEC. 6. The said institution shall be open to all denominations of Christians, and the profession of any particular religious faith shall not be required of those who may desire to become students in said institution.

SEC. 8. This act shall be in force from and after its passage. (This bill having been laid before the council of revision, and ten days having intervened before the adjournment of the general assembly, and the said bill not having been returned with the objections of the council, on the first day of the present special session of the General Assembly, the same becomes a law.

Given under my hand, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1837. Though the law was undoubtedly a good one its powers since were never carried out.

A. P. FIELD,
Secretary of State.

PRIVATE LAWS AFFECTING FAYETTE COUNTY.

† *An Act disposing of the public property in Vandalia. Approved Feb. 19th, 1839.*

SECTION 1. P. 134. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the house on the public square

in Vandalia, now occupied and used as a state-house, be, and the same is hereby granted to the president and trustees of the town of Vandalia, and to the County of Fayette, to be owned, occupied, and be used by the said corporation and county, in severalty as follows: The west half of said house, making the centre of the passage below and above the line of division, shall be used and occupied by the county as a court-house, or place of holding courts for said county, and for public offices, and shall be under the control of the county commissioners of said county, as other public buildings: the east half of the said house shall be under the control of the said President and Trustees of the Town of Vandalia, and used for school purposes, and such other purposes as said president and trustees may deem for the interest of the inhabitants of the town, with this condition, that if at any time hereafter, a county seminary shall establish in said county, the said east half of said house, or such part thereof as may be required, shall be used and occupied for that purpose, under the control and direction of the authority which may govern the said seminary.

SEC. 2. The county commissioners of Fayette County may select a sufficient number of stoves, chairs and tables out of the state-house for the use of the court-house and clerks' offices, which shall be delivered over to them by the persons having charge of the same, and the president and trustees of the town shall also select the same description of articles for the use of the part of the house, granted to the corporation; and all furniture remaining in the house, after the selection aforesaid, shall be delivered over to the president and trustees, of said town, to be sold under their directions, and the proceeds of sales vested in a library, for the use of the inhabitants of the town.

SEC. 3. The square on which the State-house stands shall forever remain a public square, subject to be enclosed and used as at present, and never to become private property.

SEC. 4. All the lots owned by the State, situated in Vandalia, which have not been appropriated to some use, are hereby granted to the county of Fayette, and the County Commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to sell said lots, and appropriate the proceeds of such sale to the making or repairing of bridges in the county of Fayette. This act shall be in force from the date at which the public offices shall be removed from Vandalia.

The Seminary mentioned above lived only for a short time, and the Trustees subsequently sold out its interest, in the public building formerly used as a State-house to the county, since which time the entire building has been used for county purposes.

The following certificate and letter is inserted for the purpose of showing the change public opinion has undergone in relation to slavery, between the years 1817 and 1839:

The certificate explains itself, and goes far to prove how very unenviable was the position of our colored brethren in the early part of the present century. It is not at all surprising that the negro Nelson should endeavor to make his escape from a master who took so little interest in him, that he could furnish no discriminating marks to distinguish him save those he had caused to be inflicted at the whipping-post.

SHELBYVILLE, March 26th, 1817.

We certify that Michael Collier, Jr., Had a Negro Man Ranaway on the first day of September Last named Nelson five feet seven or eight inches High, about twenty-four years of age well made to his height He is Mark'd on the Back by the whip at the whipping-post no other marks Recollected

ALBERT BRITES
JNO. HALL
BENJ. LOGAN
A. SMITH
JOS. SINNALL

The certificate above contains the imperfections in spelling and punctuation, of the original.

Most of the readers of this work are familiar with the law of requisition, pertaining to fugitives from justice from another State. On the 6th of May, 1839, an act was passed by the Legislature in the State of New York, relative to the detention of such fugitives. The Governor of that State transmitted copies of this law to the Executive of each of the States of the Union, to the end that reciprocal laws might be enacted by such States. The following is a copy of the letter accompanying. The Act, signed by William H. Seward, then Governor of the State of New York, to Thomas Carlin, the then Governor of the State of Illinois.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Albany, May 20th, 1839.

HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS CARLIN,
Governor of the State of Illinois.

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit a copy of a Law of this State, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to authorize the arrest and detention of fugitives from justice from other States and Territories of the United States."

It is the opinion of the Legislature of this State that the general welfare would be promoted by the enactment of similar laws in the several States and Territories. I respectfully submit the subject to your Excellency's consideration. I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully,

Your obdt's servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

* Laws of session of 35.

† Private Laws, 1837.

‡ Private Laws, 1839.

The capital was removed to Springfield in 1839, as provided by the act of 1833. Vandalia rapidly declined in population, and for a number of years it seemed destined to disappear. It recuperated, however, and is now a thriving and important city with a population larger than ever before. The opening of two trunk lines of railroad which intersect at this point, and the steady growth of the country in population and wealth, have all conspired to aid in its prosperity.

The increase in population for the twenty years ending in 1870, was as follows:—

1850	8,075
1860	11,189
1865	15,967
1870	19,637
and is now 1878, estimated at	25,000.

FAIR GROUND RAID.

During the late civil war, public sentiment in Fayette County, was divided as to the policy of the government during the prosecution of the war. A series of unfortunate circumstances occurred, which served to increase sectional animosities. In 1863 the Prov. Marshall, Jas. F. Han, with thirteen soldiers commanded by Capt. Somerville, went down to Seminary township to arrest some deserters. One of the soldiers was shot from the road-side, supposed to have been done by one of the deserters. No deserters were found. The command however arrested three citizens, to be held as kind of hostages, until the deserters should be surrendered; as they were returning to Vandalia, and in passing a school-house on the road near Robert Mitchell's place, they were fired upon by parties in ambush, and Capt. Somerville was wounded in the arm. A short time thereafter the arm was amputated, from the effects of which he died. Marshall Han brought the three men to Vandalia. They were taken thence to Olney, Ill., the headquarters of Col. O'Kane, Marshall of the district.

At this time there was an organization in the County which claimed for its object the protection of the citizens, from what they termed arbitrary arrests. They assembled at the fair ground in numbers variously estimated at from three to five hundred men, officered and equipped with shot-guns, rifles, revolvers, etc., ready to defend what they misconceived to be their rights. These men were congregated principally from Fayette and Bond Counties, with the avowed purpose of rescuing the three citizens who were taken to Olney by the marshal. After being stationed at the fair ground for a short time, they were removed some distance west of Vandalia, where they went into camp. Fresh arrivals increased the number to about seven hundred.

A public meeting was called in Vandalia, and a committee appointed, consisting of Mathias Fehren, Col. Fred Reaman, Michael Lynch, Jacob Fouke and C. W. Higinbottom, were sent down to Olney to secure if possible the release of the three men. The committee had an interview with Col. O'Kane, who afterwards sent a small detachment of soldiers to Vandalia.

The crowd on learning that they were likely to come in contact with United States troops, speedily abandoned their warlike attitude and dispersed on the evening of Aug. 27, 1863.

The above combination we are informed had no connection with the Klingman gang, who committed several depredations in the County.

CHAPTER X.

BENCH AND BAR. RECOLLECTIONS OF THE EARLY BAR BY COL. FERRIS FOREMAN.



o state in the Union can boast of greater legal talents than Illinois. In the past her sons have occupied the foremost rank in a profession the most noble engaging the attention of man. And in the present she is assuredly not behind the standard as established by such men as Douglass and Lincoln. The following interesting memoir of Col. Foreman will prove entertaining and instructive.

In the spring of 1836, I arrived at Vandalia and found Alexander P. Field, Levi Davis and W. L. D. Ewing practicing law at that place. Col. Field was then and some years thereafter secretary of state, and Davis was auditor of state. Davis and Foreman became associated as partners in the practice of the law until the year 1838, when the seat of government was removed to Springfield, at which time Davis and Field both left with the seat of government, though both of them kept up their practice in Fayette County for some years thereafter. Ewing was more of a politician than lawyer. Foreman continued in the practice until the war with Mexico, in which having served twelve months he remained in Vandalia up to the spring of 1849, when he went to California, where he remained some sixteen years. As early as 1836 practicing lawyers were in the habit of traveling upon the circuit, many of the Counties in those days having no resident lawyers. Field was a successful advocate. His oratorical powers were of no common order. His reputation as an advocate and criminal lawyer was known and appreciated beyond the limits of his own state.

In the year — an affray took place between two members of the Legislature of Wisconsin, in which one of them was killed in the hall of

legislation. Col. Field was sent for, and after a long and serious litigation he was successful in acquitting the assailant in the fight. The accused, James Vineyard and his attorney, have both gone to render their account and to receive the judgment of a higher than an earthly tribunal. Field, after practicing some time in St. Louis, Mo., removed to New Orleans, La., where he died within the last two years while attorney-general.

Genl. Ewing, after the removal of the seat of government from Vandalia, was elected to the legislature and speaker of the house of representatives in the year 18—, was afterwards, in the year 18—, elected auditor of public accounts, and while holding said office expired at Springfield, the 18—

Levi Davis, soon after his term of office expired, removed to Alton, Ill., at which place he has since remained, enjoying a lucrative practice up to the present time. Davis is a native of Maryland, and is remotely related to David Davis, present U. S. senator.

Genl. Shields, from the year 1836 to the close of the Mexican war and even later, was a regular attendant upon the Fayette County Circuit Court. His military as well as political history is too well known to the country at large to need a recapitulation here. He is still enjoying a green old age on his farm in Missouri, with the plaudits of his adopted countrymen.

The history of the bar would be incomplete were the name of James W. Berry omitted. Mr. Berry occupied the post of clerk of the circuit court for full a quarter of a century, with honor to himself and to the benefit of the public. Col. Berry occupied a position as ex-secretary, that but few are able fully to fill. His hospitality, kindness and genial disposition rendered him a favorite with all classes of community. The poorest man received his kindness and attention equally with the wealthy. As a humorist he had few equals, and was the life of any company in which he might find himself. Honorable and chivalrous to a fault, his word was never doubted.

Usher F. Linder, Attorney-General, elected 1836. Before the removal of the seat of government from Vandalia, Mr. Linder was frequently in attendance upon the circuit court—then presided over by Sydney Breese, now and for years a judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

As an orator, Linder was surpassed by few, in our state. Besides as a legislator his record is of a respectable character. He was a member of the legislature when the first internal improvement bill was passed, and was one of its warmest supporters, claiming credit therefor as many others did, until it broke down of its own weight.

During the session of the legislature in those days, the lobby, or as it was then called the third house, held its sessions almost every evening, presided over by an old lawyer named James Whitney, better known as My Lord Coke.

The proceedings of the third house were at times characterized by mirth and humor; at others, questions of the most grave character, such as never occupied the attention of the legislature then in session.

In fact the writer of this gives it as his decided opinion, that the debates in the third house (which were open to all), and its influence caused the passage of the Internal Improvement Bill which involved the state in millions and for years hung like an incumbrance upon the body politic. After the state had expended millions upon the system without having a mile of railroad in successful operation, and taxes began to tell fearfully, the Fathers of the system as is usual in cases when the plans prove abortive, were making excuses for their actions, or in the language "went to crawfishing," alleging that they were in favor of a particular railroad, but that they were compelled to support the system as a whole or lose their own particular measure.

When the system had become unpopular, one evening the question was revived in the third house, and Linder being called upon to speak said that he did vote for the whole system reluctantly, but was compelled so to do to secure his own railroad. Governor Kinney, than whom no state ever produced an abler natural man, arose and said Mr. Speaker, the remarks of the gentleman remind me of an incident that occurred on my farm.

Mr. S. I am a farmer living in St. Clair Co. A few years back the farmers in my neighborhood concluded to try their hand at raising mules; mules at that time bringing a high price. Having a pride of feeling as a farmer, I determined that I would try and raise a better mule than my neighbors. Having a large fine blooded mare, after debating with myself for a long time whether I would degrade the old mare by putting her to the long-eared brute, my pride of feeling as a farmer overcame my scruples and I put the old mare to the jack.

In due course of time the old mare dropped the colt, but when the old beast turned and saw its ears, she threw up her head and tail, snorted and ran from it across a ten acre field. Maternal instinct prompted the mare to return to the colt, but when she again saw its ears she again snorted and ran from it, and if you believe me, Mr. Speaker, the old beast would never thereafter own her own offspring.

In the session of the Legislature of 1836, the Judges, there being but four members of the Supreme Court, complained to the Legislature that the business of the Court occupied but a small portion of their time.

The third House or Lobby sympathizing with the Judges took up the question, and referred it to a select Committee. A young lawyer, named G. W. Olney, made an elaborate report. The State at that time was largely infested with wolves for the destruction of which the State was paying a bounty, and in addition thereto, the Counties were paying fees to the County Clerks for taking proper proofs under the law. To relieve the State and counties of part of the expenses, the Committee recommended that the State should be divided into four districts equal to the number of Judges; that

each Judge should receive the carcasses in his district, and preserve them until the end of each month, at which time the Judges were to meet at the residence of the Chief Justice, when and where they should proceed to count and skin the carcasses, the Justices holding the legs, the Chief Justice to do the skinning. This was to be done by the Judges without any fee or reward, thus relieving the State and counties of a portion of the taxation imposed by the Wolf-Scalp-Law.

Orlando B. Ficklin, of Coles County, was frequently an attendant upon the Fayette Circuit Court as also the Supreme Court before the removal of the seat of Government from Vandalia.

Ficklin was a successful practitioner for many years, was elected to Congress in the year —, and served in the House of Representatives for — Terms, and returned to the practice of his profession, in which he at the present time occupies a conspicuous position. Mr. F. was born in Kentucky, removed early to Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, where he has always held a conspicuous position as a lawyer.

Perhaps here it may not be inappropriate to introduce an incident that occurred in my presence. During the session of the Supreme Court in 1836 then held in the room now occupied by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the writer hereof was seated at a table, with Pirths' Digest lying before him. This was in the morning before the meeting of the Court. Ficklin entered the room, cast his eyes upon the Digest, inquired of its ownership and requested to borrow it. Was informed that it belonged to Mr. Butterfield. (Justin Butterfield), who was sitting across the room immediately opposite. F. took the book, crossed to Butterfield accosted him, "Is this your book? I should like to borrow it." B. looking over his spectacles examined the book, and upon reading its title, replied: "No, D—n the book, if there were a common hangman I would get an order of this Court to have it carried out of the Court-room and be publicly burned upon the public square." Ficklin being at that time just fresh from Kentucky, revered everything bearing the name of Kentucky, whilst B. being a New Yorker, revered everything from New York, and hated everything from Kentucky.

The profession is ably represented in the county at the present time by such men as Hon. B. W. Henry, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870; Judge J. P. Van Dorsten, Ex. U. S. District Attorney; Judge Jacob Fouke, now serving his second term as County Judge; Hon. E. M. Ashcraft, Ex. State Attorney; Robt. A. Campbell, Judge J. W. Ross, A. B. McDonald and S. H. Pettibone. W. M. Farmer, Geo. B. Chapin and B. H. Chapman are young practitioners, graduates of the Chicago University, and are young men of ability and integrity.

CHAPTER XI.

MEXICAN WAR. CAPT. FOREMAN RAISES A COMPANY. RENDEZVOUS AT ALTON.

IN 1845, in consequence of the annexation of Texas to the United States, war was commenced by Mexico. The brilliant success of the American arms is familiar to all. Immediately on the declaration of war Ferris Foreman, who was a colonel of militia, proceeded to raise a company in Fayette County, which he accomplished in a single day, and of which he was elected captain.

Shortly after their organization they were ordered to rendezvous at Alton, where they at once repaired. Here Capt. Foreman was, on the 4th of July, 1846, elected colonel of a regiment of Illinois Volunteers. This company was the largest in the regiment, and numbered ninety men rank and file, and was composed exclusively of Fayette County men. After the promotion of Col. Foreman, Phillip Stout was elected captain; James W. Booth (afterwards colonel of a Union regiment during the civil war) 1st lieutenant; Richard Hawkins, 2d lieutenant; ——— Everett, 3d lieutenant; (a rank since abolished) and William Terry orderly sergeant. Lieut. ——— was elected adjutant of the regiment. The regiment was a part of Shields' brigade, and was immediately mustered in and transported by steamer to New Orleans, where they disembarked and camped on the historic battleground of 1812. After a stay of three weeks they were again embarked and taken in transport to Brazos. After remaining a few days, they marched about twelve miles above the mouth of the Rio Grande, and went into quarters at a place called Camp Patterson, where almost the entire regiment was attacked with the measles. Those fit for duty were ordered to proceed to Camargo, where they performed garrison duty for some months.

During their stay at Camargo an armistice was concluded between the two governments for six weeks. Negotiations for peace proving futile, at the expiration of that time, two regiments of Foreman's 8d and Baker's 4th, of Shields' Brigade, were ordered to meet at or near Matamoras, and concentrate with other brigades preparatory to a march through the country to Tampico, a distance of over three hundred miles. They commenced their march in November, 1846, and passed both Christmas and New Year's on the desolate route. They were constantly harassed by guerillas who infested the country. General Taylor had ordered the regiments on the Rio Grande to push on to Virleria, while he with his command followed the base of the San Nevada mountains. Taylor's intention was to go by way of Barbara Pass, thence south to San Louis Potosi, and strike for the heart

of the enemy's country. General Scott, however, countermanded the orders and changed the plan of the campaign. Taylor was ordered back to Monterey, and Shields' Brigade to Tampico, when they embarked for Vera Cruz, in the siege and capture of which they participated. They then proceeded to Cerro Gordo, a distance of about forty miles, driving the enemy before them, and when, after a severe engagement, they defeated them, pursued them some distance, and encamped in General Santa Anna's ranch. During the engagement the 3d and 4th regiments distinguished themselves for bravery and valiant conduct. Their term of service expiring, they were ordered back to New Orleans, where they were honorably discharged. Their ranks were so depleted that hardly more than half of their company returned to their homes in Fayette County.

CHAPTER XII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS OF THE VALUE OF PROPERTY. ROSTER OF OFFICERS. VOTE AT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1876.



THE following tables will show the assessed value of all real estate and personal property of Fayette County, by Townships, for the years 1860 and 1877:

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF THE REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN FAYETTE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1860, BY TOWNSHIPS.

Names of Townships.	Real Estate.	Personal Prop'ty.	Total.
Seminary	\$ 70,945	\$ 38,085	\$ 109,030
Sharon	100,280	58,929	159,209
Loudon	87,482	38,944	126,426
Wheatland	60,917	40,199	101,116
La Clede	74,400	27,275	101,675
Wilberton	78,981	28,471	107,452
Otego	70,636	55,715	126,351
Avena	56,203	25,312	81,515
Bowling Green	67,722	25,023	92,745
Hurricane	88,769	45,174	133,943
Ramsey	96,108	37,955	134,063
Vandalia	105,185	119,627	224,812
Kaskaskia	97,469	29,610	127,029
	\$1,055,097	\$570,319	\$1,625,416

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF THE REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN FAYETTE COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1877, BY TOWNSHIPS.

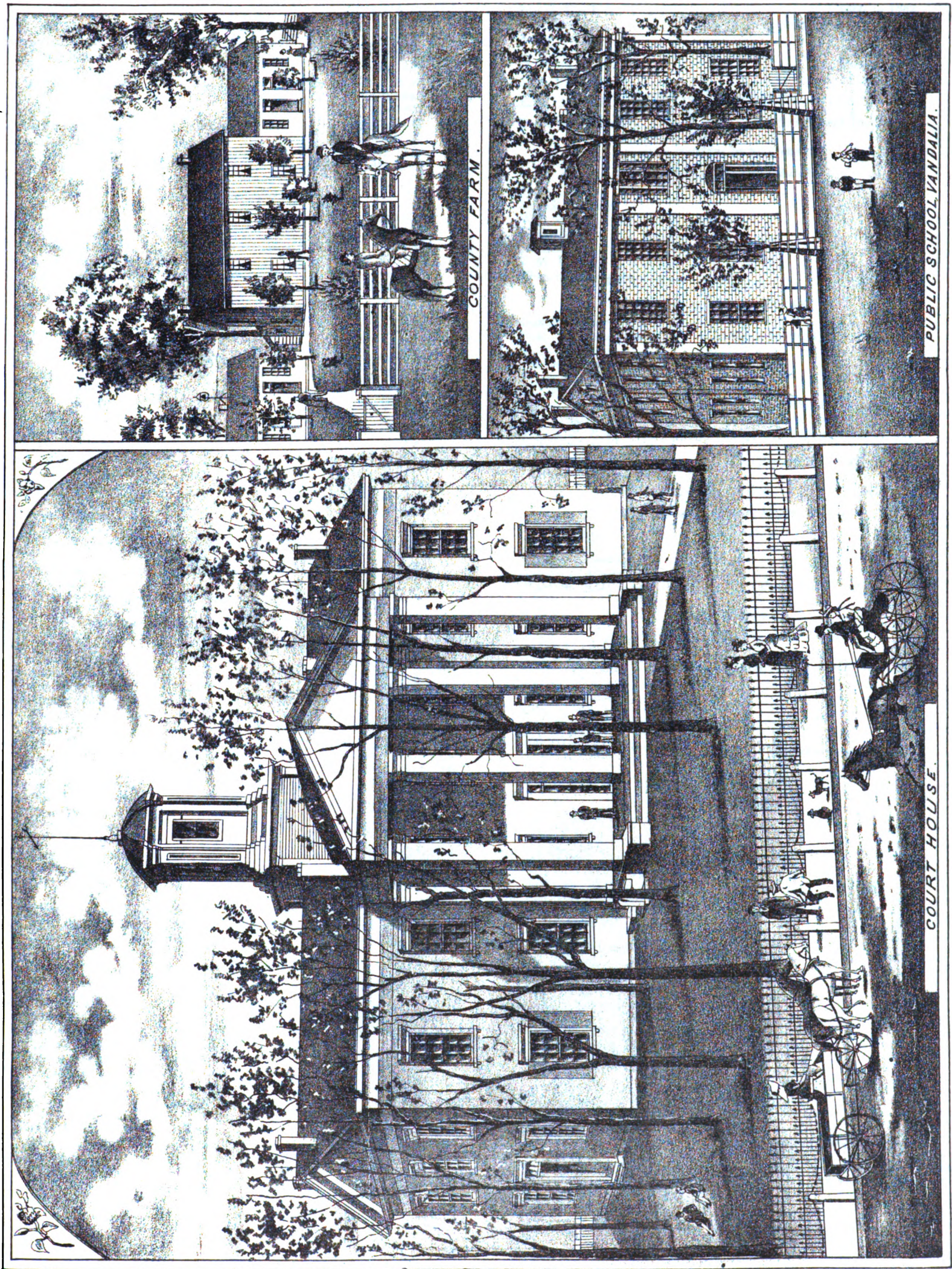
Names of Townships.	Real Estate.	Personal Prop'ty.	Total.
Seminary	\$ 93,922	\$ 22,762	\$120,684
Sharon	164,676	74,681	299,307
Loudon	94,896	49,480	144,376
Wheatland	95,517	40,277	135,794
La Clede	187,995	70,655	258,650
Wilberton	162,743	44,804	207,547
Otego	180,817	67,585	248,402
Avena	155,746	63,070	218,816
Bowling Green	119,582	35,683	155,265
Hurricane	206,436	57,333	263,769
Ramsey	115,037	70,297	185,334
Vandalia	358,936	350,895	709,831
Lone Grove	133,595	43,064	176,659
Bear Grove	189,818	54,822	244,640
Sefton	221,964	68,647	290,611
Kaskaskia *	194,933	57,976	252,909
	\$2,676,602	\$1,077,051	\$3,755,653

A LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES from Fayette, or from the District in which said County was included, from 1822 to 1877. (County Incorporated 1821).

SENATORS.

Martin Jones,	in 1822
Francis Kirkpatrick,	in 1824 & 26
R. K. McLaughlin,	in 1828 & 30
Wm. L. D. Ewing,	in 1832 & 34
R. K. McLaughlin,	in 1836
R. Blackwell,	in 1838

* Including the present Township of Pope.



THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF FAYETTE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Thomas S. Thompson,	1845 to 1847
Radford Carroll,	1847 to 1849
Wilson Campbell,	1849 to 1853
James F. Han,	(two terms.)
E. Ireland,	1853 to 1857
G. W. Bolt,	1857 to 1865
Wm. Buchanan,	1865 to 1867
Ed. Williams,	1867 to 1869
R. J. McFarland,	1869 to 1871
Joshua Arnold,	1871 to 1873
H. S. Prater,	1873 to 1875
C. C. Wagner,	1875 to 1877
C. C. Wagner,	(Present incumbent.) 1877

FAYETTE CO. SURVEYORS.

Wm. C. Greenup, Beal Greenup, Jno. McCollum, surveyed the town of Vandalia,	1819
Wm. Lee and D. Ewing,	July 4, 1823
James Galloway,	Aug. 27, 1829
Thos. C. Kirkman,	June 12, 1832
Silas Smith,	May 12, 1840
Wm. C. Greenup,	June 24, 1846
James Carson,	March 24, 1851
John Carson,	1857
James R. Oliver,	1858
James Carson,	May 4, 1859
John Carson,	1861
George H. Owen,	1864
John Carson,	1867
Jno. M. Bradford,	1869
A. H. Wing,	(still serving.) 1869

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Levi Davis,	1834
Col. Ferri Foreman,	1837
Wm. C. Greenup,	1839
J. P. Rigdon,	1841
David M. Wear,	1843
Dempsey Yarbrough,	1847
Ezra Jenkins,	1856
Salmon Washburn,	1857
G. H. Dieckman,	1859
B. W. Henry,	1863

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

T. K. Jenkins,	1865
Ziba S. Swan,	1869
D. H. Mays,	1869
B. F. Shipley,	1873
B. F. Shipley,	1877

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION,

1876.

VOTES CAST IN FAYETTE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

TOWNSHIP.	R. B. HAYES.	TILDEN.	P. COOPER.
Wilberton,	75	103	—
Kaskaskia, upper,	112	47	—
do. lower,	22	81	4
Otego,	110	101	—
La Clede,	139	93	4
Sharon,	156	186	—
Seminary,	44	186	—
Avena,	175	111	1
B. Green,	73	165	33
Vandalia township,	82	67	2
do. city,	256	178	1
Ramsey,	114	256	4
Bear Grove,	54	156	—
Wheatland,	81	97	—
Loudon,	108	155	2
Hurricane,	37	243	1
Sefton,	183	85	—
Lone Grove,	65	111	1
Total,	1886	2421	53

FAYETTE COUNTY FIRST UNDER TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION, SEPTEMBER 10, 1860.

FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. (PRESENT).

NAME.	TOWN.
The Hon. Henry G. Habick, (Chairman),	Vandalia.
" " Abner Griffith,	Cumberland.
" " Campbell Carson,	Sefton.
" " John Thompson,	Seminary.
" " George W. Bolt,	Ramsey.
" " Henry I. Lovett,	Wheatland.
" " Oran Lawler,	Sharon.
" " George R. Durbin,	Loudon.
" " Richard Morrison,	Avena.
" " Wm. R. Boothe,	Richland.
" " Paschall Isbell,	Hurricane.
" " Frederick Klinge,	Kaskaskia.
" " Jacob Austin,	Bowling Green.
" " J. E. Peck,	La Clede.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1861. (PRESENT).

The Hon. Paschall Isbell,	Hurricane.
" " Jesse Mays,	Bowling Green.
" " G. W. Bolt,	Ramsey.
" " W. R. Boothe,	Richland.
" " Abner Griffith,	Otego.
" " H. J. Lovett,	Wheatland.
" " John Thompson,	Seminary.
" " Oran Lawler,	Sharon.
" " Richard Morrison,	Avena.
" " Eli Dial,	Loudon.
" " James M. Brown,	Kaskaskia.
" " S. G. Harris,	La Clede.
" " Campbell Carson,	Sefton.
" " C. W. Jenks,	Vandalia.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1862.

R. Morrison,	Avena.
W. W. Johnson,	Sefton.
F. H. Stoddard,	Hurricane.
J. M. Brown,	Kaskaskia.
S. G. Harris,	La Clede.
G. R. Durbin,	Loudon.
J. M. Watwood,	Ramsey.
W. R. Booth,	Wilberton.
Wm. Richardson,	Otego.
Jesse Mays,	Bowling Green.
Wm. Allen,	Seminary.
J. Kepner,	Wheatland.
H. P. Collins,	Vandalia.
Ewing Wright,	Sharon.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1863.

R. Morrison,	Avena.
W. W. Johnson,	Sefton.
H. S. Prater,	Hurricane.
F. Klinge,	Kaskaskia.
P. W. Halliday,	La Clede.
G. R. Durbin,	Loudon.
J. M. Watwood,	Ramsey.
J. W. Peters,	Wilberton.
E. D. Martin,	Otego.
Lemuel Jackson,	Bowling Green.
Wm. Allen,	Seminary.
Jno. Kepner,	Wheatland.
H. P. Collins,	Vandalia.
E. Wright,	Sharon.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1864.

E. Wright,	Sharon.
D. Yarbrough,	Vandalia.
Jno. Kepner,	Wheatland.
Wm. Allen,	Seminary.
Guy Beck,	Bowling Green.
D. H. Maybry,	Otego.
J. W. Peters,	Wilberton.
J. M. Watwood,	Ramsey.
G. R. Durbin,	Loudon.
W. E. Robinson,	La Clede.
F. Klinge,	Kaskaskia.
H. S. Prater,	Hurricane.
Chas. Smith,	Sefton.
R. Morrison,	Avena.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1865.

NAME.	TOWN.
R. Morrison,	Avena.
Guy Beck,	Bowling Green.
Geo. R. Durbin,	Loudon.
Chas. Smith,	Sefton.
F. Klinge,	Kaskaskia.
Jno. Kepuer,	Wheatland.
Ewing Wright,	Sharon.
R. H. Sturgess,	Wilberton.
W. C. Houston,	Vandalia.
J. M. Watwood,	Ramsey.
Chas. Matthewson,	Hurricane.
Jno. Shirley,	Seminary.
Wm. E. Robinson,	La Clede.
Dan'l Brickey,	Otego.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1866.

Ewing Wright,	Sharon.
R. H. Sturgess,	Wilberton.
R. Morrison,	Avena.
C. Carson,	Sefton.
W. Watkins,	Vandalia.
F. Klinge,	Kaskaskia.
W. E. Robinson,	La Clede.
F. Trible,	Wheatland.
C. Hisong,	Loudon.
Wm. Allen,	Seminary.
J. F. Morey,	Otego.
A. W. McDonald,	Bowling Green.
C. C. Matthewson,	Hurricane.
John Pope,	Ramsey.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1867.

R. Morrison,	Avena.
Wm. Allen,	Seminary.
Campbell Carson,	Sefton.
I. Jennings,	Loudon.
Fred. Klinge,	Kaskaskia.
Geo. R. Maxon,	La Clede.
G. W. Naylor,	Wheatland.
N. B. Owings,	Bowling Green.
Geo. B. Phifer,	Otego.
John Pope,	Ramsey.
James Pope,	Hurricane.
J. M. Russell,	Sharon.
R. H. Sturgess,	Wilberton.
Wm. Watkins,	Vandalia.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1868.

R. Morrison,	Avena.
Wm. Allen,	Seminary.
F. Blankenship,	Kaskaskia.
D. Buzzard,	Loudon.
E. S. Carter,	Sefton.
A. S. Coon,	La Clede.
N. B. Owings,	Bowling Green.
G. B. Phifer,	Otego.
J. M. Russell,	Sharon.
R. H. Sturgess,	Wilberton.
Levi Sears,	Hurricane.
Fred. Trible,	Wheatland.
Wm. Watkins,	Vandalia.
J. M. Watwood,	Ramsey.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1869.

R. Morrison,	Avena.
Wm. Allen,	Seminary.
S. E. Bailey,	Vandalia.
J. N. Barnett,	Kaskaskia.
E. S. Carter,	Sefton.
Levi Eckle,	Bear Grove.
A. S. Coon,	La Clede.
J. S. Lilly,	Loudon.
N. B. Owings,	Bowling Green.
J. W. Peters,	Wilberton.
G. B. Phifer,	Otego.
J. M. Russell,	Sharon.
Levi Sears,	Hurricane.
Philip Shutt,	Ramsey.
F. Trible,	Wheatland.
J. P. Van Dorston,	City of Vandalia.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1870.

NAME.	TOWN.
Joshua W. Ross,	Vandalia.
R. H. Sturgess,	City of Vandalia.
Wm. Allen,	Seminary.
Levi Eckle,	Bear Grove.
J. C. Lakins,	Sharon.
A. M. Jerden,	Hurricane.
J. C. Hall,	Ramsey.
J. D. Perine,	Bowling Green.
Daniel Buzzard,	Loudon.
W. P. Smyth,	Avena.
Thos. Turner,	Sefton.
J. H. Owen,	Wheatland.
A. S. Coon,	La Clede.
Samuel Lape,	Wilberton.
J. N. Barnett,	Kaskaskia.
W. B. Richardson,	Otego.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, (PRESENT), 1871.

F. Remaun,	City of Vandalia.
Samuel Lever,	Vandalia.
John Thompson,	Seminary.
Wm. Elam,	Bear Grove.
N. O. Perryman,	Sharon.
J. M. Prater,	Hurricane.
Geo. T. Bridges,	Ramsey.
Jno. Adams,	Bowling Green.
T. Wright,	Loudon.
W. P. Smith,	Avena.
Thos. Turner,	Sefton.
Abner Griffith,	Otego.
J. N. Owen,	Wheatland.
A. S. Coon,	La Clede.
Samuel Lape,	Wilberton.
F. M. Blankinshop,	Kaskaskia.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1872.

Samuel Lever,	Vandalia.
J. M. Whitman,	City of Vandalia.
Jno. Thompson,	Seminary.
Levi Eckle,	Bear Grove.
N. O. Perryman,	Sharon.
J. M. Prater,	Hurricane.
J. F. James,	Ramsey.
J. D. Perine,	Bowling Green.
J. D. Jennings,	Loudon.
W. P. Smyth,	Avena.
Thos. Turner,	Sefton.
Abner Griffith,	Otego.
J. H. Owens,	Wheatland.
A. S. Coon,	La Clede.
Samuel Lape,	Wilberton.
N. W. Holland,	Kaskaskia.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, (PRESENT), 1873.

J. H. Owens, (Chairman),	Wheatland.
S. Lever,	Vandalia.
E. Jenkins,	City of Vandalia.
A. J. Taylor,	Seminary.
Wm. Bennett,	Bear Grove.
J. Wright,	Sharon.
J. M. Prater,	Hurricane.
Jno. Rogers,	Ramsey.
J. D. Perine,	Bowling Green.
W. P. Smyth,	Avena.
A. Griffith,	Otego.
A. M. Whitford,	La Clede.
S. Lape,	Wilberton.
N. W. Holland,	Kaskaskia.
R. Sefton,	Sefton.
J. D. Jennings,	Loudon.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1874.

John Adams,	Bowling Green.
E. S. Carter,	Sefton.
Eli Dial,	Loudon.
John Davidson,	Sharon.
Levi Eckle,	Bear Grove.
Jacob Fouke,	City of Vandalia.
Abner Griffith,	Otego.
A. M. Jerdan,	Hurricane.
Samuel Lape,	Wilberton.

NAME OF OFFICER.	OFFICE.	DATE OF COMMISSION OR INAUGURATION.
Newton Bateman,	Sup't Public Instruction, . .	January 1871.
Erastus N. Bates,	Treasurer,	November 8, 1870
Richard J. Oglesby,	Governor,	January 13, 1873
John L. Beveridge,	Lieut-Governor,	" 13, 1873.
George H. Harlow,	Secretary of State,	" 13, 1873.
Charles E. Lippincott,	Auditor Public Accounts, . .	" 13, 1873.
Edward Rutz,	Treasurer,	January 13, 1873.
John L. Beveridge,	Governor,	" 23, 1873.
John Early,	Lieut-Governor,	" 23, 1873
S. M. Cullum,	Governor,	" 8, 1877.
Andrew Shuman,	Lieut-Governor,	" 8, 1877.
Geo. H. Harlow,	Secretary of State,	" 8, 1877.
Edward Rutz,	Treasurer,	" 8, 1877.
T. B. Needles,	Auditor Public Accounts, . .	" 8, 1877.
S. M. Euter,	Sup't Public Instruction, . .	" 8, 1877.

CHAPTER XIII.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS. INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES.

IT would be almost impossible to make particular mention of all the early settlers whose bravery, endurance and intelligence have provided their descendants with such a valuable heritage as is to be found along the alluvial and historic banks of the Kaskaskia. One grateful tribute is due to all. If, at the expiration of nearly three-quarters of a century, we can take a retrospective view of the past, and feel that all has been done towards preserving the institutions which their lives were spent in establishing, in their original purity and simplicity, we shall have paid to their memory the most worthy tribute in the power of man to bestow, by passing them on to posterity as we received them.

"What constitutes a State?

Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;—
Not starred and spangled courts,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.

No:—Men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,
Prevent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain:
These constitute a State."

To Guy Beck and wife undoubtedly belongs the credit of having been the first settlers within the present limits of Fayette County. They were both natives of Kentucky, and came to Illinois when it was a Territory, and located in St. Clair County, near the "Kahokia Village," in the year 1809. On the breaking out of the second war with Great Britain, he enlisted as a ranger, and served until peace was declared. He was quite celebrated as a hunter in those days, and he set about to find a locality where he could gratify his ambition in the pleasures and sports of the chase. He selected a tract of land and built a cabin, in the spring of 1815, on the banks of a creek (afterwards named Beck's Creek) in honor of him. His improvement was made on section 9, township 8, range 2, east, now a part of Bowling Green Township. His father, Paul Beck, with his family, consisting of several sons,—John James, Hiram, Fleming and Paul, Jr., all of whom had families, came to and settled in the neighborhood of Guy's place in the spring of 1818, and spent most of their time for many years in hunting and fishing, preferring that mode of gaining a livelihood to the more arduous labor of the farm. They were quite a numerous family, and many of their descendants now live in the county.

FIRST BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Guy Beck was a blacksmith, having learned the trade in Kentucky. He built and carried on a small shop at his residence, where he occasionally repaired the rude implements of farming then in vogue and used by his neighbors, and it is quite certain that he was the first blacksmith in Fayette County.* Valentine Brazil and Thomas Higgins † each made a settlement and improvement on section 34, township 8, range 1, east, in the year 1816. In 1817 a Mr. Hinds and family settled in township 7, range 1, east. They were Kentuckians. During the years 1818-19 many settlers came to the County, among whom were the Haley family, consisting of William, John,

Edward, Harding and James Haley. The three former were married, and had, small families. They were Tennesseans, and came to and settled in what is now Fayette County, in the fall of 1818, and made improvements on the east side of the Kaskaskia River. Their first settlement after leaving Tennessee, with their parents, was in St. Clair County, Illinois, in the year 1807. Mr. Enoch says they were quite noted for their love of field-sports, and a strong predilection for Jacksonian Democracy. Fishing, hunting and horse-racing were their chief occupations and amusements. The older members of the family are now dead; they were among the prominent and respectable of the early families.

Two young men, Philip Luster and James Beal, settled here a short time after the Haley family, in the latter part of the year 1818. Philip Luster was born in Tennessee, in April, 1801, and emigrated, with his parents, to Clinton County, Illinois, in 1817; from thence came to this county, as above stated; afterwards made an improvement on a tract of land in the north-east part of township 5, range 1, east, where he resided until his death, which took place a few years since.

Allen Wakefield, a well-known pioneer, came with his father, William Wakefield, and family, to St. Clair County, in 1812. They were Kentuckians. In 1817 Allen W. married a sister of Ward Thompson, then living in Clinton County; moved with his young bride to Fayette County, in 1818, and made a farm, where Robert Mitchell now resides, in the south-east part of Bear Grove Township; * lived there about three years, then moved to what is now Vandalia Township, where he continued engaged in farming. He figured quite prominently for many years, and served one term as a member of the legislature, representing Fayette County in that body. He defeated the Hon. Robert K. McLaughlin, who was his competitor. Mr. W. was a Whig, and did yeoman service for the interest of his party; yet in his zeal for his party he never forgot the duties he owed to his constituents. He served as a ranger in the war of 1812, also in the Black Hawk war, in which he attained the rank of major. He was a man of great courage and bravery, and besides possessed considerable ability. He published a brief history of the Black Hawk War, which is regarded as very authentic. He left Fayette County about the year 1838, and moved to Iowa, and subsequently settled in Kansas, where he died a few years since.

Benjamin Ward Thompson, who is yet living, hale and hearty, is among the early pioneers. He is a Kentuckian by birth, and settled, with his parents, in Clinton County, Illinois, in 1816, and in the early part of the year 1819 settled in Fayette County, † accompanied by his mother and his sister Anna, who had a short time previously married Abraham Stearns. Mr. Stearns raised a large family. He devoted much of his time to study and improvement, and became quite a noted botanical physician, and was highly respected. He died a number of years ago. His widow is yet living. James, Henry and David Luster (brothers of Philip) settled here in 1818. They made improvements about two miles north of Vandalia. William Hickman, a Tennessean, resided, with his family, three miles south-west of Vandalia. He also came in 1818, and was a man respected for his honesty and good qualities, and left a large family connection in the county. Z. F. Watwood settled in what is now Ramsey Township, in 1817.

Lemuel Lee, a native of Cayuga County, New York, with his family, consisting of a wife and the following children, became residents of the county in 1819: Mason, William H., Benjamin F., Sarah, Monroe, and George. Wm. and Benjamin Lee still live in the county, residing near Shoborner.

Henry, Abijah, Chauncey, William and Newlin Lee, all brothers of Lemuel Lee, located here the same year, 1819. They all settled in the town of Vandalia, and were among the more industrious and energetic citizens of that period. They built and operated the first saw and grist mills in Vandalia.

Wm. H. Brown, a lawyer, and very noted in the early annals of the county, was a native of New York, and with his family came to the settlement at Vandalia in 1819, lived in the county a few years, and subsequently moved farther west.

Another name which we must not fail to mention is that of the venerable William Padouren and wife, who settled on a tract of wild land about five and a half miles above Vandalia, at a place near Capt. Ray's farm, in what was then known as the Buckmaster settlement. He is yet living, hale and hearty, now over eighty-two years of age.

Bowlen Nealey, located with his mother on a tract of land in what is now Ramsey township, in 1819, where he engaged in farming.

Among the early settlers who came to the county were Jeremiah Evans, wife and sons, John and Akin Evans. They located on a tract of land in what is now embraced in the territory comprised in Bear Grove township. Some of the same family moved a mile or two south of the first settlement—three or four miles—into what is now Seminary township. They came to the county in the year 1818.‡

Joseph Hines with his wife and three sons—John, Joseph Jr., and Simon, all now deceased—came from Kentucky in the fall of 1819. They were a very respectable family, and made a settlement in what is now Sharon township, on Boaz Prairie.

William Nicholls, Hudson Cotheren, and Andrew Chandler also came in the summer of 1819.

* Recollections of John Enoch.

† More mention of Higgins elsewhere.

* Recollections of B. Ward Thompson.

† Settled in what is now Fayette County.

‡ Recollections of the venerable John Enoch.

In the early spring of the same year Edward Boaz settled in the county, and to him belongs the honor of being the *first Baptist preacher* in this region of country. He was a man remarkable for his piety and his many excellent qualities, and was generally beloved by the pioneers. Though not an educated man, yet he was a fluent and easy speaker, and did much good among his flock, and his name will long continue to be remembered as one who endeavored to instil good morals and religion into his people.

John F. McCullom and wife were Kentuckians, and settled in the county in 1818, and kept the first inn or tavern in the settlement.

FIRST CHILD BORN.

The first white child born in the county was a son of John F. McCullom, in the year 1819, and in honor of the new town he was called Vandalia McCullom. A mulatto child was born about the same time, which was also named Vandalia.

As Mr. McCullom was quite a jovial character in the new settlement, and used to keep a bar in connection with his tavern, people would frequently congregate at his house, where they would discuss the various local affairs of the new Capital and the politics of the State and county. They were generally orderly and peaceable, but most of them were fond of their toddy.

FIRST SCHOOL TEACHER.

The first school taught in the county was in the early part of 1819, in a log shed in Vandalia, by a man named Jackson.

FIRST FRAME HOUSE.

The first frame house was built by John F. McCullom in the spring of 1820, on a lot where the Dieckman House now stands. The carpenter work was done by Thomas Coats and some others. McCullom continued to carry on his hotel until his death, which occurred in the year 1823.

"In 1819, Ferdinand Ernst, a man of literary attainments and much merit, settled at the new seat of government, Vandalia, and located a colony of Germans from Hanover, consisting of twenty-five or thirty families. Mr. Ernst was a gentleman of wealth, and established a store and hotel in his new residence. These Germans were industrious and prudent citizens, occupying their time and attention with their own business."*

There is some little error in the statement made by Reynolds, as Mr. Ernst first came over in 1817, accompanied by a young man named Frederick Hollman. He spent a few months in the new settlement, then returned to Germany, taking back with him some of the seeds and grasses indigenous to the soil, published a pamphlet, and at his own expense brought over upwards of a hundred persons. There is no question that Mr. Ernst did more than any other person at that period to advance the material growth of the county.

The year 1820 was unusually sickly, and not being acclimated many of the emigrants died. Among those who lived and afterwards became useful citizens may be mentioned, Fred Yerker and brother, both of whom had families; George Greeney, with his family; and Augustus Snyder, who was then quite young and a single man; Frederick Reamann, Sen., and wife, the father of the late Col. Reamann—the elder Reamann lived but a few years; George Lidig, Sen., and family. Soon after his arrival his wife died, and he subsequently married a Miss Reamann, a daughter of Fred. Reamann, Sen.; Frederick Heinrich and family, who have a large number of descendants in the county; George Rosemeyer was also one of the company; he carried on the first blacksmith shop in the town of Vandalia: he married the widow Reamann the mother of Col. Reamann. Fritz Wagemann was a single man on his arrival in the country with Ernst; he afterwards married Miss Kate Little. Not getting along very amiably they were divorced by act of the legislature, and three years after he courted her over and they were married, and the balance of their lives was passed happily together.

Christian and Fred Yerker, (brothers) were also of the colony. A very sad accident befel Christian Yerker a few years after he came to the country, in the summer of 1824 or 25. He with two or three other parties, were two miles west of Vandalia cutting prairie grass, the prairie taking fire, he made a great effort to save his hay, and in doing so perished in the flames. The accident took place near where the Russell Nursery is situated.

FIRST STORE.

The first store kept in the county was owned by William Kinney and carried on by Charles Prentice. Frederick Holman also carried on a store in partnership with Mr. Ernst, in 1819, in Vandalia.

In order to show the prices paid for goods, by the early settlers of Fayette Co., we subjoin the following list, the fac-similes of an account tendered by one of the merchants.

Feb'y 21, 1819.	1 pair shoes, 13s. 6d.	\$2.25
	1 Knife 3s.	50
	1 1/2 Gall Why @ 6s.	1.50
	1 Frying pan, 10s. 6d.	1.75
	4 Tin cups, @ 3s.	50
	1 pair Candle moulds, 3s.	50
	1 Dipper, 25, 1 Tin bucket	1.25
	9 yds. Calico, @ 50.	4.50
	1 pair Ladies' shoes, 12s.	2.00
	1 lb Tobacco, 2s. 3d.	37 1/2
May 15.	Bal. on ribband, 9s.	12 1/2
	1 yd. Calico, 2s. 3d.	37 1/2
	1 Set knives and forks, 21s.	3.50
	1 Claw hammer, 75.	75
		\$19.87 1/2

It would seem that shillings and pence were just going out of fashion and dollars and cents coming in. For the benefit of his customers, who were not yet familiar with the new coinage, he was kind enough to give the original and its translation; a shilling, it appears, was worth sixteen and two-third cents.

Many of the old settlers are full of anecdote and narrative of the early times, and remember distinctly the few scattering tribes which visited the country on hunting expeditions. They were principally the Kickapoos tribe. During the summers of 1819, '20 and '21, large bands of these Indians would come into the county to fish and hunt, and sometimes to raise a small patch of corn. A part of the Sauks tribe also visited the county in 1820 and '21, frequently in numbers of from three to five hundred.

There still exists an Indian burial ground on the farm of B. Ward Thompson, four miles south of Vandalia, on section 29 of the same township.

Another name which is familiar to all is that of the venerable John Enoch, who was among the early settlers. (A biographical sketch of his life appears elsewhere in the work.) He was for many years an official of the county, and, while sheriff, whipped three men at the whipping-post. The punishment may seem cruel and barbarous at this age of the world; yet it had a very salutary effect on criminals at that time. Mr. Enoch tells of a man, Adam Smith, who was over a hundred years old, when he, Mr. E., took the census of the county in 1835. He said Mr. Smith would frequently walk from his residence to Vandalia and back in a day, the distance being twelve miles, and not consider it much of an undertaking. He was only a fair specimen of the hardy and energetic pioneer.

FIRST TAILOR AND FIRST CORONER.

The first tailor in the county was John Foley, who came over with the Ernst colony, and established himself in Vandalia. He was also the first coroner of the county.

EARLIEST PHYSICIANS.

The pioneer physicians were Dr. Robert Beard, a native of Kentucky. He was a gentleman of culture and scientific attainments. Dr. Van Fleck, a native of New York. Dr. Waters Baugh, also a Kentuckian. These gentlemen came to Vandalia in the latter part of 1820.

In the year 1822 came Dr. R. H. Peoples, a young man of excellent habits and ability. He married a Miss Ernst. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth.

The first Justice of the Peace in the county was John Baugh, who settled here in 1819. He was also a Baptist preacher of considerable power. He moved from Kentucky to the Territory of Illinois with his family in 1810, and settled in St. Clair County, and in 1819 removed to Vandalia, where he continued to live until his death, which occurred many years after.

FIRST MARRIAGES.

The first marriages that were solemnized in the county were those of Philip Lester and James Beal. They married two sisters, Miss Hayleys, from St. Clair county, Illinois, who came to Fayette to visit relatives. Mr. Lester's wife was Ellen Haley, and James Beal's wife Frances Hayley. This interesting event in their lives took place in the summer of 1819.

FIRST BANK.

The first Bank in the county was organized in 1821, called the "legal tender, or State Bank." Thomas Mather was president, and James Kelly was cashier. The bank was robbed one night in March, 1823, and a man named Russell Bottsford was accused by Kelly as being one of the parties who committed the robbery. Kelly one day approached Bottsford with a cow-hide and threatened to whip him. The altercation grew warm, and in the melee Bottsford drew a knife and stabbed Kelly in the heart, resulting in almost instant death. The feeling grew very high among the citizens, as both had been men of reputable character, and had many warm friends. That is said to have been the first murder in the county. Bottsford was subsequently tried and acquitted. The trial was before Judge Reynolds, in 1824. Sidney Breese, Chief Justice of the State, was the prosecuting attorney, and that eloquent and distinguished lawyer and statesman, Edward Bates, defended. The trial produced a great deal of excitement, and many of the old settlers remember listening to the fervid eloquence displayed by

* Reynolds' Pioneer History of Illinois.

these distinguished men on that occasion. A few other individuals, charged with being accessory to the robbery, were taken out by parties known as "regulators," stripped and whipped, and were given a few hours to leave the county. We are not, however, advised as to what became of them afterwards.

About twelve years thereafter a mulatto man, well known by many of the "old settlers" of Vandalia, was employed as an hostler at what was known as the McCullom brick stable. While removing some rubbish and manure, he came upon three boxes which contained one thousand dollars of silver in each box. The negro, as would be expected, was very much alarmed and excited on finding so much money. He soon attracted a crowd. This was a part of the money stolen from the bank. The bank officers paid him a reward of fifty dollars for his honesty, as well as for his luck in finding the money.

FIRST SUICIDE.

In the spring of 1823 Matthew R. Branch committed suicide in Vandalia by cutting his throat with a razor.

FIRST TAVERN LICENSED IN THE COUNTY

was granted to J. F. Eckman, by the county court, April 16th, 1821, to keep a tavern in Vandalia, at the "Union Hall," on his paying into the county treasury eight dollars, and one dollar to the clerk. The license was granted for one year, and a bond given of two hundred dollars with Frederick Hollmann as security. We append the rates below which he was allowed to charge his customers, believing the same will be of interest to our readers.

For Breakfast or supper the sum of	25 cents.
" Dinner	37½ "
" Night's lodging	12½ "
" Horse feed	18½ "
" Horse for night	50 "
" Half pint of Rum, Wine or French Brandy	37½ "
" " Peach or Apple	25 "
" " Gin	25 "
" " Cordial	25 "
" " Cherry-bounce	25 "
" " Whiskey	12½ "

SLAVERY.

The first slaves brought to the county were by Robert K. McLaughlin. He had a family of five negroes. However they soon ran away, and Mr. McLaughlin made no effort to recover them. Elijah Berry also on the removal of the Capital to Vandalia brought a family of negroes with him. He was Auditor of Public Accounts under the administration of Governor Bond, and McLaughlin was State Treasurer at the time he came to Vandalia. Both these gentlemen removed from Kaskaskia.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITAL

From Kaskaskia to Vandalia brought with it many prominent men and their families from various portions of the State, first among whom may be mentioned the first Governor, Shadrach Bond. (Reynolds in his history speaks of him in the warm and glowing language of a true friend). He was a great, noble and talented pioneer. He stood in the front rank of that hardy and noble race of men, the ancient pioneers of Illinois. The few remaining of that class may look back with the proud recollection that he was one of them, and was a sample of good sense, honesty, and most of the virtues that elevate and dignify the human character. Shadrach Bond was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in the year 1773, and was raised by a pious father, Nicholas Bond, on a plantation. He was educated a practical farmer; and such was his occupation during life, except the services in public stations he performed, which detained him from his farm for some portion of the time. In the year 1794, when he reached his majority, he emigrated to Illinois, and resided in the American Bottom, with his uncle Shadrach Bond, Sr. He received in Maryland a plain English education. But Illinois, when he reached it was a wild country, not much disposed to the improvement of the mind in science and literature. Yet man, and his various actions were before him, and he acquired the practical knowledge of mankind, and the various springs of human action. Governor Bond was, in his matured age, an intelligent man.

He for some years resided with his uncle, after he first came to Illinois, and indulged in much of the gaiety and amusements of that day. But when age and experience reached him, he changed his course, and purchased a fine farm on the bank of a beautiful lake in the American Bottom, and improved it in good style. He resided here for many years, a single farmer.

About the year 1800, the whole society changed its character, to some extent to a more civilized and moral state, and the agricultural and other interests changed in the same proportion. Bond was by his example and precept, greatly instrumental in bringing about this desirable change. He labored with his own hands on his farm, with such assistance as he could procure at that early day. He felt an honest pride on being dependent on no one for his support, except on his mother earth, and "God that giveth the increase." He spent the happiest part of his life on his farm.

He possessed a jovial and convivial spirit, and with his friends he enjoyed

much happiness. These convivial parties were not based on gluttony and intemperance; but they were sustained by the noble and generous hearts of the order of warm and congenial spirits. Bond possessed warm and ardent feelings, and when excited in the society of his friends around the festive board, he not only was happy himself, but made all around him happy also. He possessed a heart filled with true benevolence and good, kind feelings to all the human race, and on these occasions the feelings that adorn the human character, flowed deep and strong.

He generally kept a large pack of hounds, and with his friends, the fox hunt was with him capital sport. The hounds, horn, and the voice of Governor Bond made sweet music in the mornings, on the commons near the village of Kaskaskia, in olden times. He took great delight in this rural sport, and, in fact, all his impulses and disposition were inclined to the cheerful and bright side of human nature; so he generally enjoyed himself, and made all around him happy likewise.

When he reached man's estate, in the American Bottom, on his farm, his person was large and portly. He weighed two hundred pounds, and was six feet high. His person was erect, compact, and formed with perfect symmetry. His bearing was noble, dignified and commanding, and his features were regular, but marked, strong and masculine. His complexion was dark, and his hair a glossy jet black. His eyes were large, brilliant and of a hazel color. His forehead was large and capacious, and his countenance denoted him to possess superior intellect, with many other marked traits of character that adorn human nature. With such a character as Bond possessed, and with his fine person, he was a great favorite with the ladies. Yet his gallantries, although many, were always circumscribed with propriety. He possessed the capital in this branch of business, but never traded in it to any great extent.

In his early life, he was elected a member to the General Assembly of Indiana Territory, which met at Vincennes. In 1812 he was elected the first delegate from the Territory of Illinois to Congress, and in this office he performed great and important services for his constituents. By his exertions in that body, the first act of Congress was passed in 1813, to grant the citizens the right of pre-emption to secure their improvements. This was the great lever, that moved Illinois onward toward that glorious eminence she now occupies. The people, before this act of Congress passed, had nine-tenths of them, settled on the public lands, and had no right or title to their farms whatever. No one was certain of securing his improvements or labor, and therefore small improvements were made.

Bond remained in Congress only one term, and was appointed receiver of public monies at Kaskaskia. This was a laborious and responsible office. The Commissioners to adjust the ancient claims to lands in Illinois had not completed their work and Bond, together with Michael Jones, examined a great many of the claims, reported them to Congress, and they were approved.

At the election of State officers he was chosen Governor of the State without opposition. The honest and sincere friendship of the people for him made him the first Governor.

The duties of this office were important, onerous and difficult to perform. The change of the laws, policy, and all, from a Territorial to a State Government, required prudence, circumspection and much wisdom. He possessed these qualifications, and performed his duties to the general satisfaction of the people.

A short time after his term of office as Governor expired, he was appointed Register of the land-office at Kaskaskia, wherein he remained in his old age, doing the business to the satisfaction of the public. On the 11th of April, 1830, he expired in happiness, and in peace with man. His last breath was breathed in good will to the human family, and praise to God. Governor Bond left a blameless and unspotted character.

The first Lieutenant Governor, Pierre Menard, also attended several sessions of the Legislature at Vandalia; a man of sound judgment, integrity and prudence; and in the early history of the State was a conspicuous and influential character. He was born in Canada, in the year 1767, where he received only a plain education, and like many young Canadians filled with adventures, he came west. He reached Vincennes in the year 1786, and entered the employment of Col. Vigo, an Indian trader in 1790. He and Du Bois, of Vincennes, became partners in merchandizing, and established a store of Indian and other goods, in Kaskaskia. He was exceedingly popular both among the whites and Indians. At any time an Indian would prefer giving Menard his peltry for nothing, than to receive double value for it from a Long-Knife American. His words, actions, and all his movements indicated a pure and upright heart, where neither guile, deceit or cunning had any resting place. With these traits of character, he was one of the most influential persons in the country. He represented the Territory in the Legislature of the Indiana Territory. Menard was first in almost every enterprise, in pioneer times in Illinois. He was in the first Legislature of both the Territories of Indiana and Illinois, and was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State in 1818. Menard died at Kaskaskia, in the year 1844, aged seventy-seven years.

Elias K. Kane, the first Secretary of State, emigrated to Illinois from New York, and settled at Kaskaskia in 1814. In 1818 he was appointed Secretary of State. He was a man of talent and prominence.

Robt. K. McLaughlin, a lawyer, a native of Kentucky, settled in Illinois in 1815. McLaughlin was a man of sound judgment, and great energy of character. On the removal of the capital he settled in Vandalia, where for

many years he was a prominent figure both in politics and the material growth of the town. He acquired considerable wealth, and died leaving no children, beloved and respected by all. He was State Treasurer from 1819 to 1823.

Col. Alexander P. Field, a native of Kentucky, an educated and chivalrous gentleman, located at Jonesboro, Illinois, at an early day, subsequently moved to Vandalia, was State Treasurer from 1823 until 1827, and Secretary of State from 1829 to 1840. As a politician, he had few equals at that day, and no superior; he was also eminent as a criminal lawyer, sparkling with wit and eloquence. He afterwards moved to Louisiana, became prominently identified with the politics of that State, and attained the position of Attorney General of Louisiana. He died at New Orleans in the Fall of 1877. We subjoin, through the courtesy of Judge Jacob Fouke, a few letters that will prove interesting and give a fair idea of the feelings and sentiments of the people of those days.

This letter may be interesting, as it not only touches upon political questions of the times but marks strongly the feeling existing between the North and South, or the advocates and non-advocates of slavery; it also shows that the residential population of the then wild Texas territory were not insensible to the advantages of having their visiting friends come well recommended, and Mr. McKinney was somewhat averse to being taken for a robber or a cut-throat.

PITTSBURGH, PA., 2 February 1836.

DEAR COLONEL:

Between business and severe indisposition I have had no time to correspond with my friends. I left Buffalo in December, business having become nearly stagnant in consequence of the closing of the navigation. Since then I have been confined to my bed with a violent attack of rheumatism, and it is with difficulty I write at present; I am something better, and as soon as I am able to travel I shall continue on my journey to Texas, for which I had started when I was taken sick. I shall probably be at Louisville about the 20th inst. In the mean time will you do me the favor to draw up a certificate recommending my conduct and capacity while at Vandalia, and get my friends there to sign it. Those holding offices, such as Capt. Linn, Col. Prentice, Sheriff Berry, Wm. McConnell, &c., &c., get them to sign as such, and conclude the list with your own signature, certifying to the genuineness of theirs and adding your official seal, and have the goodness to forward the same to me at Louisville. There have been so many robbers and cut-throats migrating to Texas that I consider the document necessary. * * *

With my warmest thanks I will furnish you with whatever information may be interesting after my arrival in Texas. How does the white cause prosper in your State? The anti-Masons will most assuredly, by their foolish conduct, give this State to Van Buren. The party are divided between Harrison and Webster, and will not unite. White has no chance. The people here are thoroughly opposed to the slave-holder's States; they don't like a Southern man. God knows there is no love lost between us. I have no doubt but that the present Legislature will re-charter the present bank of the United States, with a capital of \$28,000,000. The bonus required is large, but Pennsylvania will go ahead of her sisters. My warm regards to all my friends in Vandalia. Write me to Louisville, and believe me always your sincere friend,

R. W. MCKINNEY.

To Col. A. P. Fields, Vandalia, Ill.

The name of the illustrious Henry Clay needs no eulogy at our hands. All who know anything of the history of the United States must be familiar with the career of one of Virginia's noblest sons. While filling the halls of Congress with his grand oratory, and lending his powerful assistance in steering the ship of State to a safe haven, he neglected his own private affairs and came very near having his real estate in Illinois sold to pay the taxes accumulated thereon.

WASHINGTON, 11th Nov., 1826.

GENTS:

Governor Coles has been good enough to inform me that my lands in Illinois are advertised to be sold for the non payment of the taxes. I have requested him by letter to prevent their sale, and to engage some gentleman to attend to the payment of the taxes hereafter for me as they accrue, until otherwise advised by me. As my letter to him may miscarry, I would thank you (should he not have engaged any other gentleman to attend to the business for me) to represent me in the matter, on the terms specified in your circular of the 10th April, 1826. I will either pay your draft for the amount of the taxes and charges according to that circular, at sight, or remit it to you as you may indicate.

Mr. Coot has been so kind as to attend to this business for me heretofore, and I am under great obligations to him for doing it; but the above arrangement will relieve him from trouble which I ought not to give him.

I am your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Messrs. Blackwell & Stapp.

The letter attached, written to the Secretary of State by one of his party-politicians, goes to prove that in politics everything is fair, as well as in love and war; no doubt the participants in the Barbecues on both sides were well

satisfied to receive a substantial repast free of all expense, a piece of liberality which would doubtless be remembered when election-day rolled round; and the inducements held out to the Secretary himself were such that he would not be likely to resist them.

MOUNT CARMEL, June 12th, 1840.

DEAR SIR:

The Whigs of this county intend to give a FREE BARBECUE, on the 4th proximo, and they feel an anxious desire that you should make one in our midst. The Democrats have established a press here, and are straining every nerve to organize their scattered forces; with that view they have proposed to give a free Barbecue on the 4th, and it becomes necessary that we should defeat their plans by giving one that may far outnumber theirs.

Could you make it convenient to pay us a visit on that occasion? If so, you may rest assured of receiving a most cordial reception. The Whigs, in this section, are not ungrateful for favors of that character, and it may be of benefit to you personally, if you could mingle with us, and stir up the Democracy with a stump speech. I have written a letter to you, directed to Vandalia, not knowing precisely your whereabouts. Please give me a speedy answer.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES McDOWELL.

A. P. Field, Esq., Springfield, Ill.

We give below the copy of a letter addressed to Alexander P. Field, Esq., Secretary of State, Vandalia, Ill., which shows the troubles and anxieties politicians labored under nearly half a century since. We presume, although we have no evidence of the same, that A. P. Fields, Esq., took the friendly hint furnished him by his friend Smith, and at least saved his skin, although his honor seemed somewhat under a cloud.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, 6th June, 1835.

SIR:

Gov. Reynolds has just passed through this place on his way to Chicago. While here he stated to numbers that you had informed him of your having received a letter from A. P. Herndon, inviting you to attend a public meeting in this place on the 13th instant, for the purpose of addressing the citizens on the subject of the next presidential election; and that you had also informed him that Gen. Maxwell had been written and was expected to attend. This day's paper also contained a notice of the meeting, and it was therein stated that you would be here. This news has caused great excitement against you among the people. Your enemies have been industriously circulating the story of your having sold your vote for fifty dollars to a Mr. Harrison, with wonderful effect. If you come here, I very much fear you will be treated rudely, and that your presence will injure the cause we both have at heart, to wit, the elevation of a man over the head of the one recommended by that old foolish tyrant, Jackson. Herndon is indiscreet, and our people who are naturally jealous, may and doubtless will be told that you have come to dictate to them. Besides you hold an office, and we, you know, have used that against the administration with effect. Already are we threatened with placards concerning you, and you are threatened with personal violence.

You know, my good sir, that these low infuriated Jackson pack are capable of anything; and some ruffian will doubtless be selected to attack you. Under all the circumstances it is submitted to your better judgment, whether you had not best decline your contemplated visit.

Your friend,

JOHN H. SMITH.

Col. A. P. Fields.

The following letter was sent by Gen. James Shields to A. P. Fields, Esq., (Secretary of State), Springfield, and doubtless is relative to his appointment as State Auditor, for we find he was elected to that office in 1840. Three years later, he officiated for a short term as Circuit Judge in Vandalia; and in 1846 was elected Judge of the Supreme Court. In Vandalia he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, John J. Hardin, Edward Baker, and many others who have since prominently figured in the history of the country. He afterwards held several important positions, and figured with distinguished honor in the wars of Mexico.

QUINCY, Nov. 19th, 1839.

MR. FIELDS—DEAR SIR:

I have now been three days in this place; saw his Excellency. He has not yet determined on any course in relation to the matter about which we conversed. He will make a nomination, but cannot pledge himself, he says, until all are assembled in Springfield. So far as appearances go, he would be willing to nominate me. One thing I find would not be to his wish—that you should make any arrangements to resign. This would defeat me. Indeed I was always aware of that. He requested me to see him to-day again, and I shall then know more. I have been well received by him, and well treated, and it would seem he has taken some fancy to me. . . . and I trust you say nothing about resigning—or going to Belville. I shall write you again in a day or two.

Your friend,

JAS. SHIELDS.

The following letter touches upon the condition of the State Banks of Illinois in 1840, and the feelings of the Whig party in connection therewith:

WHITE HALL, May 3d, 1840.

A. P. FIELDS, Esq.—DEAR SIR:

Will you be so good as to let me know when Judge McLean holds his Court at Springfield? It is important I should know in season, so as to give Stair timely notice. Please state if you have all things in readiness for a trial at the next term. How prospers Old Tip with you, and the good cause? I hope the Whigs of Illinois will not be d—d fools enough to identify his cause with that of your worthless Banks. I very much fear such will be the case. If so, Illinois will be lost to the Whigs. Write soon, and oblige
Your friend,
A. G. SLOO.

The subjoined lengthy, but humorous letter, may afford some amusement to our readers. It was addressed to A. P. Fields, Secretary of State, by his friend A. F. Grant, the unsuccessful candidate for office in Gallatin County. It is not every unsuccessful aspirant for honors that can carry off their defeat as lightly as he. We trust the country did not materially suffer from the loss of his valuable services either politically, or professionally.

EQUALITY, SEP. 11, 1834.

DEAR ALLICK.

The postponement of our court until the 26th inst, affords me inducement, while the alleviation of the general ill health, though slight, affords me opportunity, and strengthens my inclination, to inflict upon you an epistolary torture. My physical powers of writing, as well as my intellectual resources, (generally very ample you know), are somewhat impaired from the influence of the long, continual and copious potations, which I have been reluctantly compelled to swallow, by way of stimulants, by which I have thus far been enabled successfully to resist the common enemy. I have happily been able to keep him as yet at bay, but how long before he will make an overpowering lunge at me is beyond my ken, and we haven't got a *reglar* doctor in the field. Gatewood and I have assumed the pestal and mortar * * * &c., as our arms, and having the advantage of Dake, Watkins and Dunn, have achieved for ourselves considerable fame; though we have not yet contributed any settlers to the region of Styx, all who have gone to render their long account having departed without any passport from us. We have kept Dake, Watkins & Dunn, flat on their back for some weeks, but they are now threatening to rise in their might and drive all usurpers from their dominions. As an evidence, Watkins who has been plunged into a tolerably deep typhus, was up with his clothes on and his cane in his hand (a fearful omen) on yesterday. Dake yesterday demolished a half bushel of milk porridge, mush, &c. Dunn has at length shot out in obedience to Captain Calomel oceans of bile, and on the whole "obstinately refuses to die," so you see there is some danger of their threats.

I heard to-day that your family and the Vandals generally, were all getting better, and as I know the *penchant* (I have learned a little French) you have for the company of great men, I supposed you would be glad to know the time on which you could be among us, with most likely chance of enjoying our *recherche* society in its full bloom and fragrance. At the regular time of our courts sitting there was so much sickness about and so little brandy in the place, that the peoples authorities thought it best to suspend the dispensation of justice until the 26th. when it was hoped there would be less of the former, and more of the latter.

I missed your company so much, and felt consequently so surcharged with *ennui*, that I readily acquiesced in any measure which promised a chance for you to be among us. Jeff I believe partook of the same sentiment. You will therefore add as much to our happiness as you will to your own by being with us. We may safely anticipate a joyous feast of reason, and a rich flow of soul.

Gallatin County bespeaks the sympathy of all her sisters for the awful calamity which befel her on the first Monday of last month—the loss of my services. Some people (I don't know upon what authority, for the records show that two representatives were elected, and neither of them as I have understood is a fictitious person).—Some people pretend to compare Gallatin in the House of Representatives of our Legislature to the District of Columbia in Congress; and say that there must be a standing committee established specially charged with her interests. Although this must be a mistake, and although it wouldn't be safe to charge every man with stealing, a bull yearling—yet you will unhesitatingly agree with me—that the interests of Gallatin and the public councils, must suffer greatly by the withholding of my services. Had I thought the importance so great I certainly would have yielded, and bestowed my care and attention upon the affairs of the country.

Unless Don Carlos and Don Miguel insist upon my co-operation with their friends, and those of the Duchess De Berri and the Pope, in the effort about to be made, to restore those amiable princes to their late fortunes and dignities, I shall be in Vandalia this winter; when I shall unquestionably (unless on the score of a monetary capital) be a very great man, holding no office, owing no responsibility—seeking none, very much, and probably getting none at all. If I can raise a fine coat I'll be a perfect Beau Brummel. *No man under a Secretary of State* need approach me except cap in hand.

Major Henry L. Webb with divers others, are willing to represent our dis-

trict in Congress—that is, he don't want to go there along with divers others, but he is *willing* with divers others. You perceive the distinction.

Some very respectable men have to my certain knowledge wished they could get a chance to vote for you, but I suppose you won't let 'em. *Mr. Fleming will receive an immense support here.* "He's a very sensible man."

I would tell you the nature of our sickness here if I thought you'd understand my terms, but in fact you'd be surprised to hear Jeff and me talk "words of learned length and thundering sound." It might be well said if you got a fair specimen, that

"— still you gazed, and still your wonder grew,
That two such heads could carry all we knew."

Remember me to all, whose good opinions you think worthy of my consideration, and believe me

Most affectionately yours,

To ALEXANDER P. FIELD, Esq.; ALEX. F. GRANT,
VANDALIA, ILL. Late Candidate, &c., &c.

We give the public the benefit of a letter written by John Reynolds, formerly Governor of Illinois, to his friend Col. A. P. Field, Secretary of State. The letter is characteristic of the man, and the times in which he lived:

WIGGINS' FERRY, 4th Sept., 1829.

DEAR SIR:

Some time past I received your letter informing me that Kinney will get but few votes in your section of country. It is the same in this part of the country. In the upper country it is quite impossible for him to get support.

The friends of this man, and particularly his late Washington tools, are urging it on the people that he is the exclusive Jackson man, when in fact he went in for Crawford at the election before the last. This does not take, except with his *brided* friends. I leave no stone unturned; our policy as to putting down certain men are the same.

I start soon for the White Circuit Court. I will continue on the circuit to Vermillion County, then I will see your county. You see by this I am hot. We must beat this old Crawford faction. They are not the people. God forbid they were.

It is useless for me to say anything to you in relation to my friendship and feeling towards you. You have no friends who can be elected governor that will do more for you than I will. You have the evidence of that for many years past.

Col. Wight, who has received a little Jackson *pap*, as a little agent at the mines, says to the people on his way to the mines, that I got only the Adams men in the South, and K. the Jackson. This is not true. I must calculate on his being told on me. By all hands hanging on, we can succeed; if we are all divided, things may be wrong.

I saw Judge Brown. He will *pull a trace hard*. I go in for the State and our friends more than for myself.

About Bellville there will be no opposition. All will harmonize. I will I hope see you at your court. Your friend,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Col. A. P. Field.

A letter bearing date May, 1836, by a former resident of Vandalia, will give some idea of the value of property in this city at that time; and if the writer's opinion goes for anything, there were not the same pleasant, genial kind of people then residing here as are to be met with at the present day:

VANDALIA, Ill., May 5, 1836.

DEAR SIR:

Not myself only, but a great many others, are wishing your immediate return to this place, as many false and malicious allegations have been published in the *Advocate* by those who are known to be your inveterate political and personal enemies.

Myself and Shaffer have, after much dispute and difficulty, broken off the trade between us, yet not without considerable cost on my part. This is one of the reasons why I very much wish your return.

I am very much displeased with Vandalia, and particularly with the treatment of a great many here, who have pretended to be my best friends. When you return, which I hope will be soon, I will endeavor to make arrangements to push my time in another quarter.

I have written to the Union Agency Company at Washington, offering them two hundred town lots at \$20 each lot, which, if it can be got, will be a very considerable price. I remain, dear Sir,

With much esteem,

Your most obed't Servant, DAVID WOOD.

Col. A. P. Fields.

The author of the following epistle evidently went to school when "the schoolmaster was abroad;" but as he claimed to know "which way the wind lay," it is very probable he succeeded in stirring up a breeze against the gentleman of that name, for his bold utterances concerning General Jackson, and for the criminal charge of challenging another party to fight a duel.

BELLVILLE, June 1st, 1831.

SIR:

I hereby acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 27th ult., in which you request me to relate the charges that Mr. Brees should have made against General Jackson at the Jackson convention at Kaskaskia.

he red a number more than I can recollect. Some of them I do recollect. I believe he charged this General with procuring Boats and provision for Burr at the Clover Bottom. I perfectly recollect that he charged him with the murdering of nine Indians or having it done at the . . . of the horse shoe (on the Day after) . . . he said was murder after the Battle was over. Those charges he red from pamphlets and papers, but put the hiest colers on them he cold, and to make the people believe that they were true, as to the Challenge I did not see it myself, but it was said that Mr. Breese was the challenger and he did appear and opened the Debate, etc.

Yours, with respect, &c.

JOHN MIDDLEOFF.

Mr. A. P. Field, Vandalia, Ill.

The following letter shows how Pierre Menard, an old and prominent citizen of Kaskaskia, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois, &c., &c., in co-operation with his friend, the Secretary of State "did a little note together" and what was likely to come of it

KASKASKIA, 29th March, 1837.

A. P. FIELD, Esq., Vandalia.

DEAR SIR:—On the 25th inst., I was served with a summons to appear at Equality on the first Monday in April, to answer in a case where the Bank of Illinois is plaintiff against me as endorser on a certain note. I presume you have been served with a similar summons as you are also an endorser. I am anxious to hear from you, on this subject as soon as possible, for if the drawer of the note (Mr. Brown) in your favor, will not honor and pay it and if you do not arrange it yourself as endorser, and having received the money from the Bank, it would be needless for me to attempt to defend such a suit.

Respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

PIERRE MENARD.

The removal of the Capital also brought to Vandalia the celebrated U. F. Linder, one of the brightest members of the Bar of Southern Illinois. He was for a time Attorney General. He had few equals at the bar for wit and humor, brilliant repartee and remarkable eloquence.

Judge Levi Davis, (now of Alton), was for several years a citizen of Vandalia, was elected Auditor of Public Accounts in 1836, and retained the office until 1841, when he was succeeded by Gen. James Shields.

Another prominent character of the early times was Gen. Wm. L. D. Ewing, one of the first resident lawyers of the county. He was a native of Kentucky, and a man of liberal education and good natural endowments, was fond of company and all the sports of that period. He was always identified with the Democratic party. He represented his district many times in the Legislature, was prosecuting attorney of the District several times. Ewing was for a time Indian Agent, and by order of the General Government he removed the tribes of the Sauk and Fox Indians west of the Mississippi.

He was Auditor of Public Accounts from 1843 to 1846. He also represented his district in Congress, and was appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Richard M. Young. As a public spirited citizen he was highly respected.

Another pioneer was Col. Robt. Blackwell. He was a lawyer, and published the first newspaper in the county. A man of versatile talents, and of a genial and clever disposition. Blackwell became an Editor in 1816, at Kaskaskia, and on the seat of Government being removed he came to Vandalia, where for many years he ranked among the prominent and bright intellects of the State. His first wife was a sister of Dr. Stapp, now a resident of Decatur.

Col. Elijah C. Berry, a Kentuckian, settled in Vandalia, in 1819. He had a large family of children some of whom became quite prominent in the State.

Claibourn and William Berry, also brothers of Elijah, were among the early settlers.

The most prominent of the Berry family was the son of Elijah C., Col. James W. Berry, who was probably one of the most popular men in the county, a Kentuckian by birth. He removed to Vandalia with his father, from Kaskaskia. For a short time he was Clerk of the Clinton County Court, and in 1826 he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Fayette county and held the office until 1856, a period of thirty years. This will attest his popularity with the people. He was a man highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His genial and courteous manners made him a welcome guest in any company.

Mr. Berry was an artist of much skill. During his time he painted portraits of many distinguished men. He painted a portrait of Gov. Bond, the first governor. That portrait now adorns the walls of the office of the secretary of state at Springfield. In early life he was a Whig. On the dissolution of that party he became a democrat, and remained such during life. He died January, 1877.

We make the following extract from a lecture delivered at Vandalia by

Rev. W. S. Prentice, on Recollections of Vandalia thirty years ago. "Take for example the legislature of Illinois thirty years ago, and the legislature of Illinois to-day or at any time during the last ten or fifteen years. Why among the men who assembled here thirty years ago to enact our laws and guide the ship of state were:—Stephen A. Douglas, of Morgan, Abraham Lincoln, of Sangamon, Wm. Gatewood, of Gallatin, O. H. Browning, of Adams, James Shields, of Randolph, Cyrus Edwards, of Madison, Wm. A. Richardson, of Schuyler, Wm. H. Davidson, of White, John T. Stuart, of Sangamon, John Hogan, of Madison, James Semple, of Madison, John Moore, of McLean, R. K. McLaughlin, of Fayette, E. B. Webb, of White, and last and most brilliant and eloquent of them all, the unstable and unfortunate U. F. Linder, of Coles. And besides these we had Peter Warren, the Davy Crockett of the senate, and the inimitable wit, John S. Hacker, of Union. These all were members of the legislature in Vandalia in 1836. And at the next session came in Lyman Trumbull, of St. Clair, Wm. Lee D. Ewing, of Fayette, E. D. Baker, of Sangamon, Wm. F. Thornton, of Shelby, and Archibald Williams, of Anderson, . . . Lincoln and Douglas, and Hardin and Baker, and Gatewood and McRoberts. This sounds like the roll call of the mighty men of David of old. Take two of these names, Lincoln and Douglas: and it is no disparagement to any other of the worthy sons of Illinois to say, that these, like the tall son of Kish, stood a head and shoulders above all other competitors while living; and now that they are dead, their names fall upon the ears, and linger in the memories of their grateful countrymen, like the loved notes of sweetest music.

But I come more particularly to Vandalia and the Vandalians. Orpheus C. Kerr's famous "Mackerel Brigade" which "by strategy," as you will remember, did such fearful execution during the late war on the commissary stores, of its friends, was composed exclusively of Brigadier Generals. Every man in the Brigade was a General, and every General of precisely the same grade. All were Brigadiers, and it was this eminently wise and satisfactory organization of the "mackerels," which gave them their terrible efficiency, and which rendered their sudden charges upon straying pigs and chickens so utterly irresistible.

The male population of Vandalia, thirty years ago, was made up almost exclusively of gentlemen of a military turn of mind. And the rank to which all seemed to aspire and attain was that of colonel. If there was a Major in town I failed to make his acquaintance. We had two Captains,—Captain Eccles and Captain Linn, but, as all old settlers know, Captain Linn was a steamboat captain, and not a military captain,—and not, therefore, subject to "the articles of war," as was the balance of the gentlemen in town. . . .

. . . The following, to the best of my recollection, is a correct list of Colonels commanding at this post and having Vandalia for their headquarters in 1836. Col. E. C. Berry, Col. R. K. McLaughlin, Col. W. C. Greenup, Col. A. P. Field, Col. George Leidig, Col. Jas. Black, Col. Robert Blackwell, Col. Chas. Prentice, Col. T. B. Hickman, Col. Wm. Hodge, Col. F. Reamann, Col. J. T. B. Stapp, Col. John Dement, Col. Abner Black, Col. Lem. Lee, and Col. Asa Lee. And I am proud to say the first vote I ever cast in Vandalia at a militia election in 1837, was for Col. Wm. A. Denning,

* * * * *

Col. Greenup, he, too was a favorite among the young men. Tall, slender, dignified, deliberate, communicative, always in a good humor, and always smoking,—a walking encyclopedia of political knowledge. He knew all the boys, and they all knew and loved him, and he was the political Gamaliel at whose feet we took our first lessons in political economy."

Another character who we must not fail to mention is Thomas Higgins, a man whose eccentricities and Indian fights gave him much notoriety among the pioneers, for his patriotism and intrepid bravery in the war of 1812.

Hill's Fort, situated six or eight miles south-west of the present town of Greenville, Bond County, in 1814 was the scene of a thrilling adventure, which took place between a few men under the command of Lieutenant John Journey, the commander of the fort, and the Indians. The hero of the day was one Thomas Higgins, who in turn owed his rescue to the courageous conduct of a woman in the fort, named Pureley.

Thomas Higgins was born in Barren County, Kentucky, in 1790, and emigrated with his friends to this State in 1807, settling down near some relatives who had come to Illinois some time before.

His parents were poor, and as facilities for learning under the best of circumstances were limited at that time, Thomas could not boast a very brilliant education. Indeed his tastes and talents ran in a different channel. But if there was any fun or mischievous amusement to be had, he would be in it no matter how great the risk or danger incurred in procuring it. but like most brave men there was nothing cruel or savage in his disposition. He was a strong, muscular man, of medium height, compactly and powerfully built, noted for his great strength and activity. Previous to the adventure we are about to narrate, he was actively engaged on the frontiers in defending the settlements during the war of 1812.

On the 20th of August, 1814, signs of Indians were discovered near Hill's Fort, and at daybreak the next morning Lieut. Journey was mounted, and a corps of eleven men, including Higgins, while reconnoitering around and but a little way from the fort, fell into an ambuscade of a large party of Indians. The warriors fired on them, and Journey, and three of his men were instantly killed. William Burges and John Boucher were wounded, the latter but slightly.

The horse which Thomas Higgins rode was shot in the neck, and fell to the ground, but soon rose again. Higgins remained a moment "to get a

pull at them," as he said, and leveling his gun, he took deliberate aim at one of the red skins and shot him dead.

He remounted and was about to return to the fort when a familiar voice hailed him from the grass, saying, "Tom, you won't leave me." Higgins shouted out to him to "come on." "I can't come, my leg is smashed to pieces," answered Burges. Higgins, who was ever ready to help a friend in distress, could not desert an old comrade, though the Indians he knew were thickly surrounding them, but leaping from his horse attempted to lift the wounded man upon the animal; the horse, however, becoming frightened at the yelling and firing, dashed away, leaving the two men to make their escape in the best way they could. Higgins not at all discomfited advised his friend to "limp off on three legs," and he would protect him. Burges succeeded in crawling off through the grass and saving himself, while Higgins was left to fight the bloody and terrible battle alone, with three Indians preparing to attack him, and others in the immediate vicinity. His case was indeed desperate, but his tact, activity, strength, and undaunted courage served him in the time of need. He had loaded his gun immediately after having killed the Indian before mentioned, and was therefore prepared to receive their charge. The dusky warriors were close upon him. He ran to a small ravine close by in order that he could the better defend himself against numbers, and perceived for the first time that his leg failed him—he was wounded at the commencement of the fray, but did notice it at the time.

One of the three Indians was a big, powerfully built savage, alone a match for any ordinary man, the other two somewhat smaller—and perhaps less courageous. Higgins used to say afterwards that "the larger Indian was as brave as a lion; he could not daunt or intimidate him, but the smaller savages quailed beneath his ferocious look." The lesser men dare hardly look him in the face, "but the muscular savage could look the devil in the face."

Higgins being satisfied he must receive the fire of the large Indian he attempted to dodge it, but the bullet lodged in his thigh, and he fell, but sprang to his feet again instantly. By this time the other two had also fired at him, both balls taking effect. Again he fell, this time badly wounded, but soon was on his feet again, with his loaded gun in his hand.

The Indians wishing to make short work of it, threw down their guns, as they had not time to load them again, and whooping and yelling rushed on Higgins with their spears, tomahawks, and knives. By presenting his gun at them he kept them at bay for a few minutes.

The bolder Indian not thinking Higgins' gun loaded, rushed in upon him. A quick aim and loud report, and the savage bounded in the air and fell dead at his feet. The loss of their leader had the effect of making the other two still more desperately savage. They raised the war-whoop the louder, and rushed with greater vigor upon poor, wounded Higgins, upon whom the desperate encounter was beginning to tell. With four Indian bullets in his body, the loss of blood was weakening and exhausting him. His gun was empty and no other weapon at hand, while his opponents were unscathed and well armed. Now the fighting on both sides became desperate in the extreme. One of the Indians threw a tomahawk at him and cut his ear nearly off, laying at the same time the bone of his head and side of his neck entirely bare. Again our hero fell, and when they rushed upon him with their spears he had to defend himself with his feet, kicking them off as well as his exhausted strength would permit him. Stretched upon the ground with an Indian spear at his breast, the excited spectators at the fort thought the fatal moment to poor Higgins had arrived, but the bold fellow grasped the spear, and in the struggle the savage dragged him to his feet once more. Then it was he clutched his gun and literally dashed the brains out of one of the Indians, but the thickness of the dusky devil's skull also shattered the gun to pieces, and bent the barrel beyond further utility.

This terrific encounter being within sight of the fort, many would have gone to his assistance, but feared they would be cut to pieces by other Indians lying in ambush, but the excitement became too intense for one Mrs. Pursley, who said, "she could not stand and see so brave a man as Higgins killed by the Indians," sprang on the back of her husband's horse and dashed to the rescue. The men in the fort could not see a woman go alone, followed her.

As soon as Higgins' remaining dusky foe saw the Rangers coming he fled; and they found their comrade prostrated upon the ground nearly dead—cut and mangled, and almost torn to pieces—his shirt and body were slashed almost beyond recognition. When they reached Higgins he had fainted, his excitement probably having subsided when he saw his friends hastening to the rescue. He barely escaped death from his many wounds and never entirely recovered from the effects of them, although he lived for many years afterwards. In addition to receiving a pension from the government, he was appointed door-keeper to one of the houses of the General Assembly of Illinois. He was a farmer during the later years of his life, and brought up a large family of children. He eventually died, where for many years he resided, near Vandalia, in Fayette County, A. D. 1829. Some old settlers, who remember him well, speak of him as being a generous, open-hearted man.

In the foregoing chapters on the pioneers and early settlers of the county, there probably are several who belong to the class of "Old Settlers" whose names have been omitted in this article, but who will receive proper mention in the respective township histories where they resided, as will also incidents and events receive proper mention, which may have taken place in the different townships of the county.

CHAPTER XIV.

EARLY CUSTOMS, AND MODE OF LIVING.—DUEL.—ELECTIVE FRANCHISES.—NAVIGATION OF THE KASKASKIA.



URING the pioneer era in the county, when the country was sparsely settled, and manner of living very primitive, so much so that the poorest classes of to-day would shrink from the homely fare, and total absence of many things which we now term the necessities of life, few persons probably had any conceptions of the rapid change that the country would undergo. In those days the customary diet was such as the hardy woodsman could secure with the aid of his trusty rifle, together with a very healthy article of food made of corn coarsely mashed, into meal. Their bill of fare, however, possessed many things which the epicures of to-day delight in. Venison, turkey, prairie chicken, and game of all sorts was in abundance, and the busy little bee, with true philanthropy, furnished them with plenty of wild honey. Their houses were constructed in the most simple manner, and were built of roughly-hewn logs, with the apertures filled with clay, floors of puncheons, or beaten earth. Glass or iron never entered into the construction of them. Every man had an interest in his neighbor's domicile; they always assisted each other in the building of them; their hospitality was proverbial, and they always obeyed that divine injunction, "Do unto others as you would be done by."

DUEL.

*"It is said that one, or possibly two challenges for duels were sent in Fayette County, but they ended in talk. However, Thomas Higgins, of Fayette County—the same person who had such a terrible battle with the Indians in 1814, and another champion, fell out and agreed to fight a duel with rocks. That took place in the mining districts at Galena. The same size and number of rocks were selected by their seconds, and the parties placed at their posts ten yards apart. The combatants were to throw the rocks at each other at the time mentioned by their seconds. The rocks were placed in a pile, so that the parties could use them as they pleased. Higgins was so strong, courageous and expert in throwing rocks, that his opponent was forced to flee to save his life. This was a kind of medium duel, between the murderous pistol and the brutal pugilism, but still highly condemnable by refined civilization and Christianity." Many of the "old settlers" of Vandalia and Fayette County remember the frequent exploits of Higgins, in the early pioneer era of the county's history. He was the champion at all their corn-shuckings, log-rollings, horse-races, political meetings, etc.; and to use a term of that period—would fight at the drop of the hat; and so remarkable was his strength and courage, that he was always the victor. At a meeting of a few of the "old settlers," a circumstance was related, that he had frequently stalked into the bar-rooms in Vandalia—and after swallowing his dram of whiskey—would literally chew up the glass tumblers. He was probably the strongest man who ever lived in the county, and many amusing incidents are related of him by the older citizens of Fayette.

"BULL-PEN."

The "Bull-pen," as it was called, was a favorite place of resort for the pioneer Vandals, where they would go to settle their disputes; it was, more properly speaking, the Public pound, situated a little north of Capps' old store. The municipal law of the town forbade fighting, but by a kind of common consent, parties could resort to the "Bull-pen," and take their satisfaction out on one another in a free fight, to the no small satisfaction and amusement of the gaping, lazy, and fun-loving crowd. The fight ended, the victor generally resorted to an adjacent saloon, treated all parties, and shook hands with his late antagonist over the "bloody chasm." Such was life in the olden time.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE,

And the primitive ideas of the early pioneers in regard to it. In the year 1836, a resident of Vandalia, (Col. Foreman), having business in the Southern part of the State, made a trip down to a place known as Caledonia; during his stay there an election occurred for President. Gen. Jackson was one of the candidates. At this time the Colonel was a young man of very prepossessing appearance, and his apparel would seem to indicate, that he was a gentleman of wealth. This was sufficient to condemn him in the eyes of these people, whose ideas of true democracy were associated with Buckskin breeches and Hickory shirts, and they naturally supposed that the Colonel was one of the blarsted Whigs.

Whiggery was at a discount in that precinct; they believing that "no good could come out of Nazareth," they immediately took steps to prevent their liberties being put in jeopardy, by the casting a Whig vote. Noticing the Colonel standing aside, gracefully twirling his mustache and swinging his cane, delegated one of their number to carefully approach him, and sound him. The following conversation ensued: "W'all stranger, we h'ev bin de'batin your case, and h'ev concluded you h'ed better make yourself scarce 'round these here parts." "Why?" says the Col. in some surprise "It's our notion to send up a c'l'ar docket for Gineral Jackson, wich 'kant be did with any of you d—d Whigs 'round."

* Reynolds' Life and Times.

The Col. laughing heartily, replied: "My dear sir, you're mistaken; I too am a Jackson man."

"W-b-a-t!" drolled the champion of Democracy, in his turn surprised. The Colonel repeated he was there to cast his vote for General Jackson. With a whoop that would have put to shame a band of Comanche Indians, he seized the Colonel, and after inquiring his name, yelled with stentorian voice, "Cl'ar' the track; Ginneral Jackson and Ferris Forman forever." And the Colonel was led to the polls in triumph. It is needless to say, they sent up a clean docket.

NAVIGATION OF THE KASKASKIA.

Prior to the present excellent system of railroads, the commerce and travel of the country was principally carried on by water. Rivers in the early times were great adjuncts to the development of the west; and fortunate were the towns situated along the banks of a stream. During the winter of 1840 and '41, Wm. H. Lee built two flat-boats on the Kaskaskia, and loaded them with a cargo of produce, and when the water rose in the spring, he started on the long, tedious, and perilous trip for New Orleans. Seven men accompanied the expedition. Mr. Lee was captain of one boat, and Alfred Mathias of the other. They arrived at their destination in safety, and traded his cargo for cotton, molasses, coffee, etc., and sent them to St. Louis by steamboat. This was the first experiment in boating from Vandalia, realizing a profit from the venture. Mr. L. built two boats in the winter of 1841-42, and in the spring of the latter year started for New Orleans. This time the cargo comprised pork, beef, corn and hoop poles. The prices paid at Vandalia were for corn: 20 cents per bushel, pork \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt., beef \$1.50 per cwt. Wheat sold that year for 31 cents per bushel. The venture was a profitable one to Mr. Lee.

The third trip was made in March, 1846. Arrived in New Orleans June 4th following. That fleet comprised three boats; two of the boats contained a cargo belonging to Ebenezer Capps consisting of 5,000 bushels of grain; 15 hogshead of tobacco; the balance of the load was made up of pork, Yankee beans and beef. We give the names of a few of the persons who accompanied the latter expedition. Capt. James Linton was the pilot. Capt. Lee in charge of the fleet. Those accompanying as assistants were Judge Joshua W. Ross, (then a lad), James Albert, Daniel McConnell, Duncan Linn, Joseph Linn, Thaddeus Smith, John Jones, and Bryant Whitford, Jr. During their journey they encountered a severe storm; and the hawser of the small boat broke, and parted from the main fleet, with two men on board. The other boats proceeded on their way to New Orleans. Arriving at the latter place, Capt. Lee went back on a steamer to ascertain what became of the small boat. He found the boat and the two men at the landing at Baton Rouge. He found that the boat was unfit for longer service. Capt. Lee was now in a peculiar plight: not wanting to lose his boat and contents, he concluded if possible to effect a sale, and with that shrewdness characteristic of the old settlers, he went up in the town to find a purchaser, with instructions to the boys to pump out the water as fast as they could; and should they see him coming with a purchaser, then to cease pumping and stand idly by. The arrangement worked like a charm. Capt. Lee's plan, as will be seen, was not to let the verdant Louisianian know of the condition of the boat. He found a purchaser, and sold out the entire outfit for four hundred and sixty dollars in cash; and with his men took a steamer standing by for New Orleans. In two hours after he took passage, the flat-boat and cargo sank, which was quite unfortunate for the purchaser. In 1846 produce was worth in Vandalia the following prices: Dressed-pork, \$2 to \$2.50 per cwt., and these prices were seldom paid unless taken out in trade. Wheat sold at from 37½ to 50 cents; Corn, 15 to 18 cents; Oats, 10 to 12½; Rye, 25 to 37½; Potatoes, 20 to 25 cents.

CHAPTER XV.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

BY B. F. SHIPLEY.

EDUCATION.—FIRST SCHOOLS.—HOW FORMED.—HOW SUPPORTED.—CHARACTER OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS, FURNITURE, ETC.—MANNER OF CONDUCTING SCHOOL.—BRANCHES TAUGHT.—TEXT-BOOKS USED.—THE PIONEER TEACHER.—HIS QUALIFICATIONS.—HIS SALARY.—"BOARDING OUT," ETC.—PIONEER SCHOOL OFFICERS.—THE "COMMITTEEMAN."—HIS DUTIES.—INCIDENT OF SCHOOL HISTORY.—ADVOCATES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—"ILLINOIS INTELLIGENCER."—PERSONAL MENTION OF PIONEER TEACHERS.—CELEBRITIES WHO HAVE BEEN TEACHERS IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY.—SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—THEIR DUTIES.—SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.—THEIR DUTIES.—TEACHERS WHO WERE IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—STATISTICS, 1860-1870-1877.—SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF THE PRESENT.—SCHOOL GROUNDS, FURNITURE, ETC.—CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS.—BRANCHES TAUGHT.—TEXT-BOOKS USED.—QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS.—MODE OF TEACHING.—TEACHERS' SALARIES.—SCHOOL OFFICERS OF THE PRESENT.—THEIR DUTIES.—PRESENT SCHOOL TREASURERS OF COUNTY.—GRADED SCHOOLS.—VANDALIA.—RAMSEY.—ST. ELMO.—FARINA.—LA CLEDE.—CONCLUSION.



FROM the earliest period of the world's history, the people of every civilized nation have realized the importance of education. Education, in its fullest sense, comprehends the development and cultivation of the various physical, moral and mental faculties of man. Hence it is that the standard of a people's morals, civilization and progress, is indicated by the degree of interest mani-

festing in developing and cultivating the moral, social and intellectual faculties of its masses. Society, in every age, and of every nation upon which the refining hand of civilization has been laid, has been ever ready to realize and accept the truth of this proposition. Thus, in Time's epochs, from the "twilight of antiquity" to the present, we find associated with other beneficent institutions for the elevation and advancement of mankind, the institution of schools; embracing every grade of instruction, from the elementary school, where the rudiments of an education are taught, to the University and College, where art, science and literature are disseminated.

The annals of the world sustain the proposition that no nation ever occupied an exalted or enviable position that evinced no interest in the education of its people. In republican governments, in which all power emanates from the people, and belongs to the people, it is essential to the perpetuation of the people's institutions that the masses should have the mental and moral training that is necessary to qualify them for a high appreciation of the blessings of personal liberty and freedom of conscience. The people of the United States have ever realized this; and in all its history, from the landing of the Pilgrims to the settlement of the far West, one of the first things to engage their attention was the establishment of schools. The history of the schools of Fayette County finds its duplicate in the school history of many counties in the Western States.

The pioneers would, as soon as they had each prepared himself with a habitation for his family and enclosed a "patch" of land on which to raise the necessaries of life, begin preparations for the erection of a school-house.

Some enterprising individual among them would take the initiatory step of notifying the settlers within a radius of three or more miles, that, on a certain time, at a designated place, they would meet for the purpose of erecting a school-house. Punctual at the time and place, armed with their "working tools," would the settlers assemble; and in a short time, considering the disadvantages under which they labored, their work would be consummated. The structure might not compare with the specimens of workmanship and architecture of the present, but it afforded them an accommodation for their primitive school for which their rural hearts were thankful.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Buildings constructed in the manner above described could be but rude and primitive in their character. The walls were made of rough logs from the forest, the chimney of earth and sticks: clapboards from the adjacent oaks furnished them with a shelter from the chilling blasts of winter and the sultry rays of the summer's sun; slabs split from trees, the rough edges of which had been smoothed with an axe, constituted the floor. Windows were not known, except in very rare instances when some community more favored than the common lot of "settlements," were able to secure a few panes of glass for their school-rooms.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The furniture of the pioneer school-room consisted of "benches" made from large "puncheons," which were made from the same material and in the same manner that the slabs for the floor were prepared. "Desks" or writing-tables were formed by placing against the wall at an angle of about 22½ degrees boards or "puncheons." Could the pupil of the early school have entered the spacious and elegantly furnished school-rooms of to-day,—could he have sat in the easy patent-seat,—could he have gazed upon the modern school apparatus, and have listened to the sound of the "school-going bell," he would doubtless have imagined that he had been magically transported to another sphere.

HOW SCHOOLS WERE ORGANIZED.

After the school-house had been completed and furnished, (?) a school was the next part of the programme. There were no donations from the government or State, nor any taxes collected for the support of schools. Some one of the settlers would canvass the neighborhood and determine how many pupils would attend the school at a stated sum per capita.

THE TEACHER

Was the next requisite to the school. His qualifications were tested by the best posted man in the community, who was appointed "committeeman," or director.

The qualifications required were that he should possess the physical ability to govern the school, and be sufficient scholar to teach "reading, writing and ciphering," especially the latter, as far as the "double rule of three." His jurisdiction was regarded as paramount to that of the parents. He was not only authorized to command the obedience of his pupils while at school, but, by common consent, exercised supervisory jurisdiction over their conduct while they were on the road to and from school, and even on some occasions held his pupils to an accountability for their actions during the intermission from Friday evening to Monday morning.

MODE OF TEACHING.

No regular programme of exercises was found in the school-room; in fact there were none, the order of exercises being regulated by the arrival of the pupils in the morning, it being understood that as soon as a pupil entered the school-room his day's work began, and that the first to arrive was the

first to recite, etc. The manner of conducting recitations was of the truly primitive type, the teachers of those days being fully committed to the "pouring-in" process, believing that the true theory of teaching is to stock the mind with facts and generalities rather than to develop the reasoning faculties. Instead of requiring his pupils to analyze a proposition from the premises to the conclusion, he would occupy his seat, ask questions, and receive answers.

BRANCHES TAUGHT.

The branches taught in the common schools of those days were few in number—reading, spelling, penmanship and arithmetic. In addition to these, in some very rare instances, English grammar, geography and history received some attention.

Text-books Used. The text-books used were almost universally the following: Smiley's and Smith's arithmetics; the old English Reader and New Testament, for reading; "Webster's Elementary Speller;" in schools where English grammar was taught, "Kirkham" was the standard; and for history, *The Life of Washington* or *Marion* was the book used,—these works being found very often to constitute the libraries of the settlers. The early settlers seemed to regard a man who was moderately acquainted with the subjects of arithmetic, reading and spelling, as a prodigy in the matter of scholastic attainments.

Boarding Around.—It was the custom for the teacher to receive, in addition to his per capita subscription price, free board; that is, he would board with one of his pupils one week, the next with another, and so on.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

There being no legalized school system, there were no officers who held office or exercised its functions by authority of law; the only officer known being the "committee-man" or director before mentioned. He held his office by consent of the employers, and at their pleasure. His duties were to contract with teachers, examine them as to their qualifications, and to call the employers together to decide questions that arose during the term of school. He exercised a sort of supervision over the school.

A SCHOOL INCIDENT.

To illustrate the notions of the early settlers with regard to what branches they desired taught in their schools, the following incident, that actually occurred in one of the schools of the county, is submitted:

There came into the neighborhood a very gentlemanly and well-informed young man, a native of one of the New England States. He was readily employed to teach the school. Upon entering the school-room he was surprised to find his pupils furnished with nothing in the line of text-books except readers and spellers. He examined them in the branches they had studied, and found them able to spell almost any word in their speller. In reading they could run over the matter very rapidly; but as to the meaning of words and the principles of reading they were wholly ignorant. He asked them if they had dictionaries. They had not heard of such a book; and the same with respect to geographies and grammars. He explained the nature and uses of the subjects treated of in the books mentioned, and requested them to ask their parents to provide the books for them. They were astonished; no such suggestions had ever been made by any teacher before; they cared nothing for grammar, geography or dictionary; their parents had often told them that if they mastered their speller and learned to write, they would do well enough; they were not going to "study any such nonsense." And the lamentable part of it is, that their parents encouraged them in such ideas, until the children lost all confidence in their teacher, and made it so unpleasant for him that he actually resigned and quitted the country. No doubt the same scene might have been enacted in many localities had the teacher suggested such a course of study for his pupils.

ADVOCATES OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

While there were some localities that had not a very clear conception of what the school should be, and some individuals who had no very high regard for the cause, there were others with strong minds and willing hearts—who believed that the welfare and destiny of our country and its institutions, was dependent on the virtue and intelligence of the people; that intelligence and virtue trod the same paths, while ignorance and vice were boon companions; that the only road to prosperity and happiness as a people, was by the public school system; and who had the honesty and courage to advocate the adoption of such a system, notwithstanding the country was young, and the people were already heavily taxed. From the "*Illinois Intelligencer*," a newspaper published by Col. Robt. Blackwell, of the date of January 30th, 1830, the following is taken, to illustrate the sentiment of those individuals who had the welfare of the community at heart: "Every neighborhood should educate its children. Education is the most important branch of civil and parental duty; there are but three grand requisites to be attained to render it effective: it should commence in childhood; it should be a public institution; it should embrace moral, as well as literary instruction." Col. Blackwell has long since ceased from his labors—the "*Intelligencer*" is recorded as among the "things that were," but the seed sown, fell upon good ground, and has produced an hundred-fold.

Such sentiments, such advocates of the cause of humanity, will be cherished with feelings of grateful remembrance, while memory is one of the faculties of the human mind.

PERSONAL MENTION OF PIONEER TEACHERS.

The first school taught in the county, was taught in Vandalia in the year 1819, by a Mr. Jackson, in a little log shed. Mr. Jackson died before his term expired.

A Mr. Van Blick taught in Vandalia in 1822, in a small frame house that has long since succumbed to the destroying hand of time. In addition to the day-school which he taught, he conducted an evening-school, for the benefit of the young men and boys, who were compelled to work during the day and could not attend the day-school. B. W. Thompson, Esq., was a pupil at the evening-school, Russell Bottsford taught in 1823. The following persons taught in the school of Vandalia, in the early days: Mr. Spencer, Mr. Chase, Mr. Kellum, Mrs. Caruthers, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Johnson, Prof. Kinney, Mr. Frank McCord, Mrs. Slade, E. Southworth, A. B. West and others.

CELEBRITIES WHO HAVE TAUGHT SCHOOL IN THE COUNTY.

The following persons whose reputation is known outside of Fayette County, have been teachers in our schools: Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll, of Peoria; Hon. Albert G. Burr, Ex. member of Congress, and at present one of the Judges of the Appellate Court of the State; Hon. Richard W. Townsend, member of Congress.

PIONEER TEACHERS OUTSIDE OF VANDALIA.

The following persons taught in the country schools, in the early days: Mr. Dodson and Andrew Halford, in Hurricane Township; Mr. Chase and Mr. Pice Barrington, in Sharon; Robt. Curlee, Mr. Nalls, Mr. Abbott, Col. Samuel Houston and Martin Welch, in Seminary; Mr. Smyth, in Avena; Mr. Parfitt and Mr. Bird, in Wilberton; James Barks and Albert Filbrook, in Wheatland.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

The first School Commissioner, was chosen in 1834. Levi Davis, who now lives at Alton, this State, was the first to hold the office. His duties were chiefly the disposal of school lands. Hon. Ferris Foreman succeeded him, after which the following named gentlemen held the office, in the order below indicated: Col. Wm. C. Greenup, J. P. Rigdon, David M. Wear, Dempsey Yarbrough, Ezra Jenkins, S. Washburne, Hon. George H. Dieckman and Hon. B. W. Henry.

Ezra Jenkins was the first Commissioner under what is known as the "Free School Act." He also taught the first school in Vandalia, after the enactment of said law.

During the administration of Mr. Jenkins as School Commissioner, his duties were, to examine and license teachers, visit and exercise a general supervision of the schools, advise school-officers, teachers, etc. His administration witnessed a marked advancement in the condition of the schools.

The administration of Hon. G. H. Dieckman was productive of much good to the public schools; during his administration the school finances, which through neglect of school officials, had gotten into bad condition, were brought to a safer and better basis than they had ever been previously; he exacted of Town Trustees, that all loans, belonging to the school funds of the respective townships should either be collected, and reloaned, or renewed, and impressed upon them the necessity of seeing that the securities on all loans were good.

He was the first Commissioner, who collected, arranged and sent to the office of the State Superintendent, the school statistics of the county; a copy of which report is still on file in the office of the County Superintendent of schools. He also submitted a written report, in which he recommended the enactment of a law to grade teachers' certificates, in accordance with their qualifications, repealing the law granting commissioners power to grant "special certificates," upon the recommendation of school directors.

Afterwards, while a member of the General Assembly, he introduced a Bill, which became a law, granting to all persons who entered the service of the United States during the war of the Rebellion, under the age of twenty-one years, the right to attend the public schools of the State, free of tuition, for the same length of time they were in the service during their minority.

TEACHERS OF FAYETTE COUNTY, WHO WERE IN THE SERVICE OF THE U. S.

The following named gentlemen quit the dignified profession of teaching, to assume the arduous and perilous duties of the soldier's life in the war of the Rebellion in defence of the Nation's honor, Capt. C. P. Jones, Capt. C. W. Horr, Capt. A. W. McCraim, Major T. K. Jenkins, Lieutenant Chas. Lee, Capt. Joseph M. Chase; privates, James Mabry, Mat. Boreland, W. I. Blair, S. L. Ranney, Joseph Beck and Nelson Perryman.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Major T. K. Jenkins was the first to exercise the superintendency of the schools after the enactment of the law increasing the duties of the office, and changing its title. Under the supervision of Mr. Jenkins rapid and substantial progress was made in the standard of our schools, as well as in the standard of teachers' qualifications. Z. S. Swan succeeded Mr. Jenkins,

followed by D. H. Mays and B. F. Shipley, present incumbent. Mr. Mays' administration was marked by the cultivation of a desire among the people for better schools, and better teachers.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

It is universally recognized and admitted by all practical educators, that a well regulated, and well conducted institute is conducive to the elevation of the standard of teaching, and to advancing the grade of teachers' qualifications. At such convocations teachers are brought into each other's society; the different methods of teaching are discussed and analyzed; the bad discarded and the good adopted, and each returns to his school better prepared to teach, and feeling that the time spent in institute work was not spent in vain.

THE FIRST INSTITUTE

held in the county, was during the term of office of Hon. G. H. Dieckman, school commissioner. During the year 1860, Mr. Dieckman, assisted by Dr. H. P. Collins, R. C. Lewis and Dr. Tidball, conducted two sessions of the institute, one in April another in September. The sessions were both well attended by the teachers of the county.

In April, 1861, another session was held, in which Mr. Dieckman was again assisted by Dr. Collins—this session continued three days. This was followed by the September session of the same year. Both sessions witnessed an increased attendance, and an increased interest among the teachers. Sessions of the institute, were held in April and September, in 1862, but the secretary having enlisted in the army, no record of the proceedings is on file.

No more sessions of the institute were held until 1866. In response to a call, by Sup't Jenkins, on the fourth day of August of this year, the teachers of the county to the number of forty, assembled in institute at "Seminary building" in Vandalia.

This session was of two days' duration, which time was spent in the discussion of the best methods of teaching the various branches. At the evening sessions, lectures were delivered by Rev. Mathews and Dr. Gatewood.

The following year, two sessions of the institute were held, viz.: in April and September. The teachers who took a leading part in the exercises and discussions, were D. H. Mays, H. Short, F. M. Pickens, Prof. G. W. Hall, Prof. Catherwood, John Davidson, Mr. Taylor, S. G. Burdick, and William J. Creswick, Sr.

The next meeting of the teachers, in the capacity of an institute, was in pursuance of notice given by D. H. Mays, county superintendent, on the 4th day of August, 1870. H. B. Bowman, was elected president, and E. M. Ashcraft was chosen secretary.

This meeting was preliminary to a session that was held, commencing on the 31st day of October following, and continuing six days. Much interest was manifested throughout this session, by the teachers; the following named persons taking part in the exercises and discussions:—T. S. Kell, L. L. Taylor, J. N. Patrick, N. B. Washburn, John A. Rose, J. H. Knight, Misses Jennie Wheeler, Julia V. Phiper, Jennie Greer and Lenora Bryant. Lectures were delivered at the evening exercises by John F. Douglass and Z. S. Swan. A very interesting feature of this session of the institute was an address, by Edward Conner on the subject of "Popular Education." By request of the institute, the address was published in the county papers, and attracted the attention of the people of the county generally.

It evinced a great deal of study upon the part of Mr. Conner, and was well written and well delivered.

After this Mr. Mays inaugurated a system of local institutes, and sessions were held the following year at the villages of Ramsey, St. Elmo, La Clede and Shobonier. The attendance at these sessions was good; and much was accomplished in educating the people to the point of demanding better modes of teaching and better qualified teachers.

On the 24th day of August, 1870, in pursuance of notice given by B. F. Shipley, county superintendent, the teachers of the county, to the number of forty-five, met at the "seminary building" for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Institute on a permanent basis. A constitution and by-laws for the government of the institute were adopted. The officers consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who perform the duties indicated by the title of the respective offices. In addition to the officers before mentioned there is an executive committee of three, whose duties are to fix the time and place of holding the sessions of the institute, to fix the membership fee, to regulate the assessment of dues, make and publish programme of exercises for each session, employ instructors, etc. The first session of this organization was held, as before stated, commencing on the 24th day of August, 1874, and continuing five days.

Among the leaders of the exercises, were Prof. E. C. Hewett, of Normal, Illinois, Frank Wantland, J. D. Collins, John A. Rose, J. J. Brown and others. At the evening session, Prof. Hewett delivered some very interesting lectures.

In August, 1875, the second annual session was held; and was of five days' duration. There were fifty teachers in attendance at this session. Dr. Robert Allyn, of the Southern Illinois Normal University, Prof. Jas. H. Brownlee, and Superintendent Scott, of Effingham County, rendered very important aid in conducting this session. Messrs. Collins, Crichton, Brown, Baits, Rench and others did good work. Dr. Allyn's lectures, and Prof. Brownlee's elocutionary entertainments, were well received by the teachers and citizens.

The third annual session was held in August of the following year; the session continued five days. This session was largely attended—there being in regular attendance on the daily sessions about sixty teachers—Messrs. Crichton, Wantland, Collins, Miller, Rench, Baits and Creswick, were the leaders in the exercises and discussions.

The fourth annual session was held in the month of August, 1877, with about the same attendance as at last session. The leaders in the exercises were same as the year previous. We cannot easily overrate the importance of institutes; much good for the schools has been accomplished through its influence; and we trust more may result from its sessions of the future. May its future sessions be characterized by earnest, zealous work in the cause of the adornment of the standard of teaching and the standard of teachers' qualifications.

STATISTICS.

The basis of sound philosophy is experience; and if the experience of an individual is the basis of knowledge with him, surely the experience of mankind as a social mass, as communities and nations, furnishes the true rule of conduct for that mass. It is in this respect that the science of statistics becomes collateral to history; it collects and compares the experience of individuals and of society upon definite topics; points out the mistakes that have occurred under a peculiar state of circumstances, suggests the mode and the circumstances under which improvements may be made in the future, and verifies them with the accuracy of a mathematical calculation. By the aid of statistics, the legislator and the educator are enabled to make a safe estimate of the influence of mind and matter as developed by the social system. The progress in art, science and literature, in all ages has been wrought by the aid of statistics. The science of statistics holds out the lamp of experience as a beacon to present and future generations, that they may avoid the folly and superstition of the past. In the history of education, nothing has aided so materially in advancing and building up the system of public instruction—and especially in our own state, as the Bureau of Statistics kept by the state department of public instruction. A few of the school statistics of our own county will not prove uninteresting.

The annexed table will show the condition of the Schools of the county for the year 1860:

Number of Schools taught in County	89
“ of Log School Houses	45
“ of Brick “	1
“ of Frame “	34
“ of persons under 21 years of age	6,466
“ “ between 6 and 21 years	3,740
“ “ attending School	3,564
Highest monthly wages paid any male Teacher	\$60 00
Lowest “ “ “ “	22 00
Highest “ “ female “	25 00
Lowest “ “ “ “	12 00
Amount expended for School purposes	15,292 00
Estimated value of School property in County	16,270 00

The following will show their condition in the year 1870, as taken from the reports of the Town Treasurers:

Number of persons under 21 years of age	10,515
“ of Schools taught in county	110
“ of Log school-houses in county	18
“ of Brick “ “	1
“ of Frame “ “	89
Highest monthly wages paid any male Teacher	\$100 00
Lowest “ “ “ “	30 00
Highest “ “ female “	45 00
Lowest “ “ “ “	18 00
Number of pupils attending school	6,119
Estimated value of school property in county	\$52,470
Amount expended for school purposes	35,989 94

The following exhibits their condition in 1877:

Number Schools taught in the county	120
“ Log school-houses “ “	6
“ Brick “ “ “	5
“ Frame “ “ “	104
“ Persons under 21 years of age	11,754
“ “ between the age of 6 and 21 years	6,885
Highest monthly wages paid any male Teacher	\$100 00
Lowest “ “ “ “	30 00
Highest “ “ female “	50 00
Lowest “ “ “ “	20 00
Estimated value of school property	53,415 00
Amount expended for school purposes	40,458 00

By an examination of the various State Reports, and a comparison of the various items, it will be seen that our county is not behind any of the adjoining counties, in any important particular that goes to make up a healthy condition of the Public Schools.

PRESENT SCHOOL-BUILDINGS.

Of the one hundred and fifteen school-houses in the county, there are six "log," five brick, and one hundred and four frame.

A majority of these are large, substantial, and in many instances, neatly and tastefully finished. In many districts, the houses are surrounded with beautifully laid out and highly ornamented grounds. They are provided, many of them with wells, with the modern appliances for raising water; a decided improvement upon the old custom of bringing it from the wells of neighboring farm-houses.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

In nearly all the districts, the school-houses are provided with the "patent desk seat," a luxury in comparison to the seats occupied by the pupils of "ye olden time schools."

Blackboards, upon which are elucidated the exercises of the day, greet the eye of the visitor, upon his entrance to almost every school-room in the county. It is no uncommon thing to find the walls of the school-room adorned with maps and charts, to facilitate the labors of the pupil. Globes and scientific apparatus are found in many of the best regulated schools.

BRANCHES TAUGHT.

The present school law prescribes as the legal branches to be taught in the schools of the State, the following: Orthography, Reading in English, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, History of the United States; and in addition to these the School Directors may require the elements of Natural Philosophy, Botany, Zoology, Physiology and Hygiene. In all the schools the seven branches first enumerated are taught, and in many, the last named sciences constitute a part of the course of study.

TEXT-BOOKS USED.

The text-books in general use in the county are: Harvey's, Monroe's, and the National series of Readers; Worcester's, Wilson's, and the National Spellers; the Spencerian system of Penmanship; Felter's, White's Robinson's and Ray's Arithmetics; Green's, Harvey's, and Clark's Grammars; Swinton's, Monteith's, and the Eclectic Readers; Anderson's and Swinton's Histories; Steele's treatises on Natural Philosophy, Physiology and Hygiene, and Natural History, are the most popular; while Youman and Gray are the standard in Botany.

TEACHERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

The teacher of the Public School must be a man of moral character. He must be *thoroughly* qualified to teach the branches, to teach in detail the branches of Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, and History of the United States, to entitle him to a license to teach of the second grade of qualifications; and in addition to this, for a first grade he must understand the elements of the "Natural Sciences," Physiology, and Hygiene. His knowledge of the branches must not be merely of a technical character; he must understand the great principles from which all formulas are deduced pertaining to the subjects with which he has to deal. His qualifications must be such, that he is able to demonstrate every proposition with which he comes in contact, to the inquiring mind, which it is his business to develop and expand.

MODE OF TEACHING.

It is generally accepted that the true theory of teaching is to develop and cultivate the reasoning faculties, and not to store the mind with isolated facts, like stocking a cellar with fruit and vegetables to be brought forth and used when the occasion requires. It is the province of the teacher to teach his pupils to think—to think systematically; to follow the path of reason from cause to effect; to search after truth, by applying to all things the test of reason; and not, that by following a certain rule prescribed, certain results will be obtained, or that by turning certain screws, certain effects will be produced; but he must teach them *why* certain causes produce certain effects—and in truth he must be a man that can use his reasoning powers, not constitute himself, like the ancients did the oracle at Delphos, a mere answerer of questions.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The school officers of the county are Superintendent, Township Trustees, Township Treasurer, and School Directors. The County Superintendent's duties are, to examine teachers, distribute public funds to the townships, advise and counsel with school officers and teachers, make and transmit to the State Department a report of the condition of the schools in the county yearly, and to visit schools when required to do so by the County Board.

The duties of School Trustees are, to form and alter the boundaries of school districts, and distribute public funds to the school districts. They have the control of the school funds of their respective townships, and the title to all school property vests in them.

The School Treasurer is the custodian of the township and district funds. He pays them out upon the order of the School Directors and Trustees. He is also Clerk of the Board of Trustees, and is required to keep a record of all their proceedings. Directors are required to see that comfortable and well furnished houses are provided for the use of the school, employ teachers, etc.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Graded schools are taught in Vandalia, Ramsey, St. Elmo, La Clede, and Farina.

Vandalia Schools have been known for years as graded schools, while in reality they have been anything but such. Up to December, 1874, there were two independent schools in the city—one in the second, the other in the third ward,—the Illinois Central Railroad track forming the dividing line between the two districts; the pupils on the west side attending the third ward school, those on the east the school located in the second ward. The charter under which the city is organized, places the schools under the supervision of a "Board of Education," appointed by the City Council, which consists of a President and one member from each ward of the city. Absolute control of the school vests in this Board; they prescribe the course of study, grade the schools, employ teachers, adopt text-books, and exercise a general supervision of the schools.

At a meeting of the Board, which consisted of Wm. Easterday, President, Dr. C. R. Bassett, A. Conner, and J. Lazarus, Directors, on the evening of December 4th, 1874, a course of study which had been previously reported by a committee, was adopted. The Board also decided to have an examination in all the departments, and so thoroughly grade the schools. The course of study extends over a term of ten years, and embraces, besides a thorough mastery of the elementary branches, Higher Arithmetic, Algebra, Latin, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Botany, Plane Trigonometry, Surveying, Book-Keeping, Astronomy, and English Literature. The first corps of teachers under the new graded system was, J. D. Collins, principal; Wm. M. Crichton, teacher of the High School Department; Mrs. Wygall, teacher Grammar Department "A"; Mrs. Anna Torrance, teacher Grammar Department "B"; Miss Sue Rugan, Intermediate Department; Misses Lulu Marcy, Maggie Knight, and Sallie Torrance, Primary Departments.

1875. The Board for this year was composed of T. K. Jenkins, President; Fred Emmel, J. Lazarus, and J. Dawson, Directors. Teachers: Wm. M. Crichton, principal; O. M. McPherson, High School teacher; A. P. Lemmon, Grammar "A"; Mrs. Anna Torrance, Grammar "B"; Miss Sue Rugan, Intermediate; Eliza Bryant and Ella McPherson, Primary Departments. As the preceding, this was a prosperous year for the schools.

1876. Members of the Board: D. Palmer, President; Fred Emmel, G. W. Brown, and J. Dawson. Teachers: Wm. M. Crichton, principal; J. J. Brown, High School teacher; A. P. Lemon, Grammar "A"; Anna Torrance, Grammar "B"; Ralph Palmer, Intermediate; Misses Sue Rugan, Lulu Marcy, and Flora Coulter, Primary.

1877. Board.—D. Palmer, President; G. W. Brown, M. J. Harding, and J. Dawson, Directors. Teachers: J. D. Collins, principal; J. J. Brown, High School teacher; Hugh Carrol, Grammar "B"; Ezra Jenkins, Grammar "A"; Eugene Conner, Intermediate; Misses Lulu Marcy, Nellie McCord, and E. Nesbitt, Primary. This has been a very successful year for the school; the largest number enrolled in the history of the school, and more pupils attending who reside outside of the city than in any previous year.

One thing is needed to make Vandalia schools equal to any in southern Illinois, and that is—a school-house. One that will be suitable for the necessities of a first-class school—one that will reflect credit on the enterprise, taste and culture of the citizens of the "Old Capitol."

Ramsey School.—No village of its population can boast of a better school than can Ramsey. It has two grades, Primary and Principal Departments. For a number of years Ramsey has been favored with excellent teachers. The following are the names of some of Ramsey's prominent teachers: T. K. Jenkins, D. H. Mays, Wm. D. Baugh, T. S. Kell, J. W. Prather, Banus Hutson, Jennie Wheeler, Frank Wantland, Belle Anderson, J. D. Collins, Nellie McCord, J. R. Campbell, and Laura Thiele. A number of the pupils of the Ramsey School are now engaged in teaching in this and other counties. Among them we find the following names: Z. T. Burns, Laura Thiele, Emma Montrey, Mollie Cummings, John H. Miller, Thos. Miller, Ed. Milholland, Douglas Bolt, Campbell Stokes, Angie Stokes, Wesley Prater, and others.

The citizens of Ramsey take a deep interest in their Public Schools, and have in the past been rewarded by the consciousness that their schools are surpassed by none in villages of its population.

St. Elmo is a village on the Vandalia Railroad, and has been built within a few years; yet it can boast of excellent school facilities, for a village of its size. It has a comfortable and substantial school building, of two departments—Principal and Primary.

Among the teachers who have taught in the village are: Frank Wantland, Mr. Filbrook, John A. Rose, Miss E. H. Rohrbough, Miss O. E. Summers, Miss Hester Spencer, and Miss Barbara Van Bebbler.

La Clede School has a good reputation in the county, having had the benefit of some very able teachers, among whom are: Mr. Burdick, Mr. McNitt, Miss McNitt, Mr. Hendee and Miss Hendee.

Farina School was organized in 1860, with Gen. E. G. RANSOM as one of the Directors. A Mr. White was about the first teacher who taught in this village. Since then the following have taught these schools: S. G. Burdick, Arnold C. Davis, and Wm. H. Deardorf. The citizens of Farina take a lively interest in everything calculated to advance society in the scale of morals and intelligence. Their reward is in knowing that their schools are not behind those of other communities of equal advantages.

PRESENT SCHOOL TREASURERS OF THE COUNTY.

Town 4 North, Range 1 West.	Wm. Farmer.
Town 5 North, Range 1 West.	John Shirley.
Town 6 North, Range 1 West.	Arthur Stewart.
Town 7 North, Range 1 West.	Leonard Rush.
Town 8 North, Range 1 West.	H. S. Prater.
Town 9 North, Range 1 West.	Wm. F. Weber.
Town 5 North, Range 1 East.	E. L. Miller.
Town 6 North, Range 1 East.	G. W. Brown.
Town 7 North, Range 1 East.	I. M. Little.
Town 8 North, Range 1 East.	F. M. Bolt.
Town 9 North, Range 1 East.	M. S. Kimball.
Town 5 North, Range 2 East.	James M. Manion.
Town 6 North, Range 2 East.	Winslow Pilcher.
Town 7 North, Range 2 East.	Joshua Arnold.
Town 8 North, Range 2 East.	C. L. Bolt.
Town 9 North, Range 2 East.	John Adams.
Town 5 North, Range 3 East.	R. P. Manion.
Town 6 North, Range 3 East.	Fred. Friebe.
Town 7 North, Range 3 East.	Wm. P. Smyth.
Town 8 North, Range 3 East.	Geo. B. Muck.
Town 9 North, Range 3 East.	S. Severns.
Town 5 North, Range 4 East.	Wm. L. Arnold.

CONCLUSION.

Having given a brief history of the schools of the county, from the earliest period of their institution, to the present; having traced their progress from the log cabin school-house in the forest, to the spacious and well provided school-rooms of to-day; having noted their development from the pioneer teacher, whose qualifications consisted of the physical ability "to handle the rod," and a vague knowledge of the "three Rs," to the gentlemanly and scholarly teacher of the present, who delights in teaching his pupils the "use of their reason," this chapter could have no better closing, than a few words of congratulation upon the success of the cause of Public Schools in the past, and a few earnest words of exhortation to the friends of popular education to labor zealously in the future.

Much has been accomplished in developing the moral and intellectual faculties of our people, by the public school system; more can be accomplished in the future, if our people are but true to themselves and true to the interests of humanity. Teach the people, that our welfare as a community, and our happiness as a people, are regulated by the intelligence of the masses, and that the common school is the medium through which knowledge is disseminated to the whole people. We have the material in our county to build up a system of schools, second to no county in the State. Our people are descended from a good stock; their ancestors came from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee—from the rock-bound coast of New England—from across the foam-capped waves of the Atlantic, came the large-hearted, liberty-loving sons of the emerald isle—and the honest, enterprising Germans whose light-hearted songs have been heard in beautiful symphony with the waters of the historic Rhine. This is the intellectual capital we have to build upon. Should we fail to keep step to the music of civilization and progress, we will have proved ourselves unworthy the name of our ancestors, and unworthy the name of citizen.

The teacher is an important factor to the success of this glorious cause. Much depends on his earnestness and zeal, in building up the system of Public Schools. He should love his country and its institutions; because in them he finds something worthy to love, and worthy to preserve, and because to him, the instructor of youths, is intrusted the solemn guardianship and welfare of our institutions.

He should love his profession, for unless his soul is in the cause, zeal and earnestness will not characterize his works; and no man ever succeeded in anything without energy and zeal.

Who should love his profession more than the teacher? Whose labors are more durable in time or wide in extent? His labors give to fleeting life its color and its perfume. His influence shall stand long after the monuments of personal prowess and renown shall have faded away.

Does he envy the artist? The teacher paints pictures for eternity—the moulds characters that shall stand long after the dull, cold marble from the sculptor's chisel shall have crumbled into dust.

Does he envy the hero? He conquers more with his reason, than does the hero with his sword.

Is it the statesman's honors he covets? The statesman governs men, he teaches men "to govern themselves."

Is it fame he seeks? Let him look at the roll of teachers; where does he find a more brilliant record? With whom does he find himself enrolled? With Plato, Euclid, Descartes and Newton; with Rush, Adams and Dwight; with "Socrates, teacher of men, and Paul, the apostle of God."

CHAPTER XVI.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. T. H. HERDMAN, M. A.



SCARCELY had the first settlements in the territory now included within the bounds of Fayette County been formed, before the itinerant Methodist preacher made his appearance and began his evangelistic work. Wherever a pioneer would open his cabin for preaching, there an appointment was made. Wherever a few persons would give their names as seekers or professors of religion, there a class was formed. With the growth of the country and the progress of the church these classes were organized into societies. Several societies constituted a circuit; several circuits a district, and several districts a conference. Thus the whole ecclesiastical machinery of Methodism was set in motion before a single church building was erected.

Of the work, the trials and achievements, of this pioneer evangelism, but few records were kept. It is, in consequence, difficult, if not impossible, to determine the order in time of the formation of the earlier societies. Shoal Creek circuit which embraced the principal part of the territory now included in Clinton, Bond, Fayette, Montgomery and Shelby counties, was in existence as far back as 1819. The Sharon society in Fayette County, located one mile east of Vera, was organized as early as 1821;—how much earlier cannot now be determined. Soon afterward, possibly in 1825, there was a society at Nicholls' prairie, south of Bowling Green, with which some of the first settlers, as the Nicholles, Wrens and Depews were identified. Vandalia was probably a preaching place from the time of its becoming the capital of the state in 1818, but not until 1831, was a Methodist church organization effected. This society at first consisted of but seven members. These were Dr. N. M. McCurdy, Olivia McCurdy, Moses and Susan Phillips, John Delaplaine, wife and daughter. Others were soon afterward added to their number, among them Col. Hodge, a man noted both for his intelligence and integrity; and also Martha J. Phillips, now Mrs. J. W. Ross, who as an earnest, devoted Christian is still a member. As a place of worship, they used in common with other denominations a small church-building that stood on the present site of the Presbyterian church. A few years later, probably 1835, they began the construction of a larger building on Fourth street. This was completed and dedicated in 1837. It was used as a place of worship until 1867, when the present edifice was erected.

In the meantime, 1830, Grand Prairie Mission was formed, and placed in charge of Simeon Walker, who, as an honored superannuate of the Southern Illinois Conference, still survives. The south-eastern portion of the county was included in his charge. There were preaching places, if not societies, at Hickory Creek, and at Doolan's south of Loogootee. County lines were disregarded in the arrangement of ministerial work in those early times. The same may be said of state lines, as in some instances an Annual Conference, or even a presiding elder's district, included portions of two or three states. In 1831 and 1832, under the labors of Rev. James B. Woolard, three societies were organized in the south west part of the county, west of the Okaw, at Moore's, Butler's and Martin's ferry, respectively. These were included in Carlyle circuit. But before crystallizing into permanent shape, one of them was absorbed by another denomination, while the remaining two were incorporated with societies whose church buildings were without the limits of the county.

The Sharon society enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. About 1834, chiefly through the exertions of Gideon Buckmaster, noted for his zeal and liberality, and who still survives, a commodious church edifice was erected. This society had now become the principal appointment in a charge called Sharon Mission, which embraced in addition to other territory all the north-western portion of the county. Shoal Creek circuit after successive divisions, now disappears from the records, its territory being occupied by several new charges. Among these was Vandalia Mission, organized in 1834, with Samuel H. Thompson, as preacher in charge. In 1836, Okaw Mission with John Demarist as missionary, appeared on the list of appointments. Its boundaries cannot now be exactly determined, but they must have included much of that part of the county lying east of the Okaw river. Big Creek Mission, in the north-east part of the county, is first named in 1838, with Levi Lowry as preacher in charge. The name of this appointment was afterward changed to Loudon City. Thus as early, at least as 1838, the entire county was included in these various circuits. With the advance of population and the success of evangelizing efforts, the societies took permanent shape, and plain church buildings were erected.

The *Camp-meeting*—a pioneer institution—largely compensated in those earlier years the lack of other facilities for church work. At Sharon, as well as at various other accessible points, such a meeting was held each autumn. The people who loved the Lord came from all parts with rejoicing to this *feast of tabernacles* in the leafy grove. The preachers of adjoining circuits, full of zeal and ready to do their best work for the Master, were in attendance. They sounded forth the notes of invitation; they preached in no ambiguous terms, repentance, faith and holiness. Believers uniting in worship, which was at once marked by simplicity, fervency and outspokenness, were strengthened. The irreligious, who could not stay away, were ex-

horted to seek salvation. Entreaty and prayer often led to the conviction of sinners, even of such as had come to oppose the work of the Lord. Conviction was followed by conversion, so that the ordinary result was that scores were added to the church.

Let us turn from the work to the workers. Among the exhorters and local preachers who while laboring with their hands for a support, wrought successfully for the Lord, as they had strength and opportunity, were William Padon, Franklin Brown, Jesse Doolan and William Young. The first named, who as an octogenarian still survives, was converted in 1821, within the bounds of the Sharon Society, was soon afterward licensed to exhort, and in 1835 was authorized to preach. He labored extensively for many years, especially at points east of the river. Franklin Brown was noted for his excellence of character; Jesse Doolan, who did more than any other man toward planting Methodism in the south-eastern part of the county, for his faithfulness, and William Young, for his energy. The last named was a brick-layer. Whatever he did, he did with his might. He once built, in Vandalia, in a single day, a brick chimney from foundation to top stone, then, having changed his clothing, preached with characteristic spirit, in the house thus finished, the same night.

Of the early itinerant preachers we have preserved, among others, the following names: John Pitner, S. H. Thompson, Peter Cartwright, Joseph Foulks, Thomas Randle, W. L. Deneen, Wilson Pitner, William Chambers, John Dew, E. R. Ames, Simeon Walker, J. H. Benson, J. B. Woolard, Jesse Haile, J. M. Massey, J. S. Barger, N. P. Cunningham, Charles Holliman, Simon Peter Barton Randle and William Hindale. The most of these have passed from trial to reward. W. L. Deneen, E. R. Ames, Simeon Walker, J. B. Woolard, B. Randle, and possibly one or two others, still linger among us. Many of these pioneer workers were men of recognized ability. Who has not heard of Peter Cartwright? John Dew was noted no less for his moving power as a preacher than for his attainments as a scholar. He was at one time president of McKendree College. Jesse Haile was eccentric, stern, and as a disciplinarian, rigid. He once had a member arraigned and excluded from the church on the sole charge of not maintaining family worship. J. M. Massey was held in high esteem alike for his eloquence and his piety. Wherever he labored revival prevailed. N. P. Cunningham, a trained orator and cultured preacher, was described by an irreligious legislator as the best Methodist recruiting officer he had ever seen in Vandalia. Wilson Pitner was gifted, eccentric, noted for power in exhortation and fidelity in work. S. H. Thompson, one of the patriarchs, was a noble, high-toned gentleman. He was of impressive bearing, and of winning ways both in and out of the pulpit. James B. Woolard, born in Buford County, N. C., in 1804, and converted in 1823, came to Greenville in 1829, and to Mulberry Grove in 1831. For many years his post was in the forefront of the battle. When, after his superannuation, he engaged in the milling business, it is said that he was in the habit of holding on Saturday evening a religious service for his employees, as his Sabbath appointments required his presence in other localities, on the day of rest.

Specific mention must be made of another of these worthies. There appeared in the fall of 1830, at a camp and quarterly meeting, near Greenville, a modest-looking, dark-haired and dark-eyed young man. His reputation as a scholar but not as a preacher, had preceded him. In the order of business in the quarterly conference, the presiding elder, Rev. S. H. Thompson in substance said: "I have now a matter to present, to the consideration of which I ask your quiet attention. If you have any objections to the proposition I am about to make, and I know you will have, please do not name them until I have made my statement. I have brought the strange young man you have seen on the ground to this meeting, in order to have you recommend him for admission to the Annual Conference. He does not belong to this charge. You will ask, 'Why does not his own quarterly conference recommend him?' There is some objection to him where he is known. The objection is based upon his timidity. He has been known to leave a prayer-meeting rather than take part in its exercises. When they voted on his recommendation for license to preach this objection was urged, and he had a majority of but one vote. It would be useless to attempt to secure his further recommendation there. You say, 'We have not heard him preach.' I know you have not. But if you will recommend him, I will try to have him preach during this camp-meeting. But you ask, 'Why not have him preach before recommending him?' If he felt or suspected that his preaching would be regarded as a *trial performance* to secure your recommendation, he could not be induced to make the attempt. But he has the elements of a great preacher; he will make his mark in the world. You recommend him. I will see to it that he preaches before you. Then, if not satisfied, you can withdraw your recommendation." With this understanding the quarterly conference recommended him. The following Sabbath morning he preached. His manner was thoughtful and persuasive. The people drew near and listened with quiet attention. Again in the course of the meeting he occupied the stand. His theme was the *tragedy of the cross*. As he warmed to his subject, he pictured the dying Redeemer holding up His bleeding hands and entreating the sinner to come to Him and be saved. Hearts were touched; the cloud broke away; the light shone forth; the power of God was felt by the rapt hearers, and on every hand were heard the shouts, "Amen!" "Glory!" "Glory to God!" The recommendation was not withdrawn. That young man was Edward R. Ames. He was soon afterward received on trial by the Illinois Conference, and in connection with John Dew, appointed to Shoal Creek circuit, which then included Vandalia.

He is now and has been for more than a quarter of a century a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

But we must not linger among these early workers. Let us now pass over forty years of toil and progress, and note the present status of Methodism.

There are now, 1878, in Fayette County, five full charges: Vandalia, Hagerstown, Avena, St. Elmo, Shobonier. Within the same bounds are parts of four other charges: Ramsey, Pakota, Farina and Pleasant Grove. Including probationers the united membership is about 1,400.

There are sixteen Sunday-schools maintained during part or all of the year. These are composed of about twelve hundred scholars, under the direction of one hundred and sixty-five officers and teachers. In several localities Methodists assist in maintaining Union Schools, whose membership is not included in the enumeration above given. As regards church property, we have within the county six parsonages and twelve churches, with another in process of construction. The estimated value of this property is \$55,000.

While not all has been accomplished that has been attempted, we rejoice in being able, after sixty years of effort, to write on our pillars "*Ebeneser*." We pray that the day may never come when "*Ichabod*" shall be inscribed upon our altars.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, VANDALIA.

The organization, in 1831, the names of the first members, and the early history of the M. E. Church in Vandalia, are given in the county sketch of Methodism. The growth of the Church depending largely upon the growth of the town, had not been very rapid. The present membership, consisting of two hundred and thirty, including twenty-eight probationers, is found almost exclusively within the limits of the corporation. This Church is characterized by its unity, devotion to Christian work and its liberality. Among the female members are two organized societies, one for the support of foreign missions, and the other for the care of the neglected and afflicted at home. This church last year, in the amount of contributions for benevolent work, ranked second in the Southern Illinois Conference.

The Sunday-school was organized in 1834 or 1835, under the charge of Dr. N. M. McCurdy as superintendent. It now numbers twenty-one officers and teachers and about two hundred and thirty scholars. It is well supplied with requisites in the way of papers, lesson-leaves, maps and black-board illustrations. G. W. Brown, cashier of National Bank, has for several years faithfully and successfully served as superintendent.

The church building now occupied was erected in 1867 and dedicated by Bishop Simpson in 1868. It is the finest and most imposing structure of the kind in the county. It cost, with the attached parsonage, \$22,000. Dr. McCurdy, J. W. Ross and Rev. H. Sears constituted the building committee. Dr. McCurdy was the largest contributor. Rev. H. Sears was at the time pastor. After serving three years,—the longest term permitted our itinerants in a single charge, without a break of equal length,—he was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Earp, who ably filled a like term. Rev. Joseph Harris followed, who also for three years labored diligently and successfully. At the expiration of his pastorate in 1875, Rev. T. H. Herdman, the present incumbent, was appointed. He was born in Pennsylvania, but reared in Ohio. For a number of years after completing his collegiate course in 1856, he devoted himself to teaching. In 1864 he entered the Cincinnati Conference. After laboring one year he received a transfer to the Southern Illinois Conference, and was placed in charge of Mount Vernon Seminary. There he remained four years, having during the greater part of 1866 the care of the church with that of the school. He was next appointed to Du Quoin, and then in succession to Litchfield, Lebanon and Vandalia. He has for several years been Secretary of the Conference.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN FAYETTE COUNTY, ILL.

ORGANIZATION IN VANDALIA.

About the year 1840, a number of German families from Germany, Pennsylvania, Ohio and North Carolina, had settled in Vandalia and vicinity, who among themselves began to exercise their duty as Christians, to have the gospel preached among them in accordance with the doctrines and usages of the Lutheran Church, as they had been accustomed, and as Rev. Dan'l Scherrer, in passing from his home at Mt. Carmel, Ill., to Hillsborough, preached occasionally for them. We find upon the old church record, an account of the first organization which is as follows:—"By the request of several members of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Rev. Dan'l Scherrer, visited Vandalia and vicinity on the 23d day of June, 1844, and held service. After the sermon, it was moved that all persons, who desire that the gospel shall be proclaimed, and the sacraments administered among us as we have been accustomed to in the Church of our Fathers, and as it is the duty of Christians, will come forward and give their names. Upon this the following names were handed in:—Conrad Dieckmann; Jacob Sonnemann and wife; Christian Sonnemann; A. H. Dieckmann; Michael Steinhauer and wife; G. H. Dieckmann; Lewis Housemann; Philip Kuntz and wife; William Rode; Frederick Gereke and wife; Frederick Klug; Jacob Mattel.

Upon this, it was resolved that we proceed to further organize a congregation, and the following persons were elected as officers:—

CONRAD DIECKMANN,	} Elders.	WM. RODE,	} Deacons.
JACOB MATTEL.		JACOB SONNEMANN.	

and on the 14th day of July, were duly installed.

There was at this time a non-denominational Sunday-school in operation, in the Presbyterian Church, where the Lutheran congregation worshipped.

The newly organized congregation was called the St. James' Evang. Lutheran Church, which the following persons have served in turn:—Rev. D. Scherrer, 1844; Rev. Jacob Scherrer, 1848; Rev. Geo. Wolf, 1852; Rev. Wm. Hunderdasser, 1853.

During the ministrations of this man, in the year 1854, the first Evangelical Lutheran Church was built, which still remains, just south of the Vandalia R. R., and is used by the German congregation. The successors of Rev. Hunderdasser are:—Rev. D. D. Swaney, 1856; Rev. J. Boetticher, 1857; Rev. G. H. Shurr, 1859; Rev. S. L. Harkey, 1860; Rev. D. D. Swaney, 1862; Rev. S. L. Harkey, 1863.

The congregation from its origin had been English and German, until 1865, when April 1st, a purely English organization was effected, with the following members:—A. H. Dieckmann and wife; G. H. Dieckmann and wife; M. Easterday and wife; Luther Easterday; Amanda Rizer; Mrs. M. J. Harkey.

The English organization retained the original name (St. James) for its congregation, which had for its first officers the following:—

A. H. DIECKMANN, Elder.
LUTHER EASTERDAY, Deacon.

Three trustees were then elected, consisting of Geo. H. Dieckmann, Chas. G. Smith and Melancthon Easterday.

The English congregation worshipped for two years, in the church edifice belonging to the Christian organization, when in the spring of '69 the zealous little band resolved to have a house of worship of their own, and immediately went to work to construct a building.

The blessings of Providence favored them, for in May 27th, the cornerstone of the new building was laid, and Oct. 19th, 1869, a well furnished and beautiful edifice, costing \$8000, was dedicated to the service of God, being free from debt.

The dedication services were conducted by the Pastor, Rev. John Rugan, assisted by Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, D. D., (now professor in the Lutheran Seminary, Philadelphia, Pa.) and Rev. Prof. S. L. Harkey, D. D.

The congregation also owns a neat and comfortable residence property, for which they paid two thousand dollars, which is located a short distance from the church and used exclusively for a parsonage.

The small congregation of nine members in '65, under the ministration of Rev. S. L. Harkey, M. M. Grove, J. Rugan, J. L. Smith, J. H. Hunton and N. Aldrich, has, until the present, reached a membership of sixty-two, having increased seven times its original number.

The present pastor, Rev. J. G. M. Hursh, assumed his labors on the first of January, 1878.

The English congregation has had an active Sunday-school since its origin, which has proved a true nursery to the church. The superintendent, G. H. Dieckmann, never permits the work to lag, nor interest to fail, and hence the character of the school has been kept up and its progress unabated.

The German congregation from which the English separated, holds services at present in the same building erected in the summer of 1854, and is served by pastors located at other points.

In Wheatland Township the second Lutheran organization was effected in the county, known as the Hickory Creek charge. It was organized about 1851, and has a Sunday-school which dates from about the same time. Some material from the St. James' congregation of Vandalia aided in establishing this one. During the pastoral labors of several ministers, the congregation has gained strength, and is now a point of interest to the Lutheran Church.

In the southern and eastern part of the county much of the vacant land was owned by the Illinois Central R. R., and eight-tenths was still vacant, when in 1864 eight families of Germans moved into Wilberton Township. This small colony formed a nucleus, and soon elicited emigration from various states. The wildness of the country soon gave way to energy and frugality, and promised a home of plenty, which caused the settlement to improve rapidly.

The church was not forgotten, and immediately the early settlers formed St. Paul's congregation, secured the services of Rev. G. Strechfus, who supplied the congregation until in May, 1869, when Rev. G. Endres was called from Ft. Dodge, Iowa, who labored among the people until the autumn of 1869. From this time Rev. C. G. Schuricht supplied the congregation until Feb., 1870, when he received and accepted a call, and is still serving the St. Paul's congregation. During the labors of Rev. Schuricht, the membership has been more than doubled. There are at present two parochial schools with 128 scholars in the congregation conducted by H. G. Schuricht and N. Malte, and a third school-house is in progress of erection, all of which are the exclusive property of the congregation.

There is another congregation in this township, an outgrowth of the St. Paul's, organized in 1877, served by Rev. G. Meier, and is now worshipping in a new edifice dedicated Jan. 27th, 1878.

Lone Grove Township has one congregation; La Clede two; Sefton and Avena Townships have one congregation.

In the north-west part of the county there are Lutherans living in Hurricane and Sharon Townships, but have no organized congregation.

There are at present in the county nine organized congregations, with a membership of about 2,000.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Mass was first celebrated in Vandalia by the Rev. George A. Hamilton of Springfield, Illinois. The ceremony taking place in the Court House on the 11th of May, 1845. People of every denomination were desirous of seeing the services and baptisms performed, consequently the building was crowded to excess; indeed not half of the large concourse of people who had assembled could gain admission.

The Catholics from all parts of the country, eagerly seized the opportunity offered them of offering up their prayers before the altar of the Most High. Fifty-five persons received the sacrament of baptism on that day.

Michael Lynch, an old resident of Vandalia, was instrumental in securing this large assemblage, by notifying all the Catholics in the county that Father Hamilton, whom he had influenced to attend, would be here to celebrate Mass on that day.

Baptisms and christenings are indispensable to members of the Catholic church, and previous to this time, all the Catholic community of Fayette Co., were compelled to take their children to St. Louis by wagon or stage, for the purpose of having this important sacrament administered. The old pioneers in the county with but few exceptions, were firm in their faith, and strict observers of their religious duties. A goodly number were scattered throughout the county, but the only resident Catholics in Vandalia at that time, were Michael Lynch and family. This family with Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Diekman, (wife of Conrad Diekman) Mr. Cotman, Richard McDonald and family, Dr. Isaac Berry, Mr. Linnet, James Connor, and Thomas Granfield, were amongst the first Catholics in Fayette Co.—and the names of the priests stationed here from time to time, are as follows: Rev. Geo. A. Hamilton, Rev. Michael Pendergast, Rev. Thos. Cusick, Rev. Father Raphael, Rev. Michael Vahey, Rev. Thos. Welch, Rev. Michael Weis, Rev. Father Strembler, Rev. Father Styck, Rev. James Rausman, Rev. Father Enzleberger, and the Rev. Longinus Quitter who is the priest now officiating. A number of other priests held services here at different times, coming from neighboring towns for this purpose, but were not stationed at Vandalia.

THE CHURCH BUILDING IN VANDALIA

Was erected in 1855, through the energetic efforts of Father Cusick. In order to carry out his praiseworthy object he rode all over the country taking up subscriptions. He was also instrumental in having a church building erected at Decatur and Centralia, during the same period. The Church, school, residence, and land adjoining grave-yard in Vandalia, is estimated in value at \$3000.00.

About eighty-five families now belong to, and are supporters of the Vandalia Parish Church, and its members are increasing rapidly.

In Avena Township in this county there was also a Catholic church erected in 1855, which building was subsequently burned down. Services are however still held in the neighborhood. The town of Ramsey has also a church, a description of which will be found in the history of that Township.

Before the erection of the Vandalia Church building, services were held and Mass celebrated wherever a convenient building for the purpose could be found, but most frequently in the residence of Michael Lynch.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The first efforts made in the county in behalf of this Association were by Bishop Seibert and J. G. Zinser, who were instrumental at the next session of the Illinois Conference, after their visit here, in sending Simon Tobias to Fayette County as a missionary. He labored here one year, and it is presumed with little success; for at the next conference meeting this mission was left vacant, and for several years following.

At length in the years 1854 and 1855, H. Rexwinkel, Fried Friebe, from Cleveland, Ohio, and other families who were members of the Evangelical Association, moved into the county, settling in Wheatland and Sefton Townships; and it was resolved at the Indiana Conference, held in 1855, to appoint Missionary Renhart Rhu, of the Olney Mission, to preach regularly in Wheatland and Sefton Townships. He performed his duties faithfully for the year, at the end of which time he organized the first class in the county.

In 1856 William Bockman was appointed to preach for one year, and in 1857 Rev. J. W. Krommiller. Both these gentlemen were elected from the Marshall Circuit. At the end of 1857 the second class was formed, this time in Sefton Township, the former being in Wheatland. Phil. Miller was appointed class-leader.

In 1858 the classes of Wheatland and Sefton Townships were taken up as a mission, and called the Vandalia Mission, which name it bears at the present day. Jacob Trommter was missionary for two years, and was succeeded in September, 1860, by C. Wessling. Wessling remained two years, and during his mission built the parsonage situated upon Camp Creek, in Sefton Township, the residence of all the missionaries from that date.

In 1862 the Rev. G. Small was appointed to fill the mission for one year: William Wessler for the two years following, and in 1865, the Rev. M. Klaibert preached, and continued for a term of two years, followed by C. Schamo, who also served two years in the mission. He was succeeded by G. Klopfer one year, Fried Launer two years, and E. F. Hochstetler two years, at which time, viz., September, 1874, the present incumbent, the Rev. C. Stockhowe, was appointed. The result of these united efforts on behalf of the Evangelical Association is two congregations in the county, two

Sunday-schools, with one hundred scholars, ninety church members, and two other additional regular preaching appointments one of these in the town of Vandalia, the other in Sharon Township.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

"Not faith alone, but works as well,
Must test the soul,' pealed forth a bell;
'No fetters here to clog the soul:
No arbitrary creeds control
The free heart and progressive mind.
That leave the dusty past behind.
Speed well, speed well, speed well, speed well,
Pealed forth the Christian church-bell."

Owing to the meagre data furnished us by the Rev. Morton D. Adams, we are unable to write a very lengthy article in relation to the existence of this church.

The first Christian church organized within the county was in 1843. It was located in Liberty and Four-mile Prairie; was organized by the united zeal of Rev. William Chafin and Rev. David Chance; which for more than a generation has exercised its elevating and purifying influence upon society.

Among the first ministers of the county were Elder Schooley, William Chafin, David Chance, Wesley Smith and Charles Smith.

The congregations in the county number fourteen. The value of church property in the county is \$11,000.

The church in Vandalia of which Rev. M. D. Adams is pastor, is in a prosperous condition, with a large roll of membership on its register.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. JOSEPH GORDON.

The First Presbyterian Church of Vandalia, Fayette Co., Illinois, was organized on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1828, by Rev. Solomon P. Hardy, a Missionary sent out by the American Home Missionary Society. The church consisted of the following members, viz: Jeremiah Abbott, Betsy Abbott his wife, Mrs. Ruth Russell, Mrs. Amy Davidson, and Mrs. Martha Gorin, all of whom joined by letter, and Mr. Samuel Russell and Miss Ruth Russell on profession of faith in Christ. Mr. Jeremiah Abbott was chosen and set apart by ordination to the office of Ruling Elder.

Mr. Thomas A. Spilmann who had for some time been serving the church as stated supply, closed his labors on the 13th day of Dec. 1829. During his labors after the organization of the church there were four additions on profession of faith, one male and three females.

Rev. Theron Baldwin took charge of the church in the spring of 1830. During his administration there were ten additions, two on profession of faith, and eight on certificate.

In April, 1831, Rev. Wm. K. Stewart was invited to take charge as stated supply. While sustaining this relation, seven members were added.

At a meeting of the church and congregation held in March, Rev. Wm. K. Stewart was elected pastor, and by order of Presbytery was regularly installed in May by Revs. Thomas Lippincott and Messenger.

During the pastorate of Rev. Stewart there were thirty-two additions, five deaths, nine baptisms, nine dismissed by letter and three elders elected and ordained.

April 3d, 1836. Rev. Wm. K. Stewart gave notice that he would apply to Presbytery for a dissolution of the pastoral relation existing between him and the church.

From the time of the resignation of Wm. K. Stewart until about the 1st of October, 1844, the church seems to have had no stated supply or pastor. At this time Rev. D. D. McKee came to reside in Vandalia and supplied three-fourths of his time.

During the interval protracted meetings were held by Rev. N. H. Hall of Lexington, Kentucky, the result of which was seventeen additional members. Subsequently two others were added. About this time five were dismissed by letter. At the close of this meeting Rev. Hall administered the ordinance of baptism to eight individuals.

During the administration of Rev. D. D. McKee, six members were added and two dismissed.

There is no record of the time Rev. McKee continued to supply the church.

Dec. 8th, 1848, the writer of this sketch, Rev. Jos. Gordon, found the church destitute of pastor or stated supply, and almost disorganized by deaths and removals.

At the unanimous request of the remaining members, and in view of the fact that Kaskaskia Presbytery (under whose care the church was) could not supply the church with preaching, Rev. Joseph Gordon proceeded to re-organize the church. To carry out this object the following resolutions were passed.

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient for this church to take measures to transfer its ecclesiastical relations from the Kaskaskia to the Alton Presbytery.

2. *Resolved*, That this church send its delegate to the next meeting of the Alton Presbytery, which is to take place at Bellville the second Thursday in April, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., with a request that this, the First Presbyterian Church of Vandalia, be received under its care.

3. *Resolved*, That a minute of this transaction be sent to the Kaskaskia Presbytery by the hand of the Rev. James Stafford, requesting their concurrence in the act of the church; hoping at the same time that the transfer may not have the effect to destroy that Christian confidence and charity which has so long existed between the Presbytery and this church.

4. *Resolved*, That we hereby invite the Rev. Joseph Gordon, a missionary of the Alton Presbytery, to labor so much of his time steadily in this Church as may be consistent with his other engagements.

5. *Resolved*, That the members of this church sign their names to this paper. (Signed).

Amy Davidson, Margaret Guant, Sophia Casten, Angelina Blackwell, Julia Remann, Frederick Remann, Sr., Augustin B. West, Alfred Matthews, Aun McClay, Effy McPhail, Sarah McPhail.

Frederick Remann was duly elected and properly set apart to the office of Ruling Elder.

Frederick Remann, Wm. M. Black, James W. Berry, Robert Blackwell and Alfred Matthews were elected trustees.

Rev. Joseph Gordon preached to the church as stated supply eight years. A part of the time once in four weeks, a part of the time once in two weeks. The last two years he preached all the time. During his administration there were eighty additions, fifty on profession of faith and thirty by letter.

Rev. Wm. H. Bird succeeded Rev. Gordon and preached to the church three years. Nine additions were the results of his labors.

Rev. M. P. Ormsby was employed by the church to preach a few months. His record is that his labors were very acceptable.

Rev. G. W. Goodale next took charge of the church. At this point it became self-sustaining. Previous to this time a part of the minister's salary was paid by the Home Missionary Society. Rev. Goodale preached nearly two years when he resigned to take charge of Carbondale College. There were eight additions during Rev. Goodale's administration. Rev. E. G. Bryant, Rev. John Gibson, Rev. C. J. Pittein, Rev. R. L. J. Matthews, Rev. John Stuart, all ministered to the church. During Rev. Matthews' stay with the church a house of worship was erected costing about \$14,000. The present pastor of the church is Rev. Hugh W. Todd, who has been serving very acceptably upwards of two years.

During the existence of the church, the following named persons were duly elected, and ordained and served the church as ruling Elders, viz.: Jeremiah Abbott, Wm. M. Moore, Wm. H. Brown, Jos. Eccles, Henry C. Remann, Fred. Remann, Sr., Matthias Fehren, Robt. White, David A. McCord, Joseph Stephenson, John N. McCord, Ebenezer Cheney, Wm. Reed, Edward L. Wahl, Fred. Remann, Jr., and Richard T. Higgins.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE PRESS OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

THE newspaper is society's great educator. It presents to us at regular intervals, a panorama of the passing events of the world. Through its columns expression is given of the beautiful and profound sentiments of the master minds and spirits of the age. Science, Art, and Literature find in the Press a strong-armed champion; morality and religion an earnest advocate; and the Muses find shelter beneath its beneficent wing. It moulds public opinion; it cultivates public sentiment; it condemns the vile and commends the good; everywhere and under all circumstances, the *true* newspaper is to be found foremost in the ranks of the laborers in the cause of humanity, civilization and progress.

VANDALIA INTELLIGENCER.

Some time during the year 1822, and during the great canvass in the State, on the issue of calling a convention to form a constitution for the State the anti-conventionists, led by Governor Coles and Daniel P. Cook, established the "*Vandalia Intelligencer*," and placed it under the editorial management of David Blackwell, who was then Secretary of State. The real issue in this memorable canvass was the introduction of slavery into the new State. The anti-convention party made a vigorous and bold canvass, and were triumphant by a small majority—thus establishing forever, that the foul stain of human slavery should not blacken the pages of the history of the State of Illinois. The *Intelligencer* did excellent service during the campaign, to the anti-convention party.

ILLINOIS INTELLIGENCER.

This journal succeeded the "*Vandalia Intelligencer*," and was in fact, the same paper, with the exception of the change in the name as above noted. The editorial and publishing management passed into the control of Col. Robert Blackwell and William Berry. This journal was recognized as one of the leading Whig papers of the State. Colonel Blackwell was Public Printer for the State at the same time. This journal was a fearless, bold, champion of Whig principles, and in the old files of the same are found some very able and sound editorials expounding the doctrines of the Whig party.

ILLINOIS ADVOCATE AND STATE REGISTER.

This was the title of a Democratic paper established in Vandalia, in the year 1830, and edited by John York Sawyer. It was a very popular journal, a faithful reflector of the current news, and among its editorials are many that exhibit cultivation and sound discretion on the part of the editor. In about two years after the founding of the paper, Mr. Sawyer was made Public Printer for the State, which position he held until his death in 1836. Upon his death, Seth T. Sawyer, then and now a resident of Alton, Illinois, was appointed by Governor Duncan Public Printer for the benefit of the widow of John York Sawyer.

STATE REGISTER AND VANDALIA REPUBLICAN,

Established by Wm. Walters in the year 1836, was during its existence, the acknowledged organ of the Democratic party in the State. Messrs. Casey and Reynolds were representatives in Congress from this State at that time, and forming the acquaintance of Mr. Walters, who was at that time a foreman in the office of the *National Intelligencer*, at Washington, they, with Col. John Dement, who was State Treasurer, induced Walters to come to Illinois and establish a democratic journal at the Capital. Upon the death of Mr. Sawyer, editor and publisher of the *Illinois Advocate and State Register*, his paper was bought by Mr. Walters, and both papers were merged into the *Illinois State Register and People's Advocate*. Mr. Walters did the public printing under contract with Seth T. Sawyer for the benefit of the widow of Judge Sawyer, as before alluded to.

During the session of the General Assembly of 1836-7, Mr. Walters was elected Public Printer, after a very excited contest.

The *Register and People's Advocate* was continued in Vandalia until the removal of the seat of government, when Mr. Walters removed the office from Vandalia to Springfield and resumed the publication of the *Register*, there,—the first issue being on August 10th, 1839.

Mr. Walters was a self-educated man; of decided natural talent; great force of character, plucky, and of sound personal integrity. During his editorial career, he exerted a powerful influence in the councils of his party, (Democratic,) which then had almost absolute control of the State and National government.

Mr. Walters died on the 29th day of July, 1846, at St. Louis, Mo., while on his way to the Mexican war, as a member of Col. Baker's regiment.

THE VANDALIA WHIG,

As its name indicates, was decidedly Whig in its politics. It was established in 1831, by S. C. Sherman, editor and publisher. This journal was in reality a reproduction of the *Illinois Intelligencer*, and was afterwards called the *Vandalia Whig and Illinois Intelligencer*. Judging from files now in existence, the *Whig* was creditably edited.

Wm. Hodge succeeded Mr. Sherman to the editorial management of the *Whig*. Under his supervision the paper continued to prosper for a number of years.

Mr. Hodge was the opposing candidate to Mr. Walters in the memorable contest for the position of Public Printer in the 1836-7 session of the Legislature.

VANDALIA FREE PRESS.

This journal made its appearance in the year 1839, with James Kennaday as Editor and Proprietor. Mr. Kennaday, after a short time, relinquished the management of the *Free Press*; but in about two years thereafter, resumed its publication; after which it enjoyed a season of prosperity. This paper, throughout its existence, was an uncompromising advocate of the doctrines of the Whig party. It was an earnest, ardent, and zealous admirer of the "great commoner of Kentucky"—Henry Clay. As an example of the veneration of the *Free Press* for him, we make the following extracts from the issue of July 8th, 1848:

"We fly our flag for 'Harry of the West,' and should Mr. Clay be the Whig nominee, our patrons may consider it 'nailed to the mast.' 'Our watchword is, and we hope shall be to the end of the campaign—Harry, the Hope and the Pride of the West!'"

THE OLIVE LEAF.

This was a weekly religious journal, an advocate of the doctrines of the Baptist Church, and was published during the years 1843-4-5, by Messrs. Kellum & Lathrop. Besides its Church department, it had a secular department, in which the leading topics of the day were freely and candidly discussed.

THE WESTERN SOUVENIR,

Published for a short time during the years 1839 and 40, by Judge James Hall, was a literary monthly. It consisted of a collection of original tales and poetry, written principally by Mr. Hall. Its editorials and publications were of a character that evinced a very high order of talent, and genuine merit as a scholar on the part of the writer. The people of this western country at that early day were not prepared to appreciate a journal of this kind. Consequently the enterprise was not successful, and Judge Hall relinquished the publication, and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio.

ILLINOIS SENTINEL.

This paper was established in the year 1844. John McDonald was editor and publisher.

In politics the *Sentinel* was of the strict Democratic school. The journal was creditably edited—but failing to secure the patronage of the public necessary to its support its existence was of short duration, and the publication was discontinued after a period of two or three years.

FAYETTE YEOMAN,

Established in 1850, by James Kennaday, who formerly published the *Vandalia Free Press*.

It was an advocate of the doctrines promulgated by the Whig party. The fortunes of this paper were at that time on the decline; and the future prospects were not of a character to inspire its organs with longevity, consequently the *Yeoman*, like many of its contemporaries of that political faith, soon passed away.

THE AGE OF STEAM

Was the next in the line of succession; this was also established by Mr. Kennaday.

It disclaimed being a political paper, but its tendencies were decidedly "Whig."

It soon passed into the hands of H. P. H. Bromwell, who at once, declared, and continued it a neutral paper in politics. Mr. Bromwell finally styled the paper the *Age of Steam and Fire*.

The Journal was ably edited: its editorials were extensively copied by the leading journals of the State; and it was everywhere recognized as the true exponent of that spirit of progress that its name indicated.

Judge Bromwell discontinued the publication, after a few years, and removed "West."

He is now a resident of Denver, Colorado.

FAYETTE OBSERVER.

This journal was established in the year 1855, by Tevis Greathouse, Esq.

In politics the *Observer*, under Mr. Greathouse's administration, was Democratic. The paper was conducted by him in a very creditable manner for a number of years. He was a man of marked ability, well informed in literature and politics, and was an eminent jurist. The editorials of the *Observer* attracted the attention of the leading men of the State. After a lapse of a few years, Mr. Greathouse sold the *Observer* to a Mr. Davis, who published it for a short time, when Mr. Greathouse again became the publisher, having purchased it back from Mr. Davis.

Mr. Greathouse continued to publish it until 1859, when he conveyed it to Messrs. Sturges & Hickman. These gentlemen continued to publish it as a Democratic sheet until the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, when it became a Republican paper.

The publication was continued by these gentlemen until June, 1861, when both of them entered the army of the United States, in the war of the Rebellion.

In February, 1862, the office, with all its fixtures, was burned.

FAYETTE DEMOCRAT.

In the fall of 1859, a few of the leading Democrats of the County, among whom were B. W. Henry, George H. Dieckman, John Shirley, and Daniel Gregory, founded the *Fayette Democrat*. It was placed under the management of Messrs. Casman & Flynn.

Its publications were very irregular, until it came into the hands of the present publisher, Chas. G. Smith.

Under Mr. Smith's management the *Democrat* has been very creditably edited. Mr. Smith is a practical printer and publisher. Prior to his connection with the *Democrat*, he published the *Elisabethtown Intelligencer* in Kentucky; and the *Glasco Free Press*, also in Kentucky. The size of the *Democrat* when it came into the hands of Mr. Smith, was a six column, 24 by 32 inch sheet. Its present size is 26 by 42 folio.

Mr. Smith has had an experience of twenty-five years as a journalist, and is a man of marked ability.

The *Democrat* has, since its establishment, been a strict Democratic paper.

VANDALIA UNION,

Established in 1864, by Mr. H. S. Humphrey, who formerly published the *Kendall County Free Press*, a Republican journal in Kendall County, Illinois.

The size of the *Union*, upon its first appearance, was a six column, folio, 24 by 36.

Its present size is a six column quarto.

In politics the *Union* has always been Republican. It is very creditably edited at the present, by Messrs. Humphrey & Richards.

ST. ELMO NEWS.

This is a spicy little sheet, devoted to the interests of the village of St. Elmo, and Fayette County.

It was established in the fall of 1875, by Messrs. Johnson & Ranney. It afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. C. T. King, who is the present publisher.

In politics, the "News" is neutral.

FARINA NEWS.

This journal is published by Mr. Ed. Freeman, who is also editor of the *Kimmunity Independent*.

It was established in 1877. It is a very creditable sheet for a village of the size of Farina.

FAYETTE COUNTY NEWS.

This paper was first issued on the 14th day of February, 1878.

H. R. Miller, Editor and Publisher.

The *News* is a seven column quarto.

In politics, the *News* is Republican.

Mr. Miller was formerly editor of the *Clay County Tribune*. He is a practical printer of ten years' experience.

CHAPTER XVIII.

GEOGRAPHY OF FAYETTE COUNTY.



FAYETTE County, belongs to the group of the Kaskaskia. It is bounded on the north by Montgomery and Shelby Counties, on the east by Effingham and Clay, on the south by Marion and Clinton, and on the west by Bond and Montgomery. Its territory extends from 38° 42' to 39° 10' north latitude, and is classed as one of the south-central counties. The meridian of 12° west longitude from Washington passes through almost the centre of the county.

Its area is 720 square miles, or about 460,800 acres.

Form. In form, with the exception of a projection at the south-east and south-west corners, the county would be an oblong square.

Population. The population of the county, according to the census of 1870, is 19,893, and is composed of persons of English, Irish and German extraction.

Land Surface. The land surface is divided between timber and prairie, the greater part being prairie. The surface is rather undulating, there being no hilly or mountainous country.

WATERS.

It is watered by the Kaskaskia River and its tributaries, which consist of creeks, branches, etc. The Kaskaskia flows through the central portion of the county, and is skirted on either side by the "bottom," which has a very fertile soil, and is covered with a forest of excellent timber. The surface of the bottom lands, as a rule, is too low and wet for cultivation; but with a good system of drainage could be made very productive. The "Hurricane" Creek, which flows through the western part of the county, is the next stream in importance. Like the Kaskaskia, it lies in the midst of a valley of fertile bottom lands. This bottom is not so wide in extent, nor so wet as the Kaskaskia "bottom." Ramsey is a very turbulent little "creek," which often rises very rapidly, and does much damage by overflows in the rainy season.

Climate. The climate is of about an average temperature of the State.

Minerals. Coal is the chief mineral product, and it as yet has not been developed. Stone of different varieties, among which is an excellent variety of building stone exists in the country.

ANIMALS.

Domestic.—Horses, sheep, cattle, hogs, mules, goats, constitute the principal domestic animals.

Wild.—Deer, foxes, raccoons, mink, otter, wolves, opossum, squirrels and rabbits, are the wild animals.

VEGETATION.

Cultivated Crops.—Indian corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, tobacco and flax are the chief products.

Wild.—The most common forest trees are the elm, ash, hickory, the various species of the oak, the black and white walnut, and the different species of the maple—from one of which maple sugar is made.

TOWNSHIPS.

The county is under township organization. It is divided into seventeen townships, or towns, viz.:

Loudon, Avena, Wheatland, Lone Grove, La Clede, Wilberton, Otego,

Sefton, Bowling Green, Ramsey, Hurricane, Sharon, Vandalia, Bear Grove, Seminary and Pope. Each township has its board of local officers, consisting of a supervisor, town clerk, assessor, collector and three commissioners of highways, all of which, except the commissioners of highways, are elected annually. Their tenure of office is for three years—one going out of office in the spring of each year.

Loudon is a township in the extreme north-eastern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Shelby County, on the east by Effingham, on the south by Avena and Sefton Townships, on the west by Sefton and Bowling Green, the Kaskaskia River forming the boundary between it and Bowling Green.

The surface is broken. The soil is good in some parts, while in others it is not so productive. Principal productions are wheat, corn, rye and potatoes. The villages are Greenland, Loudon and part of Holliday. This township is intersected by the Springfield and South-eastern Railroad. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agriculture and stock raising.

Avena is south of Loudon, and is bounded on the east by Effingham County, on the south by Wheatland, and on the west by Sefton.

The surface is undulating, and consists chiefly of prairie land, with some timber in the northern part of the township. The character of the soil is a rich black mold, and very productive. Productions are wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, hay, potatoes and fruits.

Towns and Villages. St. Elmo, on the Vandalia, St. Louis and Terre Haute Railroad, is a flourishing village of about 900 inhabitants. Merchandising is carried on to a considerable extent. Large quantities of grain are shipped from this place. The village is well provided with churches and schools.

Avena, on the same railroad, is quite a prosperous little village. Considerable business is transacted here. Church and school facilities are fair.

Agriculture and stock raising constitute the principal occupation of the inhabitants of Avena township.

Wheatland is south of Avena, with Effingham on the east, Lone Grove on the south, and Otego on the west for its boundaries.

Surface level in most places—broken in south-west part of the Township. Soil much the same as Avena. Productions same,—together with tobacco, the cultivation of which receives some attention.

Loogootee is a nice little village in this township, where a great deal of business is transacted.

The facilities for schools and churches are good in the village, as they are also in the township.

Lone Grove lies directly south of Wheatland, and is bounded on the east by La Clede, on the south by Marion County, and on the west by Wilberton. Surface slightly undulating—principally prairie land.

Soil, rich black loam. Productions, same as Wheatland.

Schools and churches.—The inhabitants of this township are favored with good school and church accommodations.

La Clede has Effingham County on the north, Clay County on the east, Marion County on the south, and Lone Grove Township on the west.

Surface, same as Lone Grove. Soil of a rich black mold. Products, same as adjoining township—and in addition, large quantities of fruit, including, peaches, apples, strawberries, etc., are produced here.

The township has excellent church and educational facilities.

Villages. La Clede, on the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, is situated in the north-eastern part of the township. It is a thriving little village, and a great deal of business is transacted here.

Farina, in the south-western part of the Township, situated on the line of the same railroad, is a flourishing village of about 400 inhabitants. Large quantities of grain and fruit are shipped from this station. A large milling business is done here.

Church and educational matters, receive the attention of the citizens.

Wilberton is bounded on the north by Otego, and on the east by Lone Grove, on the south by Marion County, and on the west by Kaskaskia Township. Surface, undulating prairie with some timber in the north. Products, same as adjoining townships. Perhaps more wheat is produced in Wilberton than in any other township in the county.

Otego is bounded on the north by Sefton, on the east by Wheatland, on the south by Wilberton, and on the west by Vandalia. Surface broken. Soil, sandy loam. Products, same as other adjoining townships.

Educational and church facilities good.

Brownstown, a beautiful little village on the line of the Vandalia, St. Louis and Terre Haute Railroad, is the centre of trade for a large scope of fertile country on either side. Hay and live stock are shipped from this station in large quantities.

The village is well provided with church and school buildings.

Sefton is bounded by Loudon and Bowling Green on the north, by Avena on the east, Otego and Vandalia on the south, and the Kaskaskia River on the west. Surface, level in most parts—broken in the north and north-western part of the township. Soil, rich black mold. Products same as Otego.

School and church facilities good.

Bowling Green is bounded on the north by Shelby County, on the east by Loudon, on the south and south-east by Sefton, and on the west by Ramsey. Surface broken. Soil, light sandy loam—except in southern part which is of a rich black mold. Productions same as adjoining townships.

Church and school facilities fair.

Ramsey. The boundaries of Ramsey Township are, on the north Shelby County, on the east Bowling Green, on the south Sharon, on the west Hurricane. Surface, broken—timber land, principally.

Soil, light sandy loam. Products same as adjoining townships. School and church accommodations good.

Ramsey Village is a prosperous little place of about seven hundred inhabitants, situated on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad. A large business is done at this station in shipping railroad ties, wood, live stock, etc. The village is well supplied with schools and church privileges.

Hurricane is bounded on the north by Montgomery County, on the east by Ramsey, on the south by Sharon, and on the west by Montgomery.

Surface, undulating in the north—broken in the south. Soil, rich black mold in the north, light sandy loam in the south. Products same as the adjoining townships.

Church and school facilities fair.

Sharon has the following boundaries: Hurricane and Ramsey on the north, Kaskaskia River on the east, Vandalia and Bear Grove on the south, and Montgomery County on the west.

Surface, level; soil, black sandy loam. Products same as other adjoining townships. Church and school facilities good.

Vera, on the Illinois Central Railroad, is a prosperous little village, where great quantities of railroad ties, wood, flour, etc., are shipped.

The church and school buildings in Vera are good.

Vandalia is bounded on the north by Sharon and Sefton, on the east by Otego, on the south by Kaskaskia Township and Seminary, on the west by Bear Grove.

Surface, broken. Soil, light thin mold, except in Kaskaskia bottom, where it is a rich black mold. Products same as adjoining townships.

Church and school facilities excellent.

City of Vandalia, at the crossing of the Illinois Central and the Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroads, is a flourishing city of 2,500 inhabitants—it was for about twenty years the Capital of the State. Mercantile and manufacturing business is carried on extensively in the city.

It is excelled by no city in Southern Illinois in its church and school facilities.*

Bear Grove is bounded on the north by Sharon, on the east by Vandalia, on the south by Seminary, and on the west by Bond County.

Surface, level in the eastern and northern part, broken in the western and southern part. Soil, rich sandy loam. Productions same as adjoining townships.

School and church accommodations good.

Hagerstown on the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad, is an enterprising little village. A great deal of grain, live stock, etc., is shipped from here.

Seminary is bounded on the north by Bear Grove and Vandalia, on the east, south-east, and south by the Kaskaskia River, on the west by Clinton and Bond Counties. Surface, broken—principally timber lands. Soil, light sandy loam. Products same as adjoining townships.

Educational and church facilities fair.

Kaskaskia is bounded on the north by Vandalia township, on the east by Wilberton on the south by Marion County and Pope, on the west by the Kaskaskia River. Surface, in the eastern part level, in the south and west broken. Soil, in the east rich black mold, in the west and south light sandy loam. Products same as adjoining townships.

Church and school facilities good.

Shobonier is a thriving little village on the Illinois Central Railroad. A good business is done here in shipping live stock, hay, etc.

Church and school accommodations in the village good.

Pope is bounded on the north and east by Kaskaskia and Marion County, on the south by Clinton County, and on the west by the Kaskaskia River. Surface, broken. Soil, light sandy loam. Products same as other townships adjoining it.

School and church improvements fair.

CHAPTER XIX.

GEOLOGY OF FAYETTE COUNTY.



OR the following article we are indebted to the State Geological Report, to G. C. Broadhead its editor, and to Dr. Geo. W. Bassett of Vandalia. We have selected such portions of the matter treated as we deem of most interest to our readers.

STRATIGRAPHICAL GEOLOGY.

In this county the formations consist of the quaternary and the coal measures.

Alluvium.—The wide flat bottoms of the Kaskaskia embrace an extensive area of Alluvium.

Prairie Formation.—The prairie near Dismal Creek has a grayish soil, con-

taining a few small concretions of oxide of iron. Nine miles east of Vandalia on the national road the prairie soil contains a good deal of iron ore. On Flat prairie, ten miles south-west of Vandalia, the roadside washings expose: 1. Dark soil . . . 1 ft. 2. Dark brown clay with dark stains exposed 2 ft.

On the north side of Big Creek, there is exposed six feet of dark and bluff clays, containing small nodules, probably loess.

Drift.—This formation is well developed in this county. A well near Ramsey was dug 100 feet deep through clay and gravel to solid rock. The mound west of Vandalia is about 100 feet above the general surface of the surrounding country; and 55 feet of drift are exposed on the bank of the river at the National Road Bridge; this would make the total drift in this county not less than 150 feet; probably a little more, but not over 200 feet.

On the bank of the Kaskaskia river, at the National Road Bridge, 15 to 20 feet consists of red clay with coarse sand, and gravel below, with 30 to 35 feet of blue clay at the bottom. The blue clay is very compact, and contains numerous small round pebbles. One mile south-west of the railroad cut exhibits red clay, sand and pebbles at the top; below, gray and brown bed, with alternations of beds of sand and pebbles, the latter sometimes partially cemented together.

The mound west of Vandalia has ash-colored clay on the top, and darker colored clay and pebbles below; then brown sand clay pebbles and boulders. Two-thirds up the hill-side there is a fine spring of clear water issuing out of the sand. One mile and a half south-west of Vandalia, the river bluff are formed of steep, broken dust hills, with blue clay and boulders at the bottom, overlaid by brown sand. Towards the upper part there is a two foot stratum of ferruginous sandstone passing into a hard iron ore. Its firm, hard appearance might induce one to think it belonged to an older age than the drift, but it lies at about the same horizontal level along the hill-side, and is also found cropping out at other ravines at the same elevation, with drift sand below. The blue clay at this place is quite hard, and the water passing over it forms a tufaceous deposit on the surface. In the ravines there are many fine springs of water issuing from the base of sand beds.

On Buck Creek, near the Kaskaskia bottoms, there is a dark clay and sand conglomerate, which when struck emits a dull hollow sound. A good spring of water flows from just over it, and a tufaceous deposit is there formed. Twelve miles south-east of Vandalia masses of ferruginous conglomerate were observed similar to that formed near Vandalia. A well here shows eight feet of sand at the top, and eighteen feet of sand and pebbles below. On the north road of Greenland is exhibited

1. Bluff clay and gray sandstone, 5 feet
2. Ferruginous sandstone, 4 "
3. Bluff clay and pebbles, 4 "
4. Bluff clay and pebbles in sight, 6 "

In Sec. 3, T. 6 N. R. 2 E., on the land of George Phifer, a broken stratum of coal 1½ inches thick occurs in the drift, with blue clay and pebbles both above and below.

A similar place was exhumed on Bear Creek, five miles east of Vandalia. The hill is here 27 feet high, and near the middle there is a thin stratum of black sand. Beneath this are streaks and fragments of coal enveloped by red sand and small boulders; and near the base of the hill there is a mass of coal measure fire clay. There are also masses of sandstone and limestone not much worn; all evidently drifted but a short distance. Other boulders found here are of granite, sienite and quartzite. At the mill on Beck's Creek in Sec. 10, T. 8, N. R. 2 E. coal measure limestone is seen apparently resting on a bed of drift.

Among the drift boulders found in this county are sienite, granite, hornblende rock, greenstone, quartzite, sandstone, limestone and clay from the coal measures.

Coal Measures.—On account of the non-appearance of certain intermediate beds necessary in the construction, we can only approximate the thickness of the coal measures in this county; but there is sufficient data to assume that the total thickness may reach 350 feet, ranging from No. 1 to 46; . . . coal, 15 or Shelby coal is only found near the head of Hickory Creek, 2½ miles from the east county line, and northwardly near the county line in Rock Creek and Wolf Creek.

At James P. Odell's, in Section 34 T. 6, N. R. 3 E. a slaty coal has been taken out, but as yet is not much used.

On the land of Joel Blakeley, near Rock Creek, an 18 inch seam has been worked, the upper and lower, two inches pyritiferous, and 14 inches of good coal. At Blakeley's bank part of the coal bifurcates, and insinuates thin veins into the overlaying sandstone. The neighboring hills are low, and the coal can be easily reached. Mrs. Mary Grant and Mrs. Phifer also have coal banks in the same vicinity. This coal crops out one foot thick at the edge of the water of Wolf Creek, in Sec. 12, T. 8, N. R. 3 E. Coal also crops out on the Kaskaskia River, at William Thomas', in Sec. 2, T. 9, N. R. 3 E., 14 inches thick; at James Brown's, near the north county line, on the waters of Beck's Creek, in Sec. 21 T. 9, R. 1, E., 16 to 22 inches thick; a half mile north of Howard's Point, 10 inches; on the south fork of the Hickory, in Sec. 10, T. 5, N. R. 2 E. it is 10 inches; at Col. Foreman's, 18 to 20 inches. Only at Brown's and Col. Foreman's has there been much mining. A. Brown's drift, 2½ feet high, has been run into the hill. On the bank of a branch the coal appears very well, extending nearly horizontally along the stream for about fifty feet, and 20 inches thick, with 4

* See history of Vandalia in another part of the work.

feet of fire-clay beneath. At one place the coal measures 2 feet in thickness. A trace of this coal appears in the road at Slabtown.

Banks have been opened at two places on Little Hickory Creek, at Wm. Hamilton's, in T. 6, R. 2 E., and at Wm. Richardson's, in the same Tp. . . . The thickness of the seam is reported to be from 16 inches to 2 feet, and the coal of good quality. These places can be worked without much cost.

On Beck's Creek, about a mile above the Shelbyville road, a good deal of coal has been taken from the creek. This is known as the Gooden Coal Bank.

A bed of coal is reported to be at the bottom of the Kaskaskia River, in the south-east corner of T. 9 N. R. 2 E., but the water is generally at least 6 feet over it.

Iron Ore.—Thin beds and concretions of carbonate of iron ore are common in the coal measurers' shales, but were not found sufficiently abundant to work in this county. Broadhead says, on the National road, nine miles east of Vandalia, he noticed a deposit of very dark-colored oxide of iron in prairie clay soil. It crops out about 4 inches thick, in a rough, massive stratum, around the margin of a washed place, about 50 feet square. . . . The ferruginous sandstone previously spoken of under the head of "Drift," may sometimes be considered an iron ore. It is abundant near Vandalia, and is also found near Greenland, and at Wm Porter's, on Little Hickory.

Building Rock.—There is a good sandstone quarry near Ramsey creek, two miles below the railroad. On the same creek is found the Syntirasma limestone, but it will not withstand the action of frost; however it is used quite extensively in the building of the railroad abutments. The Bluff limestone on Beck's creek would probably make very good lime. Sandstone and limestone were found in many parts of the county.

Copper.—Several lumps of native copper have been found in the county.

ANTIQUITIES.

There are quite a number of ancient mounds in this county: a few near Vandalia, some on Hurricane Creek, and some near Ramsey. Several of these mounds have been explored by Dr. G. W. Bassett, and many valuable and interesting relics discovered; in fact he has one of the finest private collections of Geological specimens in Central Illinois.

His specimens of the various minerals of the county, and his relics of the ancient mound builders are most interesting.

A company was organized in Vandalia, for the purpose of mining coal. They caused a shaft to be sunk to the depth of 377 feet 3 inches, and a boring from the bottom of the shaft, to a total depth of about 574 feet. This shaft and boring reaches a depth of 574 feet without finding coal of sufficient thickness to compensate for working.

INDIAN RELICS AND SPECIMENS OF MINERAL.

Dr. Geo. W. Bassett, of Vandalia, has a large cabinet of Indian antiquities, collected in various parts of the county, consisting of implements of war, husbandry and the household. Some of them displaying considerable ingenuity and artistic taste. Most of the specimens were discovered at different times by Dr. Bassett, in the mounds, of which there are a great many in the county. Among them is a stone mortar, nine inches in diameter and seven inches high, of sandstone, and a number of others of smaller dimensions with pestles made of gray and blue hornblendes; shoal plates, stone pipes and arrow-heads of every size—some with hieroglyphics; pottery of different shapes and kinds, together making one of the finest collections in the state.

MINERALS.

In this collection are several species of minerals, not generally known to exist in the county. The most noticeable is a mass of nearly pure copper weighing fourteen pounds, found in the drift on Hickory Creek. Silver, Iron and Lead have also been found in the drifts along the creeks. The cabinet has many interesting Fossiliferous remains, and crystallizations, and specimens of the cereals of the county.

CHAPTER XX.

FAYETTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.



IN a purely agricultural county such as Fayette, perhaps nothing is more conducive to the harmony, good feeling, and welfare of the community generally than the Annual County Fair. The formation of an Agricultural Society, the members of which are chosen from amongst the most intelligent producers, is generally a great success, and when their operations are carried out in a business-like manner must be an immense benefit to all concerned, directly and indirectly; such at least is the result from this institution in Fayette County.

The unfavorable circumstances under which the Fayette County Agricultural Society was started, made the enterprise an up-hill business for some years, but it is now an undoubted success.

In 1857, at which time the county was but sparsely settled, about

ten or twelve of the most enterprising of its citizens met and organized a society, and in the following year the first fair was held, which was considered quite a success, in a pecuniary point of view, the proceeds more than paying all the expenses incurred. The Board was stimulated to the encouragement of immediately buying lands upon which to hold a similar meeting annually, and securing a twelve-acre lot just north of the city of Vandalia well adapted to the purpose, being beautifully located and well shaded with forest trees, retain occupation of the same to the present time.

The third fair was held in 1859, at which time the farmers and stock-raisers in the county saw the advantages, if not the necessities, of buying a better class of stock, and this date marks the epoch of a new life in the county, and unquestionably the Fayette County Agricultural Board are entitled to the credit. The principal officers elected to carry out the arrangements of the Association when first organized were Henry F. Jerauld, President; G. L. Jackson, Secretary; and C. A. Sonnemann, Treasurer.

The fourth fair was held in 1863, a lapse of four years having occurred, and in the meantime rapid strides had been made. The county had increased in population considerably, its fruit and wheat growing regions extensively developed, its stock of every description vastly improved. Merchants, mechanics, and manufacturers gave the exhibition the benefit of their various enterprises, the amount of premiums was increased, and, what is very important, paid. The result of this was to bring exhibitors from adjoining counties and even distant parts of the State. Since 1863 the fair has been an annual one, showing a marked success in each succeeding year, and as the resources of the county became more fully developed, and the products of its rich, sandy, alluvial, loamy soil brought to a greater state of perfection, there is no doubt of the exhibits at this fair becoming equal to any of its size in the State. The convenient position of the grounds, being within the city limits, is a great advantage to all. Its buildings are well arranged, good and substantial, and comprise amongst its well-considered arrangements a Floral and Art Gallery, and an excellent quarter-mile track in good condition, wherein the qualities of the racing stock can be shown to perfection. The citizens of Fayette County generally, are yearly becoming more interested in the welfare of its annual exhibit, and the members of the society anticipate next year a great increase in their capacity and receipts. The present officers (1878) are James E. Foster, President; Daniel M. Clark, Secretary; and Fred. Remann, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS OF FAYETTE COUNTY, 1870.

	ESTABLISH- MENTS.	HANDS EMPLOYED.	CAPITAL.	WAGONS.	MATERIAL.	PRODUCT.
Carriages and Wagons.....	11	28	\$7,450	\$4,100	\$4,795	\$19,175
Cooperage	5	10	1,800	1,000	3,835	10,325
Flouring-mill Products	10	35	77,900	14,325	193,295	278,240
Furniture	4	9	4,500	2,400	4,980	11,691
Lumber, (sawed).....	20	83	50,000	18,850	75,547	116,627
Masonry, (brick and stone).....	3	9	1,200	1,700	10,655	19,000
Saddlery and Harness	3	6	2,800	1,400	5,375	10,025

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD LANDS, OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

"The Illinois Central Railroad Company offer for sale 300,000 acres of good farming and fruit lands, along the line of its road. The country is well settled, having the roads, bridges, churches, school-houses, and public buildings necessary for the accommodation of the public, nearly all built. If you go to the frontier you will have to pay heavy taxes for these improvements, and wait a long time before you get the benefit of them."

About (30,000) thirty thousand acres of these lands are situated in Fayette County, along the line of the road. Those lands lying along the river and creek bottoms, are among the most fertile lands in the state, and some of it heavily timbered, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, castor beans, tobacco, and all the varieties of grasses are a sure crop. Fruit-growing is very remunerative, as crops very rarely fail. Two and sometimes three daily trains are employed carrying the immense fruit and berry crop from Southern Illinois to the eastern and Northern markets; besides, large quantities of these fruits and berries are dried for winter use and command good prices.

The climate is mild and healthful.

THE TITLE TO THESE LANDS IS PERFECT.

We would suggest that a number of families who desire to change their location, club together and send one or two of their number in whose judgment they have the most implicit confidence, to visit and examine these lands. In this way it will cost each but a small amount. To such exploring agents the company will furnish free railroad transportation from Chicago to the lands and return.

They also sell half-rate tickets over their road to all persons applying for lands, from Chicago to the lands and return if desired, and the amount, paid for such a ticket will be applied as part payment if they purchase land of the company. After lands are purchased of the company by any one, they will issue half-rate tickets over their road from Chicago to the nearest point to the lands, to the family of any purchaser.

PRICES AND TERMS.

The prices vary from \$5 to \$10 per acre on credit, and ten per cent. is deducted for all cash.

The terms are one quarter cash with only six per cent. interest in advance for one year on the residue, and the balance payable in one, two and three years, equal installments, with the same rate of interest in advance on the part remaining unpaid.

TO THE EMIGRANT.

These lands offer fine facilities for the farmer, stock raiser, and fruit-grower; their close proximity to good markets, such as Chicago, Toledo, St. Louis, Cincinnati, also in direct communication with Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, by river and rail, the natural channel for the trade of the West; the rapid development of the country surrounding offer excellent opportunities for men desirous of engaging in trade. New towns along the line of this road are springing up and the older towns rapidly improving.

The management of the road, ever desirous of assisting emigration, offer extra inducements to the new comers. The road is one of the most substantial in the state, and its immense traffic cannot fail to develop the value of the lands adjacent.

The freight charges bear favorable comparison with any other roads in the state. This road runs through the center of one of the finest agricultural states of the Union, and fine lands for farming purposes can be secured at as little cost, as those in the wilds of Kansas or Nebraska.

Good schools and churches of every denomination, are established in all the towns and county districts.

D. B. Paine, of Pana, Illinois, is General Agent of the I. C. R. R. lands, and has been for about twelve years. His long connection with this company will attest the honorable character of his dealings. His representations of these lands to the purchasers can be relied upon.

Further particular, maps, etc., can be obtained by addressing

P. DAGGY,
Land Commissioner, I. C. R. R. Co.,
Office Room 11, No. 78 Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

CHAPTER XXI.

FLORA.

"Ye wild flowers! the gardens eclipse you, 'tis true;
Yet, wildings of Nature, I dote upon you;
For ye waft me to summer of old,
When the earth teem'd around me with fairy delight,
And when daisies and buttercups gladden'd my sight,
Like treasures of silver and gold."

"The tim'rous maiden blossoms on each bough,
Peep'd forth from their first blushes; so that now
A thousand ruddy hopes smiled on each bud,
And flatter'd ev'ry greedy eye that stood."

"God might have bade the earth bring forth
Enough for great and small,
The oak-tree and the cedar-tree,
Without a flower at all:
He might have made enough—enough
For every want of ours,
For luxury, medicine, and toil,
And yet have made no flowers."

"Where opening roses breathing sweets diffuse,
And soft carnations shower their balmy dews,
Where lilies smile in virgin robes of white,
The thin undress of superficial light;
And varied tulips show so dazzling gay,
Blushing in bright diversities of day."

"A fairer red stands blushing in the rose
Than that which on the bridegroom's vestment flows;
Take but the humblest lily of the field,
And, if our pride will to our reason yield,
It must by sure comparison, be shown
That on the regal seat great David's son,
Array'd in all his robes and types of pow'r,
Shines with less glory than that simple flow'r."



WHEN we gaze out over a landscape, the eye is pleased with its chequered beauty and loveliness; here and there are bright flowers, clinging vines, green verdured hill and dale; majestic forest-trees, whose towering heads have withstood the blasts and storms of many winters,—these were created not only to please the eye and beautify the world, but the cereals and grasses were made to furnish food for man and beasts. Our article will particularly treat of the more valuable woods utilized in the mechanic arts, and the grasses, plants, vegetables, and flowers most beneficial to man, and particularly those which are natives of the county. Many species of the native vegetable kingdom

have fled; the Buffalo grass, which only grew on parts of the prairies, and almost wholly the large pampas grass, have given place to blue-grass, which, in places where domestic cattle feed, is rapidly and quietly displacing all others. The plants are many and rare, some for beauty and some for medicine. The pink-root, the columbo, the ginseng, the boneset, pennyroyal, and others are used as herbs for medicine. Plants of beauty are the phlox, the lily, the asclepias, the mints, golden rod, the eye-bright gerardia, and hundreds more which adorn the meadows and brook-sides; besides are climbing vines, the trumpet creeper, the bitter sweet, the woodbine, the clematis, and the grape, which fill the woods with gay festoons, and add grace to many a decaying monarch of the forest. The trees and grasses, one so lordly and permanent, the other so humble and transient, are the true glories of the county. The oak, with at least its twenty varieties; the hickory, with as many more species; the thirty kinds of elm, from the sort which bear leaves as large as a man's hand, to the kind which bear a leaf scarcely larger than a man's thumb-nail; the black walnut, so tall and straight; the hackberry; gum tree, black and sweet; the pecan; the tulip; the giant cotton-woods, and hundreds more attest the fertility of the soil and mildness of the climate, while the blue-grass in its ten varieties, the timothy and red-top, with clover so abundant in succulence, affords excellent pasturage, and opens a fine field for the dairyman or stock raiser.

The following is a partial list of the trees and plants of the county:

Poa pratensis—spear-grass; *Poa compressa*—blue-grass, common.
Scripus pungens—bulrush.
Arisaema triphyllum—Indian turnip; *Typhlatifolia*—cat-tail; *Sagittaria variabilis*—arrow-head; *Cypripedium pubescens*—yellow lady's slipper; *Cypripedium candidum*—white lady's slipper, common.
Populus angulata—cotton-wood, abundant.
Salix—willow, several varieties.
Alnus serrulata—alder.
Betula—birch; *Carpinus Americana*—horn-bean, not common.
Corylus Americana—hazel-nut, abundant; *Castanea pumila*—chinquapin.
Quercus rubra—red oak; *Quercus palustris*—water oak, common; *Quercus tinctoria*—black oak; *Quercus nigra*—black-jack; *Quercus imbricaria*—laurel oak; *Quercus prinus*—chestnut white oak; *Quercus castanea*—yellow oak, not common; *Quercus alba*—white oak, common; *Quercus obtusiloba*—post oak, abundant.
Carya glabra—pig-nut hickory; *Quercus macrocarpa*—overcup oak, common; *Carya tomentosa*—white-heart hickory; *Carya alba*—shell-bark hickory; *Carya oliviformis*—pecan.
Juglans nigra—black walnut, abundant; *Juglans cinerea*—butter-nut, not common.

Platanus occidentalis—sycamore.
Cannabis sativa—hemp; *Humulus lupulus*—hop, not common.
Ulmus fulva—red elm; *Morus rubra*—red mulberry; *Urtica dioica*—stinging nettle; *Ulmus Americana*—white elm, abundant.
Datura stramonium—Jamestown weed; *Asclepias cornuti*—milk weed; *Fraxinus Americana*—white ash; *Fraxinus sambucifolia*—black ash; *Phytolacca decandra*—poke weed; *Amarantus hybridus*—pig weed; *Rumex crispus*—sour dock; *Sassafras officinale*—sassafras; *Benzoin odoriferous*—fever bush; *Marrubium vulgare*—hoarhound; *Solanum nigrum*—nightshade; *Physalis viscosa*—ground cherry; *Monarda didyma*—horsemint; *Nepeta cataria*—catnip; *Hedeoma pulegioides*—pennyroyal; *Diospyros virginiana*—persimmon; *Plantago major*—plantain; *Verbascum thapsus*—mullein, common; *Cirsium lanceolatum*—common thistle; *Lappa major*—Burdock; *Taraxacum denselonis*—dandelion, common, introduced during the last forty years.

Erechtites hieracifolia—fire weed; *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*—rag weed; *Xanthium strumarium*—cockle bur; *Bidens bipinnata*—Spanish needle; *Bidens chrysanthemoides*—beggarticks; *Mantia ootula*—May weed; *Leucanthemum vulgare*—ox-eye daisy, common.

Eupatorium perfoliatum—thoroughwort, not common; *Cornus Florida*—dogwood; *Sambucus Canadensis*—elder, very common; *Ribes cynosbati*—wild gooseberry; *Pyrus coronana*—wild crab, abundant.

Crategus, several species; *Rosa setigera*—climbing rose; *Rubus lucida*—dwarf wild rose; *Rubus villosus*—blackberry, abundant.

Asimina triloba—papaw, quite abundant along the creek bottoms; *Nelumbium luteum*—May apple, abundant in shady places.

Sanguinaria Canadensis, or bloodroot; *Lepidium Virginicum*—wild pepper-grass; *Portulaca Oleracea*, or purslane; *Tilia Americana*, or linden, not abundant; *Zanthoxylum Americanum*—prickly ash, scarce; *Rhus typhina*—sumach; *Rhus toxicodendron*—poison oak; *Vitis aestivalis*—summer grape, common; *Vitis cordifolia*—frost grape; *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*—Virginia creeper; *Esculus pavia*—buckeye, scarce; *Acer saccharinum*—sugar maple; *Acer dasycarpum*—white maple; *Negundo aceroides*—box elder; *Baptisia tinctoria*—indigo weed, not abundant; *Cercis Canadensis*—red-bud; *Gymnocladus Canadensis*—Kentucky coffee-tree; *Gleditsia triacanthos*—honey locust; *Prunus Americana*—red plum; *Prunus chicasa*—Chickasaw plum; *Prunus ecerotina*—wild cherry; *Fragaria Virginiana*—wild strawberry; *Rubus occidentalis*—black cap raspberry; *Rubus Canadensis*—dewberry, common.

In the above list we have given the scientific as well as the English names, believing such a course to pursue in the study of plants more beneficial to the student or general reader. There may be some plants omitted, yet we think the list quite complete.

CHAPTER XXII.

FAUNA OF THE COUNTY.

IN presenting a list of the animals of the county that existed here prior to and after the advent of the white man, while the list may not be complete, it will, however, be of interest to the student and scientist. Of the ruminating animals that were indigenous to this territory we had the American Elk, (*Cervus Canadensis*) and still have the deer of two kinds, the more common, the well-known American deer, (*Cervus Virginianus*) and the White-tailed Deer, (*Cervus leucurus*). The latter still affords amusement and sport for the hunter in the more timbered portions of the county; and at a period not very remote, the American Buffalo (*Bos Americanus*) must have found pastures near the alluvial and shaded banks of the Kaskaskia and plains and prairies of this portion of the State. The heads, horns and bones of the slain animals were still numerous in 1820. The Black Bear (*Ursus Americanus*) were quite numerous even in the memory of the "older settlers." Bears have been seen in the county within the last twenty years. The Gray Wolf (*Canis occidentalis*) and Prairie Wolf, (*Canis latrans*) are not unfrequently found, as is also the Gray Fox, (*Vulpes Virginianus*), which still exists by its superior cunning. The panther (*Felis concolor*) was occasionally met with in the earlier times, and still later and more common, the Wild Cat, (*Lynx rufus*). The Weasel, one or more species; the Mink (*Putorius Vison*); American Otter, (*Lutra Canadensis*); the Skunk, (*Mephitis Mephitis*); the Badger, (*Taxidea Americana*); the Raccoon, (*Procyon Lotor*); The Opossum, (*Didelphys Virginiana*). The two latter species of animals are met with in every portion of the United States and the greater part of North America. The coon-skin among the early settlers was regarded as a legal tender. The Bear and Otter are probably now extinct in the county, and were valuable for their furs. Of the Squirrel family we have the Fox, Gray, Flying, Ground and Prairie Squirrel, (*Sciurus Ludovicianus*, *Carolinensis*, *Volucella*, *Striatus* and *Spermophilus*). The Woodchuck, (*Arctomys Monax*) and the Beaver, (*Castor Canadensis*); the common Musk Rat, (*Fiber Zibethicus*). The Bats, Shrews and Moles are common. Of the Muridae we have the introduced species of Rats and Mice, as also the native Meadow Mouse, and the Long-tailed Jumping Mouse, (*Meriones Labradorus*) frequently met with in the clearings. Of the Hares, the (*Lepus Sylvaticus*) the so-called Rabbit, is very plentiful. Several species of the native animals have perished, being unable to endure the presence of civilization, or finding the food congenial to their tastes appropriated by stronger races. Many of the pleasures, dangers and excitements of the chase are only known and enjoyed by most of us of the present day through the talk and traditions of the past. The Buffalo and the Elk have passed the borders of the Mississippi to the westward, never more to return.

Of the Fish, the most common are the Cat, Bass and the Sun-fish. The Perch, Pike and Buffalo are also occasionally met with. The common Carp Chub are numerous; the Bass is a game fish, and affords fine sport.

Of Birds may be mentioned the following: *

Among the Game Birds most sought after are the Meleagris Gallopavo, (Wild Turkey) and Cupidonia Cupido, (Prairie Hen) which afford excellent sport for the hunter, and are quite plentiful. The Gray Eagle is also found where it builds itserie in the tall forest trees which skirt the banks of the Kaskaskia. (The writer of this article saw a splendid specimen of the Gray Eagle which was captured in the woods a few miles from Vandalia, a few months since.) Pinnated Grouse, (*Bonasa Umbellus*); Ruffed Grouse and Ortyx Virginianus Quail, (*Philohela Minor*); Woodcock, (*Gallinago Wilsonii*); English Snipe, (*Macrorhamphus Griseus*); Red-breasted Snipe, (*Gambetta Melanoleuca*); Telltale Snipe, (*Gambetta Flavipes*); Yellow-Legs, (*Limosa Fedoa*); Marbled Godwit, (*Scolofax Fedoa*, Wilson); Numenius Longirastis, (Long-billed Curlew); Numenius Hudsonicus, (Short-billed Curlew); Rallus Virginianus, (Virginia Rail); Cygnus Americanus, (American Swan); Cygnus Buccinator, (Trumpeter Swan); Anser Hyperboreus, (Snow Goose); Bermicala Canadensis, (Canada Goose); Bermicala Brenta (Brant); Anas Boschas (Mallard); Anas Obscura, (Black Duck); Dafila Acuta, (Pintail Duck); Nettion Carolinensis, (Green-winged Teal); Querquedula discors, (Blue-winged Teal); Spatula Clypeata, (Shoveler); Mareca Americana, (American Widgeon); Aix Sponsa, (Summer, or Wood Duck); Aythya Americana (Red-head Duck); Aythya Vallisneria, (Canvass-back Duck); Bucephala Albeola (Butter Ball); Lophodytes Cucullatus, (Hooded Merganser); (Pelecanus erythrorhynchus), Rough-billed Pelican; (Colymbus torquatus), The Loon; (Aegialitis vociferus), Killdeer Plover; Ball Head, Yellow-legged and upland Plover; (Tantalus loculator), Wild Ibis, very rare-

* In the preceding mention of animals both the scientific and common names are generally given for the convenience of the reader.

ly visit this locality. (*Herodus egretta*), White Heron; (*Ardea Herodias*), Great Blue Heron; (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), Bittern; (*Grus Canadensis*), Sand Hill Crane; (*Ectopistes migratoria*), Wild Pigeon; *Zenaidura Carolinensis*, Common Dove; (*Corvus caruivorus*), American Raven; (*Corvus Americanus*), Common Crow; (*Cyanurus cristatus*), Blue Jay; (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), Bobo'link; (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), Red-winged Black Bird; (*Sturcella magna*), Meadow Lark; (*Icterus Baltimore*), Golden Oriole; (*Chrysomitris tristis*), Yellow Bird; (*Junco hyemalis*), Snow Bird, (*Spizella Socialis*), Chipping Sparrow; (*Spizella pusilla*), Field Sparrow; (*Melospiza palustris*), Swamp Sparrow; (*Cyanospiza cyanea*), Indigo Bird; (*Cardinalis Virginianus*), Cardinal Red Bird; (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*), Cheewink; (*Sitta Carolinensis*), White-bellied Nuthatch; (*Mimus polyglottus*), Mocking Bird; (*Minus Carolinensis*), Cat Bird; (*Harporhynchus rufus*), Brown Thrush; (*Troglodytes aedon*), House Wren; (*Hirundo horreorum*), Barn Swallow; (*Cotyle riparia*), Bank Swallow; (*Progne purpurea*), Blue Martin; (*Ampellis cedrorum*), Cedar Bird; (*Pyrrangra rubra*), Scarlet Tanager; (*Pyrrangra activa*), Summer Red Bird; (*Turdus migratorius*), Robin, came less than forty years ago. (*Sialia Sialis*), Blue Bird; (*Tyrannus Carolinensis*), King Bird; (*Sayornis fuscus*), Pewee; (*Ceryle alcyon*), Belted Kingfisher; (*Antristomus vociferus*), Whippoorwill; (*Chordeiles popetue*), Night Hawk; (*Chaetura pelagica*), Chimney Swallow; (*Trochilus colubris*), Ruby-throated Humming Bird; (*Picus villosus*), Hairy Woodpecker; (*Picus pubescens*), Downy Woodpecker; (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), Red-headed Woodpecker; (*Colaptes auratus*), Golden-winged Woodpecker; (*Conurus Carolinensis*), Carolina Parrot; (*Bubo Virginianus*), Great Horned Owl; (*Syrnium nebulosum*), Barred Owl; (*Nyctea nivea*), Snowy Owl; (*Cathartes aura*), Turkey Buzzard; (*Falco columbarium*), Pigeon Hawk; (*Nauclerus furcatus*), Swallow-tailed Hawk; (*Icteria Mississippensis*) Mississippi Kite; (*Buteo borealis*), Red-tailed Hawk; (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*), Bald Eagle; (*Falco fulvus*), Ring-tailed Eagle.

We give the following classification of birds into three divisions, as found in the "Transactions of the Illinois State Horticultural Society" of 1876.

1st. Those of the greatest value to the fruit growers, in destroying noxious insects, and which should be encouraged and fostered in every way.

Blue Birds, Tit-mice or Chickadees, Warblers, (small summer birds with pleasant notes, seen in trees and gardens), Swallows, Vireos (small birds called green necks). All Birds known as woodpeckers except sap-suckers (*Picus varius*). This bird is entirely injurious, as it is not insectivorous, but feeds on the inner bark, cambium (and the elaborated sap) of many species of trees, and may be known from other Woodpeckers, by its belly being yellowish, a large black patch on its breast, and the top of its head a dark bright red. The males have also a patch of the same on their throats and with the minor margins of the two central tail feathers white. This bird should not be mistaken for the two other most valuable birds which it nearly resembles, to wit:—The Hairy Woodpecker, (*Picus villiosii et vars*); and the Downy Woodpecker, (*Picus pubescens et vars*). These two species have the outer tail feathers white (or barred with black), and have only a small patch of red on the back of the head of the males. The Yellow-Hammer or Flecker, (*Colaptes auratus*) is somewhat colored with yellow, and should not be mistaken for the sap-sucker. It is a much larger bird. The Red-headed Woodpecker, (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*), sometimes pecks into apples and devours cherries, and should be placed in the next division, (2d). The Wren, Ground Robin, (known as Cherwick), Meadow Lark, all the fly-catchers, the King Bird or bee-catcher, Whip-poor-will, Night Hawk or Goat Sucker, Nut-hatcher, Pewee or Pewit. All the Blackbirds, Bobolinks, Finches, (Fringillidae), Quails, Song Sparrows, Scarlet Tanager, Black, White and Brown Creepers, Maryland Warblers, Indigo Birds, Chirping Sparrow, Black-throated Bunting, Thrushes, except those named in the next class, and all domestic fowls except geese

2D.—BIRDS OF DOUBTFUL UTILITY.

Which include those which have beneficial qualities, but which have also noxious or destructive qualities in the way of destroying fruits, and whose habits are not fully determined. (Thus the Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat Bird are very valuable as cut-worm eaters, but also very obnoxious to the small fruit growers. The Jay (Blue Jay) not only destructive to grain and fruits, but very noxious in the way of destroying the nest eggs and young of smaller and better birds, Robin, Brown Thrush and Cat Bird, Shrike or Butcher Bird, Red-headed Woodpecker, Jay Bird or Blue Jay, Crow and the small Owls (screech owls), Pigeons and Mocking Bird.)

3D.—BIRDS THAT SHOULD BE EXTERMINATED.

Sap-sucker, or Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, (see above), Baltimore Oriole, or Hanging Bird, Cedar Bird, or Wax-wings (*Ampelis cedrorum*), Hawks and the larger Owls.

SKETCH OF THE TOWN AND TOWNSHIP OF VANDALIA.



THIS township is bounded on the north by Sharon and Sefton townships, east by Otego, south by Kaskaskia and Seminary, west by Bear Grove; the Kaskaskia river traverses the township from north to south almost through the centre. Several creeks also meander through the township; the principal ones are Hickory and Camp Creek.

This township is crossed by the Ill. Central R. R. from north to south and by the St. Louis V. & Terre Haute R. R. from east to west, furnishing excellent shipping facilities for farmers and business men.

CITY OF VANDALIA.

This town was surveyed and laid out in July, 1819, by Wm. C. Greenup, Beal Greenup, and John McCullom, and was for about twenty years the seat of Government for the state. In the year 1820 the state capital removed here from Kaskaskia, and the village at once became a place of importance, and boasted a population of 2,000 people. In 1839 the capital was removed to Springfield, and Vandalia rapidly declined until its population numbered less than 500, at which figure it remained for many years.—However, on the building of the Ill. Central R. R. it began to grow in commercial and manufacturing importance, and bids fair to become an important and thriving city.

The location of the town is very beautiful, being upon rising ground surrounded by wooded hills. The court-house, formerly the state capital, is a fine structure of brick, 60x100 feet, and stands in the centre of a handsome square. The Kaskaskia river flows along the east side of the town, and the main wagon road is spanned by a substantial iron bridge. The great National road from Washington has its western terminus here; the city now contains a population of upwards of 2,000, has several churches, an excellent graded school, three weekly newspapers and several well kept hotels, a number of manufacturing establishments, two banks and several fine stores. The town is adorned by a number of beautiful residences and substantial business houses.

PIONEER STORES.

The first store was owned by Wm. Kinney and carried on by Col. Charles Prentice in 1819. Soon after, Frederick Holman and Ferdinand Ernst opened a store, and Robert K. McLaughlin began merchandising here in 1820, in a frame house, which is said to have been the first frame house built in the county. Other early merchants were Clement Fletcher and Col. Black.

PIONEER TAVERNS.

The first tavern was built and kept by John F. McCullom in the year 1819. J. F. Eckman kept the first Licensed Hotel in 1821.

George Rosemayer was the first blacksmith in Vandalia, and John Foley the first tailor.

FIRST CHURCH BUILT

In Vandalia, was termed in those days, the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, managed and built by Wm. H. Brown, by subscription, about the year 1832. The building is now occupied and used by the Christian denomination.

First improved stock brought to the township was English Bred imported by Ferdinand Ernst, in 1822 or 23.

PIONEER MILL.

The first mill (saw and flouring mill), built by Lemuel Lee, on the Kaskaskia, in 1820.

FIRST PREACHER.

The first sermon preached in the township was by Hiram Boaz, a Baptist clergyman.

First lands entered in this township, were by

Stephen Eaton, of 160 acres in section 20, January 15th, 1821.
Abraham Starnes, of 160 acres in section 20, January 15th, 1821.
R. K. McLaughlin, of 220 acres in section 21, January 15th, 1821.
Wm. L. Hickerson, of 80 acres in section 29, January 15th, 1821.

Of course there were other lands settled several years prior to the entering of the above.

C. C. Wagner was the first Mayor, George Leidig the second—served three terms, James Whiteman the third Mayor, and Wm. Sonnemann the present Mayor.

VANDALIA WOOLEN MILL,

Owned and operated by A. B. West, is a large brick building, four stories in height, situated on Fifth Street, an illustration of which is given in another part of this work. This mill is arranged for the manufacture of jeans, flannels, blankets, and stocking yarn, the latter being a specialty at the present time. The mill is run by steam-power, and employs from ten to twelve hands. The custom work amounts to 50,000 lbs., and for export 20,000 lbs. annually. This is the only mill of the kind in operation in the city. In connection with it is a flouring mill, with two run of burrs, used for the manufacture of flour and meal. The building was erected in 1866 and '67, and active operations commenced therein in 1868. Previous to this time A. B. West run a mill near the depot for seventeen years—a good market for the farmers to dispose of their wool.

JERRAULD & STOLLE'S

Excelsior Plow Works. These works are situated on Fifth Street, where about 600 plows are manufactured annually. Attached is the machine-shop, where all kinds of farming implements are repaired. Adjoining is the foundry owned by H. F. Jerrauld. Steam is the motive power, and from ten to twelve hands are constantly employed.

JACOB STUTZ'

Carriage and Wagon Factory, situated north of the Depot, near the Catholic Church, has been in operation about nine years.

VANDALIA WAGON FACTORY,

C. Glosdie, owner, manufactures spring and farm wagons, situated south of the Depot on Sixth Street. Established about thirty years, formerly owned by M. Steinhaur.

GEORGE D. STEINHAUR,

Manufacturer of the Steinhaur wagon, builder of carriages, etc. Manufactory on Gallatin Street, towards the river. Established on the present premises about one year.

EGYPTIAN CHAIR WORKS.

Incorporated 1876; authorized capital, \$25,000. With manufacturing facilities \$50,000 a year. Chairs of all descriptions are made. Col. Sturgiss, Manager.

BREWERY BUILDING.

No longer in operation as a brewery, but being repaired by its owners, Humpler & Himmel, for distilling purposes. Will shortly be completed on Fourth Street.

FRUIT DISTILLERY.

Situated on Third Street; proprietor, Chas. Humphrey. Peach, apple, and grape brandies manufactured; also apple cider. An excellent cider-press on the premises, which took the first prize at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

FAYETTE MILL.

This is a brick building, situated on Fourth, about two blocks north of Court House Square, owned by Geo. G. Day. Has been in operation for nearly two years. This mill has two run of burrs, and is worked by steam-power. Is a custom mill, grinding wheat and corn.

JOHNSON FLOURING MILL

B. W. Henry & Bro., proprietors. This mill does an extensive trade; is purely a merchant mill with four run of burrs. It is situated near the Depot of the Central R. R. Steam-power.

VANDALIA HIGH SCHOOL.

The following is a statement of the course of study, number of teachers and pupils, the different departments, the names of teachers and number of pupils in each department of the Vandalia Public Schools for the term ending December 21, 1877. Principal—J. D. COLLINS.*

First year; number of pupils, 40. English Grammar and Analytical Arithmetic, Algebra, Physiology, Zoology, Constitution of the United States.

Second year; number of pupils, 9. Rhetoric, History, Latin Grammar and Reader, Geometry and Natural Philosophy.

Third year; number of pupils, 1. History, Cæsar and Virgil, Book-keeping, Trigonometry, Botany, Astronomy, and Chemistry. Spelling is also taught in all the above classes.

Second Ward School, "A," Grammar department, J. J. Brown, teacher; number of pupils, 35. Fourth Reader, Spelling, History of the United States, Descriptive Geography, Analytical Grammar, Algebra.

"B," Grammar department, Hugh Carroll, teacher; number of pupils "C" grade, 29. Third Reader, Spelling, Writing, Intermediate Arithmetic, Elementary Geography, Primary Grammar. Number of pupils "B" grade, 24. Same studies as "C," excepting in Reader and Geography, this grade using Fourth Reader and Descriptive Geography. Total "B" and "C" grades, 53.

Intermediate department, Eugene Conner, teacher; number of pupils "B" grade, 27. Second Reader, Spelling, Arithmetic, Writing, Drawing. Number of pupils "A" grade, 25. Studies same as "B" grade, but farther advancement required in these studies.

Primary departments, Miss Nellie McCord, teacher; number of pupils "A" grade, 57. First Reader, Second Reader, Spelling, Number, Writing, and Drawing.

Miss Lulu Marcy, teacher; number of pupils "B" grade, 70. Same studies as in "A," except Second Reader.

Third Ward School. This school is divided into two departments, to wit, "A" and "B." Grammar and Primary, Ezra Jenkins, teacher; number of pupils "A" and "B" grades, 51. Same studies as in "A" and "B" Grammar departments, Second Ward.

Primary department, Miss — Nesbit, teacher; number of pupils "A" and "B" grade, —. Studies same as in the other Primary departments.

Declamation and Composition are required in High School and Grammar departments.

In the Intermediate and Primary departments Select Reading and Declamations.

The school year comprises eight months, and is divided into two terms. Examinations are held at the conclusion of each term.

TEMPERANCE LODGE NO. 16, A. F. AND A. M., VANDALIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

This Lodge was chartered December 10th, A. D. 1842, A. L. 5842, and constituted on the following-named charter members: D. B. Hodge, H. C. Remann, W. S. Hopkins, J. D. Gorin, Q. C. Alexander, N. M. McCurdy, and several other brethren.

The record of the first regular communication shows the following brethren in attendance:

D. B. Hodge, W. M.
H. C. Remann, S. W.
John R. Hall, J. W., pro tem.
J. D. Gorin, Treas.

Q. C. Alexander, Sec.
N. M. McCurdy, S. D.
Wm. Hodge, J. D.
Moses Phillips, Tyler.

These faithful brethren proceeded to work under their charter. The Lodge has gradually increased up to the present date. During the working of the Lodge one hundred and eighty-two different individuals have been members thereof. The Lodge now numbers sixty-nine M. Masons and one Fellow Craft. It has for its present principal officers, Francis B. Haller, W. M.; Charles W. Higinbottom, S. W., and Edwin M. Ashcroft, J. W.

The Lodge has never been more prosperous during any year of its existence than it has been the last.

VANDALIA LODGE NO. 66, A. O. U. W.

Meetings every Thursday evening at their hall in Fehren Building.
S. M. Lever, Recorder.
R. W. Ross, M. W.

FRIENDS' LODGE, NO. 122, I. O. O. F.

Was instituted June 1, 1853. James M. Darr, A. D. Stearns, John Hop-ton, John Waite and John M. Maloon were the charter members.

H. W. Good, County Clerk; H. P. H. Bromwell, County Judge, and O. Hewett and G. H. Crocker, civil engineers on the I. C. R. R., were the first Initiates. H. W. Good was the first N. G., H. P. H. Bromwell, V. S., G. F. Crocker, Secretary, and O. Hewett, Treasurer. Immediately after R. F. White was elected member by card; H. F. Jerauld, T. Platt Williams, F. S. Crump, M. C. Conrony, Wm. Pearce, S. E. Goodrich, Wm. Powell, J. H. Ross, John D. Fletcher, James Cooper, John F. Mitchell, John Cooper, Jacob Burnes, by initiation. The first appointed officers were Wm. Powell, Warden; A. D. Stearns, Outside Guardian; H. F. Jerauld, Conductor; P. Platt Williams, Inside Guardian; F. S. Crump, Right Supporter, and John F. Mitchell, Left Supporter to N. S.; G. E. Goodrich, R. S. S., and John Cooper, L. S. S.; J. W. Ross, Right Supporter to V. G., and Wm. Pierce, Left.

Twenty-two of its members were in the army; four were killed—E. G. Rose, at Fort Donaldson; John Johnson and F. P. Kendell, at Chickamauga, and D. Kendell died in the hospital.

The Lodge leases the Hall on the corner of Fifth and Gallatin streets; have a lot in the South Hill Cemetery for burial of strangers; has now about forty active members, and its financial condition is flourishing.

VANDALIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Report of Secretary for the first year of the Association, ending March 13, 1877.

During the month of February, 1876, a subscription list was circulated among the citizens of Vandalia, and the amount of \$818 was subscribed for the purpose of instituting and maintaining a Public Library in our city.

A meeting of the subscribers was held March 10th, and adopted articles of association, and authorized application to be made to the Secretary of State for certificate of organization. Afterwards the following officers were elected for the first year: D. Palmer, President; C. G. Smith, Vice-President; T. N. Pitkin, Secretary; E. M. Ashcraft, Corresponding Secretary; F. Remann, Treasurer, and D. M. Clark, C. R. Bassett, J. Lazarus, C. E. Clapp and R. T. Higgins, Directors; the whole constituting an Executive Committee, invested with sole care and management of the Association.

The Association held another meeting April 3d, and adopted a constitution under which to work, and left the adoption of by-laws and the further control of the Association in the hands of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee held meetings from time to time, and adopted such rules and measures as would accomplish the ends of the organization.

They appointed three standing committees on library, finance and lectures, with authority to act as delegated by the Executive Committee.

Owing to the scarcity of money, the Treasurer was unable to make prompt collections of subscriptions, and during the excitement of the Presidential campaign little could be done. During the months of August and September, the library committee accomplished considerable towards engaging and fitting up a room for the use of the Association as a library and reading-room, and by order of the Executive Committee leased a room on the second floor of the Fehren Block, and during the months of September and November made selections, and, from time to time, purchases of books, which were labelled, numbered and catalogued; and on Tuesday, December 12th, the

* From data furnished by Prof. Carroll.

Library and Reading-room was opened for the use of the public, under the rules and restrictions as adopted by the Executive Committee; and at the end of the first year of organization, the Association found itself in possession of a well situated, comfortable room, well provided with carpet, chairs, tables, stove, reading-rack and files, and two large book-cases, with a catalogue of books as follows:—History 58 vols; Biography 16 vols; Poetry 14; Travels 14; Fiction 236; Miscellany 18; total 339 vols. There has also been furnished by the Government, Surveys, Reports, Statutes, etc., 17 vols; also has been contributed 16 weekly papers and 3 daily papers.

There has been collected on the subscription list \$755.15; amount still due, \$68.50. There has been paid out by the treasurer for book-cases, reading-racks, carpeting, chairs, stands, etc., \$152.30; for charter fee, printing express labels, binding, expense, \$70.65; for books and magazines, \$410.97.

Respectfully submitted.

T. N. PITKIN, Sec'y.

Since making the last report the library receipts have been sufficient to pay off our indebtedness. There is also a fund of about \$50 00 in the hands of the Lecture Committee, to be used for their own purposes. The date of incorporation was March 15, 1876. The total number of volumes now will go over 500.

OFFICERS FOR 1877-78.

R. T. Higgins, President; Miss Sarah Gregory, Vice-President; T. N. Pitkin, Secretary; Miss Lulu Marcy, Corresponding Secretary; J. A. Gordon, Treasurer.

Directors.—D. Palmer, F. M. Eckard, C. R. Bassett, J. Fouke.

Library Committee.—D. Palmer, Chairman; T. N. Pitkin, F. Remann.

Finance Committee.—J. Fouke, F. M. Eckard.

Lecture Committee.—D. M. Clark, C. R. Bassett.

Vandalia Literary Society was organized Dec. 1st, 1876, by G. B. Chapin, W. M. Farmer, W. M. Critchton, J. P. Van Dorstan, B. H. Chapman, B. F. Shipley, J. J. Brown, Ralph Palmer, B. W. Henry, Chas. H. Smith.

First Officers, Dec. 1st, '76.—President, G. B. Chapin; Vice-President, C. H. Smith; Secretary, Mrs. S. A. Taylor; Treasurer, R. Palmer; Chaplain, J. J. Brown.

Present Officers, Jan. 18th, 1878.—President, J. J. Brown; Vice-President H. Carroll; Secretary, C. L. Johnson; Treasurer, W. H. Gardenhire; Chaplain, B. H. Chapman.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



J. Fouke Jr.

JACOB FOUKE, JR. is the fourth child of Jacob and Catherine (McNall) Fouke, and was born December 25th, 1836, at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. His father was a Virginian, and was married in Washington City, in 1830. In 1840, he removed with his family to Bond County, where they remained but a short time; removing thence to Madison County, subsequently to Bellville, St. Clair County, and finally to Philadelphia, where some

members of the family still reside. Young Fouke left home in 1850 in quest of a fortune. His first effort in that direction, was in railroading, which he followed but a short time. In 1852 he went to Greenville, where for a time he was employed in a store operated by Thomas W. Smith & Co. The winter of 1853 and '54 he spent at home, returning to Greenville in the spring of the latter year, when he commenced reading law, under instruction of Tevis Greathouse. In 1855 he was admitted to practice. The same year he went to Shelby County and engaged in teaching school. February 15th, 1856, he landed in Vandalia, which place he had selected for his future home. The year following he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he continued holding until 1861, when he received the nomination by the Democracy, for County Judge. He was elected and filled the position four years, at the expiration of which he commenced the practice of his profession, in partnership with the Hon. B. W. Henry. In 1868 was the democratic candidate for the state senate, in the district composed of the counties of Fayette, Bond, Marion, Clinton, Perry and Washington, and was defeated. In 1870 he was elected a member of the legislature, applying himself assiduously to the twofold duties of expounder and maker of the law. After his return from Springfield, he devoted his entire time to his practice, until 1877, when he was again nominated for County Judge, and was elected without opposition. On June 14th, 1859, Judge Fouke was married to Miss Mary C. Prentice, a true Christian lady, and the daughter of Col. Prentice, of Vandalia. She died March 18th, 1865, after a brief illness, at her residence in Vandalia. The career of Judge Fouke needs no commendation; it is only necessary to peruse the foregoing facts, to arrive at an accurate and commendable opinion of his character and ability.

COL. FREDERICK REMANN (DECEASED),

Was a native of Rieden, a city of Hanover, Germany. He was born April 10, 1807. His parents emigrated to America, arriving at Vandalia in 1820. They were members of the "Ernst Colony." About two years after their arrival the father of Col. Remann died. His widow survived him many years. The early advantages of Mr. R. when a boy were extremely limited; but by his own indefatigable industry he succeeded in acquiring a good practical education, which served him in all the varied details of life. His was a busy life; active, energetic, and industrious, united with a sound

judgment. These traits of character are ever the sure precursor of success. On reaching the years of manhood, he had accumulated some real estate. During the Black-Hawk war, in the year 1832, he enlisted and served during the campaign. He was appointed Division Quartermaster, and commissioned with the rank of Colonel. He served with credit. Being of very frugal habits, at the expiration of the war he found himself in the possession of about five hundred dollars in gold, which he invested in land, purchasing a farm, where the village of Hagerstown is now located. In 1833 he opened a grocery store in Vandalia, which he carried on some five or six years. He moved to Hagerstown about the year 1843, where he resided until about 1855, when he returned to Vandalia, and engaged in general merchandising.

Col. Remann married Miss Julia A., the daughter of the late Col. Wm. C. Greenup, of Vandalia, who was a native of Kentucky; his wife of Connecticut. Col. Greenup was for many years a prominent man in the county and State. He was a gentleman noted for his generous and social qualities. The Colonel and family were among the earliest settlers at Kaskaskia, Ill., and came to Vandalia on the removal of the State capital. By the above union Mr. and Mrs. Remann had born to them seven children, five of whom died in infancy. Their daughter Julia died in 1863 when fourteen years of age. The only child of that marriage now surviving is the Hon. Fred. Remann.

The business of Col. Remann, during his long and eventful life, was varied in its character, yet marked by that rectitude and honesty which characterized his whole life. He was for many years a devout and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He was the friend of the poor and needy, and was charitable to those he believed to be deserving. He had, however, little sympathy for the sluggard or the drunkard, or those unwilling to do for themselves. In politics he was in early life a Whig, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, its illustrious champion. He was elected as the candidate of that party to a seat in the legislature of Illinois, filling the position with distinction and honor to himself. After the dissolution of the Whig party, he readily and heartily identified himself with the Republican party. Col. Remann was one of the sixty-six men in Fayette County who in 1856 cast their ballots for John C. Fremont. He was always an active and prominent member of his party, and was frequently selected by his political friends as their standard-bearer.

During the late Rebellion he was a staunch and out-spoken Union man, and did everything in his power to aid the authorities in suppressing the rebellion. At that period in the history of his county it cost something to be a Union man; but he never lacked the moral or physical courage to stand up and defend the principles he loved so well; and in the time of her peril the country of his adoption had in him a staunch friend. He did much by his advice and sound judgment to allay the prejudice existing in Fayette County as to the measures employed by the general Government in putting down the rebellion.

His death occurred at his residence in Vandalia, after a brief illness, on the 19th of June, 1873; and the richest legacy he left to his family and friends was the record of a well-spent life, both public and private.

His only surviving child is Hon. Frederick Remann, one of the leading merchants and business men of Vandalia. Mr. R. is also one of the Representatives of his district in the Legislature of Illinois.

He was married November 13th, 1873, to the accomplished Miss Julia Gordon, daughter of Rev. Joseph Gordon. One child has been born to them to bless their happy union—Frederick, Jr.

MATTHIAS FEHREN (DECEASED).

To the hardy and resolute Anglo-Saxon the United States owes its existence as a great and free nation. To them and their cousins German, the Teuton, it owes much of its prosperity and rapid advance in material wealth and intellectual development. Matthias Fehren was a good representative of the latter class. He was born in Braunlingen Baden, Germany, Feb. 9th, 1815. His father, a man of considerable enterprise and means, managed a large hotel, ran a grocery store, and operated a brewery. In 1832, Matthias Fehren left his home and fatherland, going to France, where he remained about a year, when he came to America, having neither money nor friends. But he had the qualities that soon make both for their possessor, viz., good habits, sterling integrity, and an indomitable will. He married, May 31st, 1842, Catharine Wall, in Terre Haute, Indiana. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Fehren removed to Van Burenburg, Montgomery, Illinois, where their only children,



M. Fehren

Julia A. and Jennie R., were born. Here Mr. Fehren, who had been raised a Catholic, and his wife, who was a Lutheran, joined the Presbyterian church, the change in their religious convictions being brought about by home missionary preaching. Mr. Fehren ever cherished the most grateful feelings towards, and lively interest in its work, and for a number of years prior to his death, gave several hundred dollars a year to further its usefulness, and at his death bequeathed \$1000 to the Home Missionary Board. In 1850 he was counselled by the Rev. Joseph Gordou to take up his residence in Vandalia, which he did, and, for nearly a quarter of a century, he was closely identified with the commercial and religious interests of the city. To his zeal and liberality, more than any other one man, the Presbyterian denomination owes its present commodious and handsome church edifice and parsonage. His life and career was one that was most profitable to himself, gratifying to his family, and beneficial to his friends and the community. Through his efforts the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Vandalia was organized and started on a successful and paying basis. He erected one of the finest and most substantial business blocks in the city. In 1867, in company with his wife, he visited the land of his birth. Returning home, he again devoted himself assiduously to both public duties and private offices, until his death, which occurred April 15, 1874. His loss was sincerely deplored, and is still deeply felt, by a community for which he had done so much.

DR. RICHARD T. HIGGINS

CAN without the slightest departure from the truth, be called one of Fayette County's best citizens, both in regard to his moral character, business qualifications, and public spirit. He was born in Cass County, this State, June 9th, 1842. His parents, Martin F. and Mary A. (Edmonstone) Higgins, were natives of Maryland and came to Illinois about 1840, settling in Cass County, where Mr. Higgins was engaged in farming. His wife died in 1847. He survived her a number of years, and died in 1854. Up to the time of his father's death Richard was employed on the farm and attended the common schools in the neighborhood. After his father's death he assisted a brother-in-law in his farming operations, attending school whenever the opportunity occurred. In February, 1857, he came to Vandalia, (making his home with his brother-in-law, Dr. F. B. Haller,) where he attended school until the fall of 1858, when he went to Pennsylvania, where he took a full academic course in Tuscarora Academy, remaining there two years and a half. On his return to Vandalia he began the study of medicine under Dr. Haller. In the autumn of 1861 he went to Chicago, taking a full course of lectures at the Chicago Medical College, at the con-



Richard Higgins

clusion of which he again returned to Vandalia. Anxious to serve his country, he applied for the position of Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., but being an under-graduate could not be so appointed. Nothing daunted by the disappointment, he immediately applied for the position of hospital steward, determined to win the desired position by application and merit, which he successfully accomplished. While stationed at Nashville he attended lectures at the Nashville University, where he graduated in 1864, in which year he resigned and returned to his home in Vandalia, and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Dr. Haller, which association continued until 1870. In 1866, however, wishing to acquire more light in his profession, he attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in the class of '66 and '67. After the dissolution he went to Chicago and remained until the spring of 1871. January 31st of that year he married Miss Jennie R. Fehren, daughter of Matthias and Catherine Fehren. By that union they have had two children, Clifford Fehren and Julia, aged respectively five and three years. Owing to the accumulation of business interests, Dr. Higgins has been compelled in a measure to abandon the practice of his profession. In 1875 he was elected President of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Vandalia. His life has been one of marked success, and though he has but crossed the threshold of manhood, he is in the enjoyment of everything that men strive for through a long and laborious life, and even then too often fail in reaching the desired goal.

JUDGE DAVID GREGORY.

AMONG the number of prominent and influential men of Fayette County, and southern Illinois, none were more widely and favorably known than the subject of this history.

Judge Gregory was born in the State of New York, Jan. 12th, 1809. His parents were in good circumstances, and gave their children good opportunities for acquiring an education. His mother was a woman of refinement and culture, and her son's character bore the impress of her early training and example. In 1833, young Gregory emigrated to this state, and located at Shelbyville, where he continued to reside until 1846, when he was appointed Receiver of the Government Land Office, then located in Vandalia, where he removed to, and ever after resided.

He continued in the office until 1849, when he received the nomination from the Democratic party, for county judge. He was elected, and filled the position for two years, and was one of the most active and efficient officers

ever elected to that responsible position. In 1852, at the expiration of his term of office, he was re-appointed Receiver, and served until the office was removed to Springfield. In 1856, he was elected a member of the legislature. He was an able lawyer, but owing to his business, which by a life of thrift and economy, was rapidly accumulating, he was compelled to abandon the practice of his profession, and devote his time, almost exclusively, to the management of his estate. October 29th, 1837, he married Miss Julia A. Martin, by which union they had five children, Antoinette, who died in 1872, Josephine, Mary, who died in infancy, Julia and * Sarah. The survivors are still residing in Vandalia. Mrs. Gregory was a native of Todd County, Kentucky, but came to Illinois with her parents when a child. She died April 24th, 1852. It was during this long period from the death of his wife, until his own, which occurred September 14th, 1876, that some of the best traits of his character developed themselves. His ardent attachment to his orphan children and his duty to them manifested itself in many ways. Their every comfort, wish and request was gratified. Their home was made the scene of social and friendly gatherings, to which their father's hospitable and kindly manner lent most of the enjoyment. Judge Gregory was a man of peculiar temperament, cool, precise and calculating, but underneath a seeming cold exterior, was a great warm heart, whose every pulsation beat responsive to the necessities and trials of his friends. Of rather a silent and reticent disposition, his friendships were not easily formed, but when once made, nothing short of a man's utter unworthiness, could alter or interrupt its harmony.

Cool in his deliberations, sound in his judgments, careful and economical in all his habits, he succeeded by his own unaided exertions in accumulating a large estate. His death occasioned deep and sincere regret in the community.

Resolutions of condolence and sympathy, were adopted by the members of the Fayette County Bar, and ordered to be spread upon the records of both the county and circuit courts. The following is an epitome of his character and life, as written by one for years intimately known to him.

"He was a man, who, tested by the severest standards, maintained during his whole life the highest reputation for integrity and honor.

"In all the relations of private life and in official position, he was always a true man, a faithful friend, a good neighbor and an upright citizen."

N. W. HOLLAND.

LATE of Shobonier, but now of Vandalia, is a native of Kentucky, where he was born April 4th, 1828, and is the third child of Jeremiah and Ann (Shemwell) Holland. His father, who was a native of Virginia, emigrated at an early day to Kentucky, where he engaged in farming, and where he was married. His wife was a native of North Carolina. Their son, N. W., was raised on his father's farm, and had no educational advantages whatever. He had, however, the necessary grit to get knowledge, and succeeded in getting a fair practical education.

He married, December 4th, 1845, Miss Agnes E. Wimpey, who was born in Logan County, Kentucky. They have had eight children. Five are now living and three dead. From eldest to youngest in the following order: Nancy E., wife of J. T. Shelton; Rovesta M., now Mrs. Robert Wicker; Permelia E., married J. P. Smith; Maluva P., now Mrs. Lemuel Nichols. Susan E., Lillie B., George T., and Franklin, the younger and unmarried children, are still living with their father. Mrs. Holland died February 26th, 1876, after a long and severe illness. She was a most excellent woman, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years. After his marriage Mr. Holland turned his attention to farming, occasionally engaging in other kinds of business. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he was appointed enrolling officer in his native State, which so incensed the Southern element against him that he was subject to all kinds of annoyances, and finally compelled to seek protection and safety within the Union lines. On one occasion his dwelling was surrounded by a guerrilla band, of considerable numbers, who threatened to burn the house if Mr. Holland did not come forth. During the parley he managed to escape. He is one of the Union men of the South who suffered for daring to maintain their principles. After the destruction of his home he determined to leave a State where liberty of conscience and speech were denied him. In the fall of 1864, he located in Illinois, and enlisted in the spring of 1865 in the Union army; a step he would have taken sooner, had it not been that his family were not secure until their removal to this State.

He was elected Lieutenant of Company K, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry,

* Spelled Sarah or Sara.



R. H. Stuyvesant



C. A. Lauenmann



Daniel Grayson

and was present with his command at the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

After his return home he engaged in farming, which he followed about two years, when he engaged in business in Shobonier, and finally at Vandalia. He is one of the good citizens of the county.

COL. ROBT H. STURGESS.

DURING the late war no state in the Union showed more unswerving fidelity to the Old Flag and the free institutions sheltered under its capacious folds than did grand old Illinois. Her soldiers were among the first in the fray, and always proved themselves equal to any emergency, and her captains and generals have won enduring fame for bravery and proficiency in their (to many of them) newly acquired profession. Col. Rob't Henry Sturgess, of Vandalia, is prominently identified with the latter.

He was born January 23d, 1831, in Wabash County, Illinois, and was the second child of Rob't and Jane (Braden) Sturgess, who were both natives of Indiana. A short time before his son's birth Mr. Sturgess was killed by an accident. Almost from infancy Col. Sturgess was thrown upon his own resources. During his childhood he worked in a mill, and was deprived by stern necessity from enjoying any educational advantages. He acquired considerable practical information mainly by his own exertions and application. When eighteen years old he began to learn the trade of carpenter and builder, at which he worked until 1859. In that year he commenced the publication of the *Fayette Observer*. In 1861 he abandoned his new profession, and proceeded to raise a company of troops for the Union army. He was elected lieutenant, and the company mustered in April 25th, 1861, in Col. R. J. Oglesby's regiment,—the 8th Illinois. They were sent to Cairo, where they remained until the battle of Fort Henry, in which the company participated, of which Lieutenant Sturgess had been elected captain. At Fort Donaldson his company lost thirty-four and the regiment two hundred and fifty-six men killed and disabled. At Shiloh, one of the most bloody of the war, Capt. Sturgess was third in rank, and, owing to the death of the senior officer and the wounding of the next in command, took charge of his regiment. Immediately after the battle he was promoted Major. He was subsequently made Lieutenant Colonel, and was in command of the regiment during the campaign of Vicksburg. They participated in the battle of Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills and Raymond, which Col. Sturgess received the credit of having won. After the siege of Vicksburg, during which the regiment was constantly engaged, Col. Sturgess resigned, owing to his accumulated duties and his failing health, and returned to Fayette County, where he has since received marks of distinction at the hands of the administration. In 1853 he married Mary F., daughter of Col. F. B. Hickman. She died of consumption in 1855. He subsequently married the youngest daughter of Col. Hickman. By that union they have had nine children, all now living. Comment upon the character of such a man is needless. It is enough to say he is a patriot and a soldier.

HON. BEVERLY W. HENRY,

ONE of the prominent lawyers of Central Ill. and Fayette County;—was born in Shelby County, Ill., May 28th, 1835, and is the youngest of five children of Bushrod W. and Elizabeth (Hudson) Henry, who were both natives of Culpepper Co., Va. They emigrated to Illinois in 1830, and located in Shelby County, where three of their children were born. Mr. Henry and family settled on Government land. His advantages in early life were very meager; his wife, who was an educated woman, taught him the rudiments of an education. He taught school for a short time in Shelby County. Mrs. Henry is deceased; he is still living a hale old gentleman in his seventy-fifth year, residing in Shelbyville.

Beverly W. Henry spent his childhood and youth on his father's farm near Shelbyville. Though the condition of the country was formative, yet through the enterprise of his father and some others, a good common school was established, in the neighborhood, which he attended. He remained on the farm until his 20th year, when the elder Henry changed his business and engaged in merchandising, in Sullivan, Moultrie County; here Mr. Henry devoted his time for three years, principally in acquiring an education, the last year himself teaching in the academy, and also becoming more proficient by privately studying under the supervision of the principal. In 1856 he began reading law with Hon. John R. Eden; this in connection with teaching school, occupied his time until 1857, when he was admitted to practice, after which he attended the law school of Cumberland University

at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he graduated in the spring of 1858. He returned to Sullivan and commenced practice, remained there only until Dec. 1858. In January 1859 he located in Vandalia. (His entire pecuniary capital at that time was only seven dollars,) and that borrowed. He had sufficient capital however of a better sort, and the possession of which brings the former: that is, industry, ability, and application. In 1861 he enlisted in the 35th Ill. as adjutant, and shortly after was promoted to the captaincy of a company. He was in the campaign with Gen. Fremont through Missouri, and afterwards at the siege of Corinth; he resigned and returned home in August, 1862. On the 28th of August, 1862, he married Sarah M. Johnson, daughter of Duncan Johnson, one of the old settlers of the state, where he emigrated from Virginia. By that union they had four children, the two eldest dying in childhood, Carrie Bell and Waverly, aged respectively eight and four years. In politics Mr. Henry is a Democrat, and has several times been called upon to fill public positions. In 1863 he was elected superintendent of public instruction, and in 1869 elected a member of the constitutional convention, which framed the present constitution of the state. He represented the district composed of Fayette and Effingham counties. In March 1870 on account of ill health he was compelled to resign. He then took a trip on horseback through the Indian nation to Texas. In the autumn of the same year he returned home, invigorated and resumed his practice, in which he is now actively engaged. He is also interested in other enterprises. Is a director in the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, a position which he has filled since its organization. He is also proprietor of the Johnson Mills, which are now operated by his brother, J. O. Henry. The life of Mr. Henry has been one of busy activity, and his success as a lawyer may be in a large degree attributed to the avoidance of politics, and a strict attention to the varied business of his profession, his opinion being that a young man to be successful in a professional capacity must ignore politics, that "Ignus Fatuus" that leads many brilliant and deserving men into the quagmire of mediocrity.



ONE of the leading lawyers of Central Illinois, was born in Centre County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1837, and is the second child of the late Rudolph Van Dorston and Elizabeth his wife. Mrs. Van Dorston's maiden name was Packer. Rudolph Van Dorston was a native of Pennsylvania, and from German ancestry. His wife's parents were Quakers of English origin, whose ancestors were among the emigrants brought over by William Penn.

Rudolph Van Dorston moved with his family to Kendall County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and became one of the leading agriculturalists in the county. He died in February, 1873. His widow still resides on the old homestead, hale and hearty, at the age of sixty-three.

The subject of our sketch received his rudimentary education in common schools, afterwards attended and graduated from the Rock River Seminary at Mt. Morris, in the spring of 1858. Immediately after became a student of law in the law office of Helme & Crothers, and was admitted to practice in the fall of '59.

In the spring of 1860 he opened an office in Oswego, Kendall County.

On the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Col. T. Lyle Dickey, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He was Orderly Sergeant for a time, and afterward Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, with the rank of Lieutenant.

The principal battles in which he participated were Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson. Here Adjutant Van Dorston had command of the picket-guards of what was known as the right wing of the army. He took part in several other minor engagements, principally in Western Tennessee, and was honorably discharged in the summer of 1863.

In November, 1863, he opened a law office in partnership with George R. Fitch, an able lawyer. Since his advent in the county, Judge Van Dorston has acquired a prominent position among the leading lawyers of Central Illinois. He has been engaged in a number of cases which have shed lustre on the bar of the State.

In the fall of 1865 he was elected County Judge by the Republican party, which was the first Republican ticket ever elected in the county.

In the fall of 1868, he was elected State Senator. The district then comprised Perry, Washington, Clinton, Bond, Marion, and Fayette counties. He then resigned the judgeship, and took his seat in the Senate. Judge Van Dorston's influence was soon felt. He was a persistent worker, and his speeches were recognized as sound, forcible, and logical arguments. While in the Senate he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and did much toward the formation of the present statutes pertaining to the administration of estates. Was also Chairman of the Committee on Revenue.

The Judge was appointed in June, 1874, United States District Attorney for Southern Illinois. His most noted case was the prosecution of the celebrated Driggs' counterfeit case, in which many of the ablest lawyers of Springfield were his opponents. He resigned February, 1876, returning to his old practice in Vandalia.

In politics he has always been a Republican, whose influence is large in the ranks of his party in Illinois, and we bespeak for him a bright prospect in the future. His genial and courteous manners have won for him a host of friends wherever he is known.

He was married June 22, 1864, to Miss Alice M Coffin, the daughter of Frederick Coffin, one of the leading merchants of Oswego, Illinois.

TEVIS AND LUCIEN GREATHOUSE.

AMONG the prominent men of Southern Illinois both of the above were well and favorably known. Their father, John S. Greathouse, was at one time in the early history of the State, prosecuting attorney, and was the friend and associate of Judge Douglass, General Shields, and other prominent and gifted men, of which Illinois has reason to be proud. Tevis Greathouse was born in Shelbyville, Shelby County, Kentucky, where he enjoyed some early advantages. When seventeen years of age he came to Illinois, where he shortly after his arrival enlisted in Capt. Lawlens' Company of Volunteers, at Shawneetown, and with them went to Mexico, where he faithfully served his country two years. He was in the battles of Chapultepec, Rasaca de la Palma, and a number of minor ones, and was promoted for bravery and gallant conduct. At the conclusion of peace he returned to his adopted State, and engaged in the study of the law, a profession in which he afterwards attained distinction. After his admission to the bar he located at Greenville, in Bond County, and established himself in practice. A few years subsequently he married Miss Julia Prentice, a most accomplished lady, and second daughter of Col. Charles Prentice.

Col. Prentice was one of the most active and prominent men of his time in this section of the State, and at one time one of its officers.

After their marriage Mr. Greathouse removed to Vandalia, where he remained until his death. He was a man of good endowments of mind and heart, possessed of a remarkable memory, and a facility for mastering the details and the technicalities of his profession.

Lucien, like his brother, was a man of rare attainments, and died just as a bright and most promising career was opening before him. During the civil war he won the distinction by his bravery of having no less a man than his illustrious chief, General Wm. T. Sherman, pronounce "his example worth a thousand men."

He, with his brother, are buried in Vandalia.

Miss Adele Douglass Greathouse is the only survivor of the name, with the exception of three half-brothers. There are also living two sisters in Greenville, Bond County, of whom one is Mrs. Wm. Smith; the other Mrs. S. A. Blanchard.



AMONG the public men of Fayette County Judge Ross has long stood in the front rank. He was born June 12th, 1817, in Kentucky, and is the eldest child of Thomas B. and Sarah (Brown) Ross, who were natives of Georgia and Kentucky respectively. They came to Illinois in 1829 and located in Coles County.

Mrs. Ross died in 1839; her husband still survives her, and though 82 years of age is still in the enjoyment of good health. Judge Ross' early life was passed much the same as most country boys of that time, working upon the farm, and occasionally going to school. In 1836 he came to Fayette County and engaged in the building trade, soon after in clerking. In June 1838 he married Miss Martha J. Phillips. They had six children, only one, Robert W. Ross, the present circuit clerk of Fayette County, of whom is now living. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and formed a partnership with Judge Gallagher. He was afterwards associated with Hon. B. W. Henry, in the practice of the law. Since 1856 Judge Ross has been an influential member of the Democratic Party; prior to that time he had been a Whig. He has filled numerous public positions. The first that of Post Master of Mulberry Grove, and afterwards of Vandalia. He was Justice of the Peace for twenty years, and has twice been elected County Judge.

In 1834 Judge Ross united with the Methodist E. Church, of which his wife was a full member. Mrs. Ross' father, Moses C. Phillips, was one of the founders of the first church erected in Vandalia. Judge Ross is a most estimable man and citizen, whose life reflects credit to himself and honor to his family.

H. S. HUMPHREY,

A PROMINENT journalist and Republican, was born in New York, January, 1828. His parents, Lucius and Lydia (Chidsey) Humphrey, were natives of Connecticut, and were married in New York, where Mr. Humphrey still resides. His wife died in October, 1839.

Their son, H. S. Humphrey, was raised in New York, where he had excellent opportunities for acquiring an education.

When seventeen years old he went to learn the art of printing. At the expiration of three years, having become proficient in his trade, he came West, stopping only a short time at various points. In the spring of 1850 he located at Napersville, Du Page County, and became assistant editor of a temperance paper, and subsequently editor and publisher of the *Du Page*



County Observer. In 1852 he sold out, and went to Kendall County, and published the *Kendall County Recorder*, which he continued until 1856. Owing to change in the political tone of the paper, Mr. Humphrey withdrew. The citizens of the county immediately organized the *Kendall County Free Press*, a Republican journal, and solicited Mr. Humphrey to take full charge of its interests. He accepted, and continued in its management until 1864, when he came to Vandalia, and started the *Vandalia Union*, a Republican paper, of which he still retains the editorial control. He is also engaged in mercantile business, and was appointed by President Grant post-master of Vandalia. May 20th, 1851, he married Miss Helen I. Fox, of Michigan, then residing at Naperville. They have had two children. Julia C. Seward, the eldest, died, December, 1863; Fred C., now engaged with his father in the drug business in Vandalia.

COL. FERRIS FORMAN.

Few men living in this state have been more actively engaged in public affairs than Col. Ferris Forman. He was born August 25th, 1811, in Tioga County, New York. His father, Miles Forman, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His mother's name was Anna Platt, both of English extraction.

The Col. graduated in 1832, at Union College, Schenectady. Studied law in Owego, Tioga County, N. Y. Admitted to practice in that state, in 1835, and in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1836. He came west in 1836, and settled in Vandalia, where he began the practice of his profession.

In 1844, was elected to the Senate of Illinois, and served one session.

On the breaking out of the Mexican war he raised a company of volunteers, proceeded to Alton—the place of rendezvous—was elected Col. of the 8d regiment, thence to Mexico. He participated in a number of engagements; was discharged at New Orleans.

He returned to Vandalia and resumed the practice of law, until the gold fever of 1849 broke out, when he went to California, where he practiced until 1853, when he was appointed Post Master of Sacramento City by President Pierce. This position he held for the term of four years. Subsequently he held the office of Secretary of State under the administration of John B. Weller, Governor of California. In 1860–61, he was elected by the Legislature of California, Boundary Commissioner, on the part of the State, to fix the boundary line between California and the then Territory of Utah. In conjunction with a commissioner on the part of the United States he pro-



Ferris Forman

ceeded in the month of April from Los Angeles, across the Colorado direct to Fort Mojave, near the initial point of the 35° parallel of latitude. Upon his arrival there he found the civil war had commenced. He remained about two months, established the initial point by observation; returned to Lake Bigler, Cal., (now Lake Tahoe) established another astronomical station to fix the initial point where the boundary assumed a direct northerly course to the Oregon boundary line. Soon after the Governor tendered Col. Forman the position of Colonel of the 4th infantry, California volunteers, which he accepted.

Was in the service twenty months, when becoming tired of barrack life he resigned.

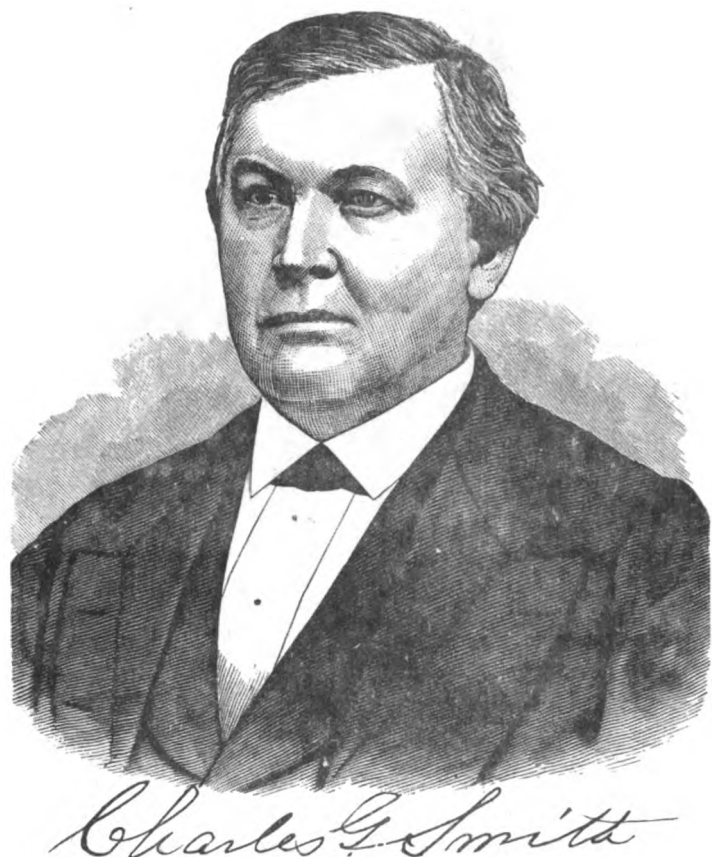
In the winter of '66, he returned to Vandalia, Ill., where he has ever since resided. During the Constitutional Convention of 1870, he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. B. W. Henry. He is now State Attorney for Fayette County.

The Colonel was married in 1844, to Miss Lucinda Booth, a native of North Carolina, by whom he has two children—son and daughter, both of whom are married. In politics Col. Forman is a Democrat, well known among the politicians of southern Illinois.

HON. CHARLES G. SMITH.

THE proportion of successful merchants has been estimated as to five in one hundred; in some of the professions less; in journalism least of all. And the last is seemingly the easiest, and the one that a majority of college-bred young men turn their attention to.

Successful men in this direction are so rare, that it is safe to assume that they are men of more than ordinary ability. Charles G. Smith, editor and proprietor of the *Fayette Democrat*, has succeeded in this profession. He was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, March 3d, 1829, and was the eldest child of Wm. Lewis and Margaret (McD Ewing) Smith. He attended the public schools, and occasionally a select one, until his sixteenth year, when he went to Dart County and taught one winter. Shortly after he apprenticed himself to the publisher of the *Dayton Transcript*, where he remained two years, devoting his leisure time to reading law. He then went to Cincinnati and perfected himself in his trade, and left for New Orleans, where he worked in the *Picayune*, *Delta*, and other offices in New Orleans and elsewhere. At Louisville he was employed on the *Louisville Journal*, and afterwards took charge of the *Daily and Weekly Times*, of which he was



news editor. He married, while there, Miss Mary S. Bunch, daughter of James and Salena Bunch. They have had four children, Alfred F., Emma E., Charles H., and Anna Gordon, who died August 10th, 1864.

From this time until the breaking out of the war he was engaged in publishing in various places in the State. In 1862, owing to the stoppage of all business in Kentucky, he removed to Illinois and located in Vandalia. In 1863, he was requested to take charge of the *Democrat*, which is in politics what its name implies, and is the official organ of that party in the county. He was a member of the legislature and has filled a number of minor positions, and is at present Master in Chancery. He is a man that has succeeded because he deserved to succeed.

COL. ROBERT K. McLAUGHLIN (DECEASED),

Was born in Virginia, October 25th, 1779. His early years were spent much the same as most boys of the period. Few had the means to get an education. Schools there were few or none. And it was only by perseverance and intense application, and almost wholly without tuition that they managed to acquire the rudiments of an education. Before attaining his majority Col. McLaughlin went to Kentucky, remaining but a short time. He came to Illinois and located at Belleville and engaged in the practice of his profession, the law, and moved to Vandalia just before it was made the Capital of the State. He soon became identified with the interests of his adopted state, of which he was elected first State Treasurer, in 1819. It is related of him that while serving in that capacity nothing could induce him to temporarily use the funds of the state lying idle in his hands. He was also Register of the General Land Office from 1837 to 1845. He was extremely social in his disposition, and his house was the centre, around which gathered the beauty and fashion of those early days. He married in 1815 Miss Isabella Bond, daughter of N. Bond, one of the prominent men of his time. She was the niece of Hon. Shadrach Bond, the first Governor of the state. She was born in Fredericksburgh, Maryland, Sept. 9th, 1792, and came with her father to St. Clair County, when a child; she was a woman of remarkable vigor and force of character, and much of her husband's success, was owing to her perception and advice. While taking a lively interest in the affairs of the day in which her husband and relatives bore such a conspicuous part, she also cultivated those feminine graces that made her one of the most popular and beloved women at the Capital.

Col. McLaughlin died May 29th, 1862. His wife died June 5th, 1868. Their bodies repose in the Cemetery at Vandalia, but their memories are still living and will continue to live, so long as genius and goodness are esteemed desirable attributes.

FERDINAND ERNEST.

THERE will always attach an interest to the history of the pioneer families of the West, which can never properly belong to others who came at a later date, as they have laid the foundation of our social and material status; and coming generations can only modify and develop that which was by their energy and perseverance at first established. By their strong arms the forests were felled, the tangled undergrowth cleared away, the stubborn glebe broken, and primitive cabin, school-house and church erected.

Ferdinand Ernest, whose name is prominent among the pioneers of Fayette County, was a native of Hanover, Germany. In the year 1818 he made a visit to America and came to Fayette County, where he remained for a time prospecting. Being highly gratified with the opportunities for agricultural pursuits and advantages for other business, he determined to make it his future home.

He collected samples of the cereals and grasses, and returned to Germany, where he published a pamphlet giving the superior advantages offered to the emigrants. Soon after he fitted out a colony of about thirty families, and sailed for America. He paid all expenses of the colony. There were mechanics of almost every trade in the colony. Shoemakers, tailors and all he supplied with a full stock of goods ready for business upon reaching their new homes. In crossing the ocean one child fell overboard and was lost, otherwise the whole colony arrived safely in Vandalia, December, 1820.

After reaching Vandalia Mr. Ernest purchased several tracts of land, and set many of them to farming, and also completed his hotel, the erection of which he had ordered before he left America. It was located on the east side of the public square, north of the National Bank.

So munificent was he in his gifts to the colony that his fortune was about all absorbed in their interests. He established the first store in this place, and was for a time president of the board of trustees of Vandalia.

He died about the year 1824. His widow survived him until 1835.

Mr. Ernest was a wealthy, cultured, refined and honorable gentleman, and did more toward the advancement of Fayette County in its early time than any other man.

Mr. Ernest and wife had three children, viz.: Herman C. and Rudolph F., and Augusta, who became the wife of Dr. Robert Peebles, who figured quite conspicuously in the early history of the county. The doctor owned and operated the first steam saw and grist mill in the county. This was about the year 1828. He died in 1833. His widow subsequently married Judge Wilcox, who is now residing in Kankakee, Illinois.

In 1839 Rudolph F. Ernest was appointed a cadet to West Point, and graduated in the regular course, with the rank of lieutenant. He spent a number of years in Florida, fighting the Indians. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he was sent to Virginia, as a recruiting officer.

His eldest son, Herman C., was born Jan. 1, 1815. He was educated in the schools of Vandalia. When at the age of twelve years he partly lost his hearing, and at twenty, became entirely deaf.

In early life he went to Cincinnati, and learned the trade of operating steam-engines. After returning home he followed this business for some time. About the age of twenty-five, he began the study of surveying, under the instruction of Wm. C. Greenup. He was married to Clara, the youngest daughter of Mr. Greenup, in June, 1849. By this union they had six children, five of whom are living. He followed surveying the balance of his life. In politics he was a Republican. Died April 5, 1874. His widow is yet living.

Their eldest son, Rudolph F., recently graduated in Medicine, and the youngest, Ferdinand, is now engaged in merchandising, in partnership with A. H. Dieckman, of Vandalia.

EMANUEL IRELAND

Was born in Knox County, Ohio, June 17th, 1827. His father, Noble Ireland, came to this country with his parents when a child. His mother, Catherine (Vian) Ireland, was born in Pennsylvania and was of German ex-

traction. Noble Ireland like most of his race had a strong affection for the land of his choice, and upon the breaking out of the war of 1812, immediately enlisted to fight the hereditary enemy of his people.

Some time after the close of the war he located in Ohio and engaged in farming. His son Emanuel's childhood and youth were spent in his native county. As soon as he was able he went to work, but seldom having any time to devote to schooling, when the slightest opportunity presented itself he availed himself of it, and managed to get a practical knowledge of business. In 1849, his parents came to Illinois and located in Avena Township, in this county, and subsequently to Loudon Township, where his father resumed his occupation. Mr. Ireland remained in Ohio for a short time after his parents' departure working as a farm hand. In 1850, he concluded to pay a visit to his parents in their new home. Soon after his arrival an opening presented itself, which he concluded to avail himself of for a time at least, and accordingly commenced teaming and trading between St. Louis and Vandalia. He engaged in a number of enterprises, and in the autumn of 1850, in partnership with a man named Holbrook commenced a general merchandizing business. The partnership lasted but a short time, when Mr. Ireland succeeded to the business. April 7th, 1851, he married Miss Martha A. Buckensto, of Ohio. They had seven children in the following order of their births, Gertrude, who married Joseph St. Pierre, now living in the county—Noble died in his 18th year—Harriet, now Mrs. Achilles Smith,—Theodore died in infancy,—Frances, William and Howard.

Mr. Ireland has been successful in all his undertakings, and has accumulated considerable property. He owns several of the finest farms in the neighborhood of Vandalia. He is only indebted to his own industry and ability for his present condition of ease and plenty. In politics he is a Democrat, and has frequently been the candidate of that party for public positions. He was Treasurer of the County for six years, and at the expiration of his term settled his accounts most satisfactorily. He is a good citizen and honest man, and one interested in the prosperity and development of his county.

A. P. H. DOYLE, (DECEASED).

ANOTHER name worthy of mention in this work, is that of the late A. P. H. Doyle. He was born in Logan County, Ky., Sept. 1st, 1808. His father, John Doyle, was a planter in the above named county, where he died about the year 1870. The Doyle family is of Irish extraction. The subject of this sketch received his education in the schools of his native county.

Being desirous of living in the west, he came to Fayette County, and settled in what is now Bowling Green Township. He was a noted hunter, and spent much of his time in the sports of the chase. After entering a piece of land he returned in 1831 to Kentucky and married Miss Lydia Miller; returning with his young bride, he resumed farming and trading. The fruits of this union were twelve children, five of whom are yet living. One daughter resides in Saginaw City, Mich., and the remaining children live in Fayette County. Mr. Doyle was in early life a Whig, and after the dissolution of that party he did not affiliate with either party. He was one of the first constables of the county, and served several terms as sheriff. As an officer he discharged his duties with integrity and satisfaction. His honesty, generous and hospitable nature won him many friends, and in passing down to posterity those honest, hardy pioneers of Illinois, we feel a just pride in placing in their rank the name of A. P. H. Doyle.

During the late war, Mr. Doyle was a staunch supporter of the union cause.

He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-five years before his death. He donated the land and contributed largely to the building of a church near the old homestead.

He died on the 15th of February, 1864. His widow survived him until Feb. 1876.

The eldest son, Henry Clay Doyle, is married and engaged in farming near Vandalia, and has been constable for about nine years. He is a member of the republican party.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. E. G. RANSOM (DECEASED).

THOMAS EDWIN GREENFIELD RANSOM, (deceased,) was born at Norwich, Madison County, Vermont, on the 29th of November, 1834. His father, Col. Trueman B. Ransom, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, in 1803,

and was for some time President of the Norwich University, in that State. The military element of the school formed the character for which the subject of this sketch was so celebrated. During the Mexican war, young Ransom was taught engineering under the tuition of his cousin, B. F. Marsh, on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad. Returning to the military school after his father's death and remaining there until the spring of 1851, he then came to La Salle County, in this State, to continue the practice of the engineering profession. Three years later he was engaged in the real estate business with his uncle under the firm name of Gilson, Ransom & Co., and in 1854, he removed to Chicago, and subsequently to Fayette County, Illinois. Here he acted as agent for the I. C. R. R. Company. Upon the breaking out of the war he raised a company in the county, which was organized into the Eleventh Illinois Regiment, with Ransom as Major.

On the 30th of July, 1861, the regiment was mustered out of the three months' service and a large majority of the regiment went into the three years' service. On the re-organization Major Ransom was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. The command and discipline of the regiment almost entirely devolved upon the young Lieutenant.

On the 22d of August, 1861, he led his men against a large force of the enemy under Major Hunter, concentrated at Charlestown, Missouri. The regiment made a gallant fight, capturing some prisoners and fifty horses. Col. Ransom was shot in the shoulder by a mounted rebel who pretended to surrender, for which treachery Col. R. fired upon the traitor and killed him. At Fort Donelson his horse was killed under him, himself wounded severely in the shoulder, and his clothes pierced with no less than six or eight bullets. He, however, kept gallantly with his men and refused to leave the field till the fight was ended. For his bravery he was promoted to the Colonelcy of his regiment.

At Shiloh he was the bravest of the brave, and although severely wounded in the head led his men through the thickest of the fight. After this terrible engagement not one hundred men were left of the Eleventh, but rallying the few that remained and forming them on the left of the Seventieth Ohio Regiment, he again led them to the charge.

In the spring of 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General for distinguished services in the field at Shiloh and the siege of Corinth.

General Ransom was four times wounded. At Charlestown, Missouri, August 19th, 1861; at Fort Donelson, February 15th, 1862; at Shiloh, April 6th, 1862, and at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 8, 1864. His wound at the latter place was very severe, and he returned to Chicago for rest.

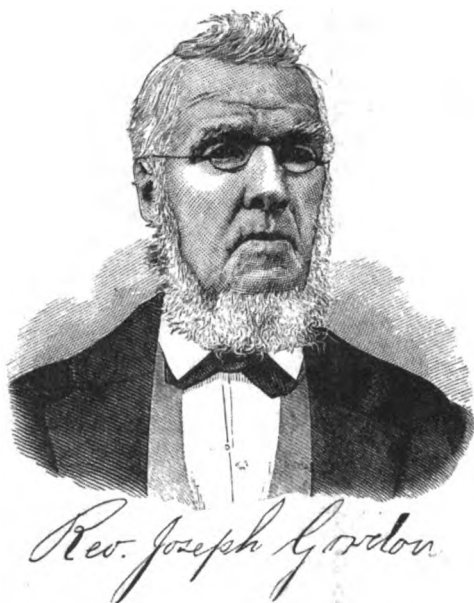
He had been in continual active service almost from the outbreak of the war without any relaxation, but even before recovery feeling his presence was needed in Georgia, he again removed to the front. Sickness subsequently brought him so low that he was again compelled to seek his home, which he reached after intense suffering, arriving home, six miles west of Rome, in this State, and a few days afterwards died. His body was carried to Chicago where it was interred with impressive ceremonies. He had not reached the age of thirty when he died. Was handsome, brave, enthusiastic and manly, courageous as a lion and tender as a woman, respected by all who knew him, and the idol of his men.

JOSEPH GORDON.

THE subject of this sketch was born on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1802, in the County of Monaghan, Ireland. He is the only son of Robert and Agnes Gordon, both now deceased. He received such an education as the best common schools of that county afforded, and the pecuniary condition of his parents would allow. All the knowledge acquired by him was by perseverance and self-culture. He did not have the aid of High Schools or colleges, but carried his own way through the difficulties of life.

His father left him at the age of seventeen years, to take charge of a family consisting of his mother and four sisters, whilst he came to this country to secure for them a home, where they could freely and without molestation, enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and be free from the heavy burdens imposed on them by the mother country.

Robert Gordon, the father of Joseph, came to Illinois with David Gillespie and others, and settled permanently in the Town of Edwardsville, in Madison County. Having secured a home for his family, he sent word to his son in Ireland, to sell out the property belonging to them and come directly to Edwardsville.



The family sailed from Warren's Point, in the spring of 1821, and landed at Quebec, Canada after a voyage of six weeks. From Quebec the party proceeded to Montreal, and from thence up the St. Lawrence and across the lakes to Erie, Pennsylvania, and from there to Pittsburg on the Ohio River. On account of low water the party was detained at Pittsburg, until the spring of 1822. They started from Pittsburg on the 17th day of March of that year, and landed at St. Louis on the 13th day of April, 1822.

How great have been the changes in this country since 1821. This party were a year making the trip from Ireland to their place of destination, which can now be accomplished within three weeks. Young Joseph had a rich and varied experience in taking charge of a family consisting of a mother and three sisters, (one sister having married during the time).

The family landed at Edwardsville, their place of destination, on the next day after arriving at St. Louis. The subject of this sketch was married to Miss Letitia W. Robinson, daughter of David Robinson, on the 13th day of September, 1827. The writer had the pleasure of attending the golden wedding of these parties on the 13th day of September, 1877, and had the opportunity of wishing this worthy couple a long and happy life, and that in the providence of God, it might be possible for them to celebrate their diamond wedding. This couple have had born to them eleven children, four of whom are now living. Three are now residing in Vandalia, and the other at Lebanon, St. Clair County, Illinois.

In 1842, he was licensed and ordained as a Pastor in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and did good service whilst in that organization, as many can testify who were acquainted with him at that time.

In the spring of 1847, he united with the Alton Presbytery, and entered on the work of Home Missions, under the direction of the Missionary Committees of the Presbytery and A. H. M. Society, and has labored as a missionary in Southern Illinois to the present time.

During this time he has organized eight Presbyterian Churches, one Religious Society, and ten Sabbath Schools. He taught the first Sabbath School in Liberty Prairie, Madison County, and the third one in that county.

He was engaged for months in lecturing on Temperance during the Washingtonian movement, travelling over the northern part of Iowa and a large portion of the State of Illinois. In this work he was called the Irish Pony, and whilst thus engaged in this glorious work, 7000 persons signed the pledge, the result of his efforts.

He has resided with his family in Vandalia since the fall of 1848, and the citizens of that place can bear witness to the probity of his character whilst he has so long resided among them. He has devoted considerable of his attention to Masonry, being a zealous and highly respected member of that association, and among the many presents received at the time of the celebration of his golden wedding, none struck the writer as being more appropriate, than the one from his lodge, showing the high appreciation they had and the esteem they felt for their old and tried brother.

The writer has known him intimately for forty-five years, and can add his testimony to his uprightness and purity of character.

JACOB RITTER, JR.,

Is the third son of Jacob Ritter, Sr. and Rebecca Augustine Ritter. His mother was the first white child born in Tuscarawas Township, Starr County, Ohio. His father, who was an old and highly respected citizen of Fayette County, was born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, where the family is an old and most respectable one, their forefathers locating there about 1680. Until 1865, Mr. Ritter worked upon his father's farm, going to school at times. He succeeded in getting considerable practical information.

He married, December 26th, 1865, Miss Angie E. Summers, daughter of David Summers. They have had five children, the following four living, Miles E., Clemment B., Edith and Clifford. In politics Mr. Ritter has always been a strong Republican, and during the war was outspoken in his union sentiments.

He has been elected highway commissioner of his township, though never an aspirant for office.

He is a solid and substantial citizen, and bids fair to be as useful a member of society as was his father.

He is still comparatively a young man, and should he live to a ripe old age, his family and the community, will have reason to be thankful, as they will undoubtedly be benefited by it.

WILLIAM W. WATKINS,

PROPRIETOR of the Dieckman House, of Vandalia, Illinois, was born April 2d, 1830, at Leesville, Carroll County, Ohio. His parents, John and Ann (Gamble) Watkins, were natives of Ohio, and removed from there to Christian County, Illinois, in 1855. His mother died in October, 1875. His father still survives her, and is now a resident of Kansas. Mr. Watkins' youth was spent in his native state, where he learned a trade.

After he came to Illinois, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and remained thus engaged for a period of seven years. He was then engaged in various kinds of business until 1877, when he came to Vandalia and assumed the proprietorship of the Dieckman House, which is now the best conducted and most comfortable hotel in southern Illinois.

He married Oct. 16th, 1851, Miss Elizabeth A. Price, who was also a native of Leesville, Ohio, where she was born April 26th, 1828. They were married in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. They have had one child, Earnest C., born January 11th, 1853, and now engaged in business with his father.

Mr. Watkins' life has been one of busy activity, and his present business is one for which he is eminently well qualified. His thorough knowledge of the business, his genial manner, and his attention to the comforts of his guests, have made his hotel one of the most popular in the State.

WILLIAM ECKARD, (DECEASED),

Was born in Millertown, Perry County, Pennsylvania, December 7th, 1815. His father was a native of ———, one of the Rhinish Provinces, and served as surgeon under Napoleon Bonaparte for fourteen years. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Weber. She was born and raised in Philadelphia. His father died in 1825, and his mother a year later, leaving a family of eight children. When fourteen years old he apprenticed himself to a carriage builder to learn the trade. He remained at it about thirteen months, when in consequence of his employer's disappearance, he had to look elsewhere for employment. He remained with a brother working on a farm until his seventeenth year, when he commenced work at the tomb-stone trade at which he remained until twenty, when he came to Illinois.

He arrived in Fayette County in 1833, and immediately commenced work for John Hall, Esq., in his quarry on Ramsey Creek.

July 8th, 1841, he married Miss Mary C., daughter of John and Ellenor Hines Hall. They had five children, F. M. Eckard, now a merchant in Vandalia, Chas C., John C., Emma C. who married Wm. Sonnemann, Esq., and M. W.

Mr. Eckard was a man of untiring energy and perseverance. Left an orphan at an early age, he immediately set about making his own way in the world. He availed himself of the first chance, and when unexpectedly thrown out of employment, he quite as readily sought and found something else.

His character was without a blemish, and he was laid to his last rest sincerely mourned by family and friends. He died March 6th, 1855.



VANDALIA was fortunate in having a number of energetic, thrifty and excellent business men make her their home; and to them she owes most of her present prosperity and substantial appearance. Ebenezer Capps was essentially a mercantile man. His successes were only measured with the duration of his health. He was born in London, England, May 27th, 1798, and came to this country in 1818, engaging in business in Cincinnati, and afterwards at St. Louis and Springfield. In 1820 he visited Vandalia, and in 1830, accompanied by his mother, three brothers and two sisters, permanently located there. He possessed no ready means, but was ready, apt, and with an innate knowledge of the principles governing the laws of trade, he very soon entered upon a career of prosperity, and at his death left a large and well-established business. He married March 1st, 18—, Miss Ann Norwood. Of their children, Charles E. and Thomas are still conducting the business founded by their father's prudence and foresight. Sarah married H. F. Jerauld, a prominent manufacturer of Vandalia; Hannah, relict of C. W. Jenks, and residing in Vandalia; Mary A. married W. G. Williams, present circuit clerk of Jasper County. Mr. Capps was a man of great industry and energy. He was engaged in trade in Quincy, and was for a time treasurer of the Bluff Road. After the death of his wife, which occurred September 26th, 1855, he made several trips to Europe. For a number of years before his death he was seriously affected with paralysis, from the effects of which he died after enduring intense suffering, February 7th, 1877.

His honesty and veracity were proverbial, and during the darkest days of his adopted country's peril he remained her steadfast supporter and advocate. His memory will long remain green among people who honor virtuous and patriotic actions.

JOSEPH S. KNOWLES, M. D.

AMONG the successful practitioners of medicine in Fayette County Dr. Knowles has rapidly advanced to the front rank. He was born in Fillmore, Montgomery County, Illinois, June 27th, 1850, and is the eldest child of Wm. L. and Sarah (Alexander) Knowles. His father came to Illinois when he was fourteen years old, and here he was married and has ever since continued to reside. He is now living on the old homestead in Montgomery County. His wife died February 7th, 1858. The childhood and youth of Dr. Knowles were spent on his father's farm. During this time he was permitted to enjoy all the advantages afforded by the district schools. When eighteen years old he attended the Hillsboro Academy, remaining four years, taking a thorough academic course, at the conclusion of which he determined upon the study of medicine, and immediately proceeded to Cincinnati where he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, and graduated May 12th, 1874, the youngest student in his class. June 20th, 1874, he located in Vandalia, where he has already an extensive practice, numbering among his patients some of the most prominent and substantial families in the county, and is spoken of by them in terms of the highest commendation, both in regard to his method of treatment and his deportment as a gentleman of education and refinement. His success can only be measured by the duration of his



life, as he is in full sympathy with his profession, and practices it from the love and interest he bears it. He is examining surgeon of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which society he is a member. In politics he is a Republican, and an earnest well-wisher for its success and the prosperity of his State and country. From the nature of his business he is unable to take an active part in its work and counsels. He is energetic and thoroughly alive to the responsibility of his calling, and possesses all the attributes necessary to success and honorable distinction.

ROBERT W. ROSS

Was born in Fayette County, on the 31st of December, 1844, and is the third child of Joshua W. and Martha (Phillips) Ross. His parents are both natives of Kentucky, and came to this State nearly half a century since. His father, Joshua W. Ross, has been one of the prominent men of this section of the State for many years, as may be seen by referring to his history in another part of this work. The family is of Scotch and Welsh extraction.

Robert's youth was passed in Vandalia, where he enjoyed all the advantages afforded by the common schools of that city. In 1862, feeling the necessity of a more extended and thorough education he matriculated in Tuscarora Academy, Juniata County, Pennsylvania, where he made creditable progress. On his return from college he was appointed Deputy County Clerk of Fayette County, which position he filled five years. At the expiration of that time he engaged in the drug business, in which he continued two years, when he was appointed Deputy Circuit Clerk under Wm. Haukins, and where he remained four years and a half. In 1872, he received the Democratic nomination for Circuit Clerk, but by reason of the disaffection of the incumbent, who had been beaten in the convention, (Mr. Ross having received the nomination on the first ballot), he was defeated by only eleven votes, good evidence of his popularity, and the estimation of the public as to his qualifications. After the election, Mr. Ross, always active, engaged in the real estate and loan business. In 1875, he was elected Clerk of the 29th General Assembly of the Illinois Legislature, a position requiring promptness and activity, and one which he filled creditably and acceptably, and was, (to use the words of one of the representatives) one of the most energetic and pains-taking officers in the public service. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to Vandalia and resumed his real estate business. In 1876, he again received from his party the nomination for County Clerk, and was elected by a good majority.



In politics he has always been a Democrat, and during the late war was a strong union man. And while entertaining the liveliest sympathy and regret for the course pursued by his friends of the South, he felt it incumbent upon him to maintain his principles with the aid of the musket. He enlisted in the 143d Regiment Ill. volunteers, and was engaged in active service at Memphis, and afterwards at Helena, Arkansas, when he was honorably discharged.

He is and has been a faithful and efficient public officer, and is a genial and whole-souled gentleman.

HON. WILLIAM SONNEMANN,

PRESENT Mayor of Vandalia, was born April 12, 1841, and is the second of a family of eight children (four of whom are deceased) of the late C. A. Sonnemann and Elizabeth Schmidt, his wife. C. A. Sonnemann was a native of Gross-Reiden, Germany; born February 2, 1813, and was educated in his native town. He was married in the autumn of 1838 to Elizabeth Schmidt. She was born on the 11th of March, 1812. Soon after his marriage, Mr. S. and wife emigrated to America, arriving at Vandalia in the spring of 1839. His trade was that of a cabinet-maker, which he carried on for many years. About a year after the I. C. R. R. was built, he engaged in the lumber business. In his business enterprises he was successful. He was a stockholder in the First National Bank, and he and Mr. Fehren established the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of which he was elected Vice-president, and was subsequently elected President, which position he filled one year. He died at his residence, April 3d, 1875, leaving a handsome estate. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and a prominent Mason. In politics he was a Republican, and was one of the sixty-eight men of Fayette County who voted for Fremont in 1856. During the late war he was a staunch Union man. His son Frederick enlisted in the 146th Regiment, Ill. Vol.; was stationed at Helena, Arkansas, where he contracted a disease from which he died, at Mattoon, Ill., the very day he was to have been mustered out, in September, 1864. The widow of C. A. S. is still living, residing at her residence in Vandalia.

William S., the subject of our sketch, was educated in the schools of Vandalia. On the 28th December, 1871, he was married to Miss Emma C., the daughter of William and Mary C. Echard, of Fayette Co. Two children



were the fruits of that union, one of whom is deceased, Christian A., a lad of four years, yet living. When William grew to manhood he became a partner with his father in the lumber business. The elder Sonnemann retired from the firm Jan. 1st, 1875, and his son Charles became a partner, since which time the business has been conducted by the brothers. Mr. S. is a director in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. In politics a Republican. On the first of May, 1876, he was elected mayor of Vandalia, and re-elected in May, 1877.

FRANCIS B. HALLER, M. D.,

WAS born October 13th, 1828, in Lewistown, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. His parents, Samuel and Mary Haller, were both natives of the same State. When about ten years of age, the parents of Dr. Haller removed to Montgomery County, in this State, and there he received his preparatory and academic training at the Hillsboro Academy, afterwards Lewistown Academy, Pennsylvania. He was of a studious nature, though of an active and nervous temperament, and possessed a mind sufficiently well balanced, to prevent his running into excesses of any kind. That is improving his mind at the expense of his physical well-being, or "*vice versa*."

It was his father's wish and desire that he should study medicine, and in deference to that wish, he did so. The selection of this profession reflects great credit upon the judgment of the elder Haller, and also upon the thorough knowledge of his son's capabilities. It is also creditable to Dr. Haller, knowing the field in which his life-work was to be performed, that he assiduously devoted himself not only to the mere acquiring of a thorough knowledge of a science, that with the single exception of theology, is the noblest that engages the attention of man, but he has made it of practical utility and profit. He studied one year with Dr. A. S. Haskell, then of Hillsboro, and subsequently of Alton, one of the most successful practitioners in Western Illinois, and a thoroughly refined and cultivated gentleman. He afterwards attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1848-9, 1849-50, under instruction of Prof. Wm. B. Herrick. The following winter of 1850 and 1851, he attended lectures at Missouri University Medical Department, where he graduated in March of 1851. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Vandalia, where he has ever since continued, with but a short intermission, to reside.

Dr. Haller married, on the 22d of May, 1856, Miss Sue R. Higgins, daughter of Martin F. and Mary A. (Edmonstone) Higgins, and sister of Dr. Richard T. Higgins, at present President of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank. The family of Dr. Haller consists of two daughters: Mary, who in the year 1876 graduated in the classical department of the Illinois Female College at Jacksonville, this State, and is now taking a course in the "Art" department of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York; and Maude, a young Miss, still at home with her parents. In the winter



of 1864-5, Dr. Haller accompanied by his family, paid a visit to Philadelphia, where he availed himself of the opportunity and took a full course of study in Jefferson Medical College, graduating in the spring of 1865. He is a member of the County, District, and State Medical Societies, and in 1866 was President of the latter; he is also a member of the American Medical Association. In religious faith Dr. Haller is a Methodist, of which denomination he is considered a consistent and active member. In politics he was originally a Whig, but immediately upon the organization of the Republican party, he transferred his allegiance to it, and has ever since been an ardent supporter of its policy. He has at various times been medical examiner and pension surgeon for the State and United States. He is trustee of the Illinois Industrial University, and a director in the Vandalia National Bank and Vice-President.

One of the characteristic traits of Dr. Haller is his untiring perseverance, and probably one of the best evidences of it is the fact of his having been for years elected as Master of Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., and such has been his devotion to its interests and in its work, in elevating and strengthening the bond of brotherly love, that it is said that during the long period of his service he has scarcely ever failed to attend a meeting, and this, too, when his business has been of such a nature that he had but little spare time. We might multiply instances of the good attributes of the Doctor, and only refrain because to the citizens of Fayette County they are well known, and of his aversion to anything of the kind. He is at present enjoying with his family the fruits of an energetic, useful and Christian life, in a community where by such a life he has won the confidence and respect of every one.

DIECKMANN BROTHERS.

To the German people this country owes much for its rapid development and the success of its institutions. They have ever been active and earnest in their support of the latter, and the evidence of their thrift, industry and economy is to be seen in every part of the land. Prominent among the many distinguished citizens of this class are August H. and George Henry Dieckmann. They were born May 14th, 1820, and January 10th, 1826, respectively, at Brüggen, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. Their father, Conrad Henry Dieckmann, was born in Hetterhausen, Hanover, November 17th, 1789, and their mother, Elizabeth Catherine Schminke, on the 28th of March, 1788, in Hassen Cassel, where they were married October,

1813. October, 1839, with their young family, they prepared to emigrate to the United States, and after a voyage of seventy-two days, landed in New Orleans; leaving immediately for St. Louis, where they arrived on Christmas day.

February, 1840, they moved to Vandalia. The year before their arrival the seat of government had been moved to Springfield, and Vandalia in consequence had, or seemed to have, few inducements to hold out to settlers, particularly those without means or friends, which was the condition of the Dieckmann family on its arrival. But here they determined to locate, and here, with the characteristic energy of their race, they proceeded to lay the foundation of their present fortunes.

For a time they were unable to obtain employment; but believing poverty no disgrace, and labor honorable, they persevered, and succeeded in obtaining work, at very low wages. They continued for a number of years working at anything that promised to be honorable and remunerative. In 1850 August H., who had by the strictest economy and self-denial accumulated some money, determined to engage in mercantile pursuits, and started in business, about twelve miles east of Vandalia. George H. enlisted as a volunteer in the spring of 1847, during the war with Mexico, in which he remained until peace was declared. In 1849 he commenced farming, which he followed several years. In 1853 he disposed of all his farming interests, and with the means thus realized he followed his brother August's example, and commenced merchandising, locating in Vandalia. From this period the history of Fayette County and of Vandalia is inseparably connected with their names.

With the means realized from a growing and prosperous business, they kept adding to the material improvements of the city. They induced emigrants to locate in the county, and did everything that zeal and activity could prompt to develop and improve the city and county. They have lived to see their efforts crowned with success, until now, the desolate and almost abandoned village of 1839 is a prosperous and well-improved city. They took an active part in any project that tended to the improvement and development of both city and county, and as their means accumulated, used them in giving employment to the laborer and mechanic, and sightly and commodious buildings to the city.

Their determined and energetic efforts induced others to follow their example, and Vandalia has to-day a greater number of handsome and commodious structures than any city of like size in southern Illinois. The need for a hotel building was much felt, and numerous attempts were made to organize a stock company for the purpose of building one, but every attempt proved futile.

Fortunately for Vandalia, she had a citizen whose enterprise and public spirit outweighed all pecuniary disadvantages. August H. Dieckmann undertook and successfully carried out the project, and the Dieckmann House, one of the largest and most complete in all its appointments in the southern part of the State, is the result. The brothers were imbued with the idea that every house built and improvement made in the county-seat enhanced the value of land in the county, and made it a more desirable location for settlers and emigrants. And a goodly number of neat and substantial buildings are monuments to their industry, energy and enterprise. They have been liberal in their support of churches and schools, and earnest in their defence of the principles of both. George H. has filled many positions of public trust, and always acceptably to the community and creditably to himself. They are good examples of what force of character and good morals can accomplish, no matter how unpropitious the surroundings. In 1840 they arrived in Vandalia, friendless and penniless, to-day they enjoy the distinction of being among the most prominent and influential men of the county—the deserved reward of deserving merit.

JOHN D. PERINE,

THE recently elected clerk of Fayette County, was born in Kentucky, August 6th, 1834, and is the eldest child of John H. and Margaret (Pennybaker) Perine, who were natives of New York and Kentucky respectively. Mr. Perine's early life was spent in his native state, where he had good opportunities for acquiring an education. He also learned under his father the trade of carriage-making. In 1864 he removed to this county, and engaged in farming in Bowling Green Township. Nov. 1st, 1864, he married Miss Nannie Maddox, a native of Jefferson County, Kentucky, where her parents had emigrated to from Virginia, of which state they were both



natives. They have had three children, and born in the following order, John Thomas, Delia Kendrick and Mark M., all of whom are now living. Mr. Perine continued farming until the fall of 1877, when he received the Democratic nomination for county clerk, to which he was elected. Though a southern man by birth he was a strong opponent of secession. His life has been marked by upright conduct and strict attention to business, and as a consequence, he has frequently been elected to public positions, and was supervisor for his township five years. He is now engaged in attending to the duties of his office with the punctilio that has characterized his whole life.

BENJAMIN WARD THOMPSON,

The oldest living settler of Vandalia Township, and perhaps of the County, is the subject of this sketch. B. Ward Thompson was born in Kentucky, May 17th, 1806. His parents removed to Illinois when Ward was a lad ten years old. They were natives of Virginia. His father was of Irish, and his mother of English descent. They located in what is now Clinton County, and in 1819 removed to Fayette and settled about one mile and a half south of Vandalia, in Section 29. Here almost the entire life of Mr. Thompson has been spent. He has witnessed the changes that have taken place in this State, which to hear him relate sound wonderful of the marvelous.

His recollections are most extensive and interesting, and many of the facts in regard to the early settlement of this county in this work were obtained from him. His youth was passed the same as all boys of those days; working on the farm, and the sports of the field. He married, Feb. 12th, 1828, Miss Susannah Bayle, daughter of Elijah and Susan Bayle, who were natives of Pennsylvania. By the above union they have had seven children, four of whom are living. Elizabeth, who married Ben. Mahan, Esq., Thomas J., living in Kaskaskia Township, James T., living in Wilberton Township, Mary J., Mrs. L. S. Cluxton, now residing in Vandalia.

Prior to 1856, Mr. Thompson was a Whig; since that time a Republican.

He has filled many responsible positions. He was a member of the County Court fourteen years, and County Judge one term, Deputy Sheriff eight years, Justice of the Peace about the same length of time, and has been School Director and Trustee for many years, and Road Commissioner of Vandalia Township nine years; a position he now fills.

Mr. Thompson's father died when his son was twelve-years of age; consequently he was thrown entirely upon his own resources. He struggled along, and the fact of his having so repeatedly been elected to important positions is the best commentary that can be passed upon his life and character as a man and citizen.

BEAR GROVE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was, prior to 1869, a part of Vandalia township, which it joins on the west. They were divided in the above-mentioned year, and the western half was called Johnson township, and subsequently Bear Grove, which name it now bears. It is one of the most delightfully situated of any in the county, or indeed in the State. The eastern portion is rolling prairie, and dotted over with many prominent eminences, covered with beautiful groves, affording pleasant, healthy, and charming sites for building. Towards the western half of the township it is intersected by Hurricane creek, which enters it from the north and traverses it in a southwesterly direction. The land lying immediately adjacent to it is called bottom land, with some very broken land adjoining; this, however, comprises a very small portion of the area of the township.

THE SOIL

Is fertile and productive, and is a sandy loam, with here and there occasional stretches of dark prairie soil. Contiguous to Hurricane creek it is a rich alluvial deposit, adjoining which on either side is the broken timbered lands, principally of clay formation.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.

Prior to 1816 there were not more than six or seven families residents of the township. Who they were or what became of them is not known. They lived along the edge of the timber, and near where water could conveniently be had. This is one of the principal reasons why the first settlers invariably selected the poorest land upon which to locate,—the rich prairie land being wholly devoid of springs or rivulets, with which the broken and poorer land

was well supplied. The only evidence still in existence of these early occupants is the remains of an old cemetery in section 29; but whose remains are thus quietly sleeping their last sleep is "beyond the ken" of the oldest inhabitant. After 1816, there is little difficulty in getting accurate information as to who were the families settling in the township, as there are still living some of the pioneers and many of their descendants.

Among the first settlers were Dempsey Yarbrough, Edward Davis, Joel Thomas, James Stull, and Aiken Evans.

THE FIRST LAND ENTERED

in the township was by Wm. Otwell, 80 acres in section 15, August 2, 1819; John Russell, 160 acres in the same section and date; ex-Governor John Reynolds also entered 160 acres at the same time.

MORAL STATUS.

The character of the people, both of the original settlers, their descendants, and more recent occupants is excellent. A spirit of concord and harmony, quite in keeping with the beauty of the surrounding landscape, seems to pervade its precincts. Its people are spoken of as being among the most thrifty, honest, and law-abiding of any in the county; and it is not uncommon to hear men of either political party speaking of their opponents in terms of honest and hearty praise.

THE ST. LOUIS AND VANDALIA RAILROAD

intersects the township, running from west to east. The flourishing village of Hagerstown is situated upon the line of it, about four miles from Vandalia.

It was laid out in 1869 by Wm. Henninger, who is the principal owner, and has a general merchandise store, blacksmith shop, meal and saw-mill, and a number of residences. From its location in the centre of a fertile and productive country, it is destined to be of some importance, and even now, in its infancy, does considerable in the way of shipping grain, cattle, and hogs.

There is at present but few men living from whom any information could be had prior to the year 1840, and from them were gleaned the following interesting facts: The first blacksmith shop was built in 1821 by Jeremiah Evans, more for his own use than that of the public; but it is said that he was always ready and willing to assist his neighbors by sharpening their plows, mending their implements, and repairing their wagons, and, strange as it may seem to the money-loving and money-getting people of the present generation, made no charge. James McAdams was the first storekeeper, and John Lindley kept the first tavern in the township. The first church in the township was the Morris M. E. Chapel at Hagerstown, built in 1856, prior to which time services were held for a number of years at the residence of Wm. Henninger. The people are progressive farmers, and are introducing the most improved breeds of stock and agricultural implements.

The first blooded stock was brought to the township by Augustus Snyder and M. F. Huston, and was of the Durham or short-horn breed.

The first bridge built was over Hurricane Creek, on the St. Louis and Vandalia road, and was built prior to 1825.

The first Post-office was located at Hagerstown, and John Henninger was the first post-master.

The Evans Cemetery is the first cemetery of which there is any positive knowledge, although there is in section 15 the remains of one that antedates the memory of the oldest inhabitant—that is prior to the year 1820.

A saw and grist-mill, supposed to be the first in the county, was built by William Elam on the banks of Hurricane Creek.

Dr. Alexander was the first resident physician; and the Yarbrough school district the first in the township.

About 1820 or 1821 an unknown man committed self-destruction by shooting himself at Hagerstown. Some time afterwards, at the same place, a man named Furgusen killed himself by poison.

THE REBELLION.

Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion this part of the county was overrun by bushwhackers. The Klingman gang were the pioneers of the movement, and committed numerous depredations. On one occasion, in passing through Bear Grove township, they stole three horses from William Henninger and one from Joseph Bowles. At both places they demanded the weapons that were in the houses. Fortunately Mr. Henninger was not at home, and they left without further damage. Mr. Bowles refused to accede to their demands, when they fired, and severely wounded himself and his daughter. Klingman, whose real name was Josiah Woods, was afterwards taken out of jail at Sedalia, Missouri, by an infuriated mob and lynched. He had, without provocation, shot and killed a man named Giger. Upon the mob's breaking into jail, Klingman or Woods snatched a heavy iron bar and felled a dozen men before he was secured. He was then taken and tied behind a wagon and dragged some distance, and hung to a sign-board over a railroad-crossing.

THE GRANGERS

have three lodges, with about one hundred and fifty members. Owing to its close proximity to Vandalia, none of the other Orders have lodges in the township.

THE SCHOOLS

are in a flourishing condition, and the township is second to none in the county in intellectual development.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



THE subject of this sketch though quite a young man, is deserving of mention in this work, on account of his character and accomplishments. He is the son of Harrison K. and Idelia E. Merriman, who were natives of Illinois. He was born Feb. 28th, 1850, and was while very young, deprived of a mother's love and counsel, and a father's advice and example, by that grim enemy of mankind, death.

Left thus alone and almost friendless, he was as soon as able compelled to earn his own living. His youth was spent upon a farm, where he had no advantages whatever. But he possessed what is better, those sterling qualities that make opportunities, and reap the benefits thereof. When twenty-two years old he had by indefatigable industry and the closest economy, accumulated some money, when he determined to gratify a long-cherished dream, viz.: that of self-improvement, preparatory to taking a place among the cultivated and intelligent people of the county. With this object in view he attended McKendree College and afterwards Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri. As has been mentioned, up to his twenty-second year his opportunities had been extremely limited, and what knowledge he possessed, had been acquired by the hardest mental effort, not having had the proper preparatory training.

Among his friends was a young man, Mr. J. W. Pigg, more fortunately situated than himself, and who by precept and example stimulated him to exert himself to the utmost, and to him Mr. Merriman bears the liveliest gratitude for his kind encouragement. Upon his return from college he immediately began teaching, and met with deserved success. Among his pupils was Mr. J. G. Smith, now engaged in teaching in the county.

So successful has Mr. Merriman been in his chosen profession, that his services are sought by several of the school districts, and not only is he recognized as a most successful educator, but as also one who possesses great strength of character, who by his own unaided exertions has risen from ignorance, poverty and obscurity, and now occupies a prominent position in the community, and commands the respect and good wishes of a host of friends.

J. W. CROUCH,

WAS born Nov. 11th, 1833, in Hurricane Township, Fayette County, Ill., and is the child of John and Susannah Crouch. The elder Crouch about that time removed to Bond County, where his son continued living until October, 1865, when he purchased and moved to the farm where he now resides, in Bear Grove Township. July 18th, 1855, he married Miss Sarah A. Maxey, of Tennessee. They had two children, a son and daughter. These Mr. Crouch endeavored to give all the advantages possible in securing a good education. They both have, with the assistance of their father and their own application, acquired a good education, and are now engaged in teaching. Wm. M. is at present teaching in Sharon Township, and is said to be eminently well qualified for the profession he has chosen. His success is attributed as much to his own efforts and application, as to any advantages he may have enjoyed. He is one of several of the old scholars of Mr. M. Merriam who are following in the footsteps of their preceptor. Mrs. Crouch died Jan. 11th, 1858. Mr. Crouch subsequently married Jane M. Creel, of Clinton County. They have had six children, all of whom are now living. Mr. Crouch comes of patriotic stock, his ancestors paternal and maternal, having fought in the revolutionary war. His father died in his seventieth year. His mother still survives, a venerable old lady, now in her eighty-fifth year.

Mr. Crouch's life has been devoted almost entirely to farming, in which he has been very successful, and bids fair to become one of the prominent and wealthy men of that class in his county. By a life of industry and economy, he has already accomplished much in that direction, and has now in his homestead one hundred and sixty acres of good land in a fine state of cultivation and well improved; besides this he has a farm of eighty acres in another part of the township, all the results of a life of honest industry and strict attention to business.

His whole life has been such, that while he has in no instance solicited public preferment, he has several times been called upon to fill public positions in his township. Mrs. Crouch is a sister of Mr. E. J. Creel, one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. They are now enjoying on their homestead the result of their economy and early self-denial.

AUGUSTUS SNYDER.

EMANUEL and Ann Eliza Snyder, natives of Germany, emigrated to America about the year 1820, and landed at Baltimore. Immediately after they started West, and arrived at Vandalia December 19th, 1820. They had a family of five children. Augustus Snyder was their second son, and was born at Kuhrfurch Hessen on the 29th of April, 1805. His father was quite delicate, and died shortly after their arrival in Vandalia. Mrs. Snyder died on her son's farm about the year 1848. At the time of his father's death Mr. Snyder was about sixteen years old, and immediately commenced the work of hewing out his own fortune. His early years were spent in laborious farm-work, and so great were his necessities and those of his family, that he had no time to devote to self-improvement. The only opportunity he had was that of attending a subscription school about three months. At twenty-one years of age he launched out for himself. On the 17th of November, 1836, he married Elizabeth M. Watson, whose parents were natives of North Carolina, where she was born, August 11th, 1807. She died February 22d, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder had one child, a daughter, and now the wife of Mr. M. F. Hueston. She was born March 7th, 1841, and was married March 10th, 1864. Mr. Snyder participated in the Black Hawk war, under command of Major Henry, where he met and became acquainted with Mr. Lincoln, whom he says at that time could dust the back of any man in the regiment.

In early years he was a Whig, but latterly a Democrat, and during the war was a staunch Union man.

Mr. Snyder settled on the farm where he now lives about 1838, and which is now known as the Old Snyder Farm, where his wife died and his daughter was born and married. Mrs. Snyder was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Their daughter was educated in the schools of her native county.

Mr. Snyder commenced life without money, and with but few friends; but such was his character, and such has been his conduct through a long and eventful life, that he has succeeded in accumulating considerable of the former, and of the latter he numbers most of the worthy citizens of his county.

He has, in partnership with his son-in-law, Mr. Hueston, over eight hundred acres of good average land, well adapted for grain and stock-raising. He has outlived his three-score years and ten, and is now a hale and hearty old gentleman, with a kindly heart and a most generous disposition; and one who, despite early disadvantages, has made for himself an honorable name and record.

JAMES S. EVANS.

AMONG the earliest and most respected residents of Fayette County was Aiken Evans, father of James S. He emigrated from Virginia when a youth of thirteen, and located in this county in 1818, with his parents, who first settled in what is now Seminary Township, and entered land in Bear Grove and Vandalia Townships. James S. is the eldest child of Aiken and Hannah (Chandler) Evans, and was born March 4th, 1848. His father dying when he was quite young, his early opportunities were limited. During the winter months he attended the district schools, and the remainder of the year worked upon the farm. He succeeded by steady application in acquiring a fair English education.

Aiken Evans died November 10th, 1861; his wife survived him until January 11th, 1872. Mr. Evans continued with his mother, performing the part of a dutiful and filial son until her death, after which he continued farming on his own account, on the home place. He married November 17th, 1870, Miss Mary Mitchell, daughter of A. L. and J. Mitchell, who were among the early pioneers of the State. They have one child—Albert.

Mr. Evans is entirely free from any political ambition, preferring to devote his energies to agriculture. Notwithstanding this, however, his friends and neighbors have, as a mark of their respect and confidence in his integrity and business qualifications, called upon him to devote a portion of his time to public duties. In politics he is and has always been a Democrat. He is yet a young man, and one who has by his own exertions succeeded in accumulating property. He is by nature shrewd, cautious and calculating, and an honest and high-minded gentleman withal.

THE YARBROUGH FAMILY.

AMONG the old and familiar names of Fayette, the above takes a front rank. Dempsey and Mary Smith Yarbrough were married in this county, about the year 1825, and spent their lives within its boundaries. They suffered all the privations and perils of a frontier life, and lived to see the development of a wilderness into a great and free state; they lived an honest and useful life, and died leaving an honorable name and record, to their posterity. They also left, in the persons of their sons L. R., and Lafayette, worthy men, to preserve and transmit untarnished the family name. Mr. Yarbrough died at the old homestead March 18th, 1865. His wife lived some years later and died.

L. R. Yarbrough was born June 13th, 1830, and lived during his youth and until his marriage with his parents. He married April 27th, 1856, Miss Lydia, daughter of Wm. and Eleanor Rodecker, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. They have had six children, four of whom are now living with their parents in the old homestead. Mr. Yarbrough is spoken of as one of the solid and substantial men of his neighborhood. Lafayette, his younger brother, was born July 3d, 1832, and remained with his parents until his 21st year. He married Nov. 22d, 1857, Miss Mary A. Rodecker, sister of Mrs. L. R. Yarbrough. By that union they have had six children, three of whom are now living. In politics they are both Democrats, and firm believers and supporters of its policy. In 1861 seeing that war was inevitable, they advocated vigorous measures, and believed that a prompt suppression of the rebellion, would settle at once, and forever, the questions then agitating and distracting the country. They are men of sterling integrity, and as a consequence possess the confidence and esteem of friends and neighbors. Men whose example is cited by the aged and emulated by the young. They have both been selected to fill public positions by the community. Lafayette at the present time (1877) being supervisor from his township, the duties of which he performs in a most expeditious and satisfactory manner. L. R., was selected and elected for township collector, and notwithstanding the fact, that there are no emoluments connected with the office, under the present system of township organization, he faithfully attends to the work of it, in all its details.

They reside upon their homesteads, surrounded by their families, and the

conveniences attending a life of industry and thrift, and are good representatives of that large and important element in our body politic, the American Agriculturalist.

HENRY WHITTENMEYER.

THIS gentleman is the fourth child of John G. and Elizabeth Whittenmeyer, and was born July 6th, 1806. His father was a native of Berks County, Penna., where he followed the occupation of a tailor.

Mr. Whittenmeyer married October 31st, 1826, Miss Lydia Woodling. She was born June 3d, 1805. They have had twelve children, of whom the following are living: Matilda, now the wife of Wesley McInturf was born Feb. 18th, 1828, and still resides in Bear Grove Township; Caroline, now Mrs. Tuttle, and living in Missouri, born Dec. 20th, 1831; Louisa, Mrs. Morey, born Dec. 8th, 1834, living near her parents; Susannah, born Oct. 28th, 1837; she was married to John D. Fahnestock, and died about five years since, leaving two children; Bet Liza, born Dec. 4th, 1839, and married to Jacob F. Baldwin, and Sarah, born May 26th, 1842, now Mrs. Lewis Lippel. Mr. and Mrs. Whittenmeyer, came to Illinois in 1839 and located on the farm, where they have ever since resided. At the time of their arrival in this county, their fortune consisted of thirteen dollars and five children. But they were of that hardy and indomitable stock that defy adverse circumstances, and energetically set to work to provide a home for themselves and children. Mr. Whittenmeyer had no opportunities when young, and whatever education he possesses he acquired at such idle moments as he could spare from his daily labor. For a period of nearly twenty years after his arrival in Fayette County, he followed the business of carpenter and builder, in which he was moderately successful. He then retired to his farm, where he has ever since continued to reside, devoting his time to agriculture, and now enjoys the satisfaction of having one of the best cultivated farms in his township. He has never been an office-seeker, preferring the more peaceful life of a private citizen. He has, however, been called upon at times, to fill public positions, and was elected Township Assessor. He was also School Director for a number of years, resigning the position when he was seventy years old. The cemetery in his neighborhood was his donation to the public, he having purchased the land and appropriated it to that use. In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, and believes its course and policy are best adapted for the preservation and advancement of civil and religious liberty.

He is now in his seventy-first year, a fine specimen of an amiable, cheerful and well-preserved old gentleman.

ROBERT MITCHELL.

AMONG the early settlers of Fayette County, were Michael and Jane Bryan Mitchell. They emigrated from North Carolina to Kentucky, removed from there to St. Clair County, and finally to Fayette County, where they died; Mr. Mitchell in Feb., 1844 and his wife in Feb., 1849.

They had a family of eleven children, of whom Robert was the sixth, and was born in Kentucky, in 1819. He came with his parents to Illinois in 1829, and to Fayette County in 1836, where he has since continued to reside.

His youth was spent on his father's farm. Owing to absence of schools he enjoyed few opportunities. He however occasionally attended subscription schools, and succeeded in acquiring considerable information. In 1843 he married Minerva Brown, daughter of Hezekiah and Delilah Brown, who were among the early pioneers of the county.

Shortly after his marriage he commenced farming, which occupation he has followed ever since, except when public duties demanded his attention.

As the fruits of the above union they have had twelve children five of whom are living. Charles R. died Dec. 24th, 1877.

In politics Mr. Mitchell has always been a Democrat, and prominently identified with that party in Fayette County. He was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held six years, when he was elected coroner, and filled the office acceptably for five years.

He has devoted most of his time to agriculture, in which he has been quite successful, and has a nicely improved farm of one hundred and twenty acres. He is a man of sterling worth, and has won the good-will and respect of the community by his upright conduct and genial manners.

WM. H. SNYDER.

THE Snyder family is one among the oldest in Fayette County. In 1820, Ferdinand Ernst put in execution a well-conceived project of founding a colony of Germans in this country, and in that year arrived with about thirty families, the majority of whom settled in and around Vandalia. Among them was Henry Snyder, the father of the subject of this history. He married Nancy Corbitt, and William, their third child, was born January 13th, 1838. He commenced life without means, but was industrious, honest and economical, and secured a competency and an enviable reputation for good sense and strict integrity. He died at his old home in Vandalia, February 14th, 1865. His wife, a sister of Wm. and John B. Henninger, died ———. She was a sincere Christian woman, a good wife and mother. Their son William, like most youths of that early day, had few advantages. When only eleven years old he started in life without money and almost without aid of any kind. His uncle, Wm. Henninger, gave him opportunities which he improved, and which yielded him some profit and considerable experience, which was of great benefit to him. When twenty years old he married Miss Cynthia Ann Diamond, a niece and adopted daughter of Mrs. Augustus Snyder. They were married November 25th, 1858. By that union they have had seven children, five of whom are living, two boys and three girls: Martha Isadore, William Haller, Julia Augusta, Mary Ann, and Karl Edward—all still at home with their parents. They have also an adopted son, John Shroyers, a bright and promising lad.

Mr. Snyder, like all our patriotic German citizens and their descendants, was during the late war a decided Union man. And as such, was strong in his advocacy of Mr. Lincoln's policy; believing it in every way to be the best adapted to a final settlement of the then existing difficulties between the two sections of the country; and one, which, if carried to a successful termination, would banish sectional strife forever, and tend ultimately to draw the entire country closer together in the bonds of national unity.

He is a young, enterprising, and self-made man, and one who will become more useful, and respected by the community and his family as he travels the rugged pathway of life, never diverted from the straight road by the allurements with which every honest man's way is beset, and which only the truly strong and courageous resist.

WESLEY MCINTURF.

WESLEY MCINTURF is the fourth child of Wilson and Mahale (Hickerson) McInturf, and was born in Seminary township August 10th, 1831. His father was a native of North Carolina and his mother of Tennessee. Mrs. McInturf came to Illinois in 1818, and was married soon after her arrival. They died when their son Wesley was quite young, leaving a small patrimony to be divided among six heirs. After their parents' death Wesley and his sister Emily remained with the family and tried to provide for the wants and necessities of their younger brothers and sisters. Emily died in 1856, having nobly devoted her life to the interests of her family.

Owing to these circumstances he had no opportunities for mental improvement. His entire schooling did not embrace a period of more than six months. This, however, did not deter him from getting the groundwork of an education. December 7th, 1852, he married Matilda, daughter of Henry Whittenmeyer, one of the old settlers and best citizens of Fayette County.

They have had ten children, seven of whom are living in the following order of their births: Wiley W., Mary Illinois, Martha Christina, Julia Grant, Sarah Maranda, Diana, and John Henry, all of whom are living at home with their parents.

In politics Mr. McInturf is an ardent Republican, and during the war endorsed Mr. Lincoln's policy, voting for him on both occasions of his candidacy for President. Though never actively engaged in politics he has several times been elected to office in his township. As a farmer and agriculturalist he has been quite successful. Starting in life with little or nothing, he has secured a competency by strict attention to his business and honesty of purpose. He belongs to that class of men in which the safety and perpetuity of our free institutions is the first and great idea that engages their attention; one who adds to the wealth and moral standing of the community in which he lives.

E. J. CREEL,

THE eldest child of Berryman and Lucinda (Dunaway) Creel, was born Dec. 27, 1839, in Clinton County, Illinois, where his childhood and youth were spent. He had occasional opportunities of attending the district schools in the neighborhood of his father's farm; but the greater part of his time, after he was eight years old, was spent in assisting his parents. The life of the farmer of those early days furnishes a striking contrast to those of the present. Then, it was a life-toil and drudgery; now, one of pleasure and profit. Then, the "popular fallacy," that neither education or culture was necessary to the farmer's success was accepted "*Lex terræ*." Now, it is an established fact that a liberal education not only brings pecuniary success to the agriculturist, but also elevates his calling, until it is now considered one of the most honorable professions to which man's attention is directed.

February 26, 1862, Mr. Creel married Miss Mary A. Settles, daughter of Isaac Settles, one of the early pioneers of the State. His daughter, Mrs. Creel, was born in Clinton County. After his marriage, Mr. Creel commenced farming on his own account in his native county, where he continued until September, 1868, when he purchased and removed to the farm he now occupies. Four children have been the result of the above union, in the following order of their births: Emma Ida, Clifton Sparks, Lillie Earl, and Thomas Franklin, who died March 14, 1877. Mr. Creel is an industrious, upright man, and a good citizen, which is testified in his having been called upon several times to fill public positions in his township.

In politics he is a Democrat, and during the late war occupied a conservative position, deploring the necessity of a war brought about by the fanatical and fire-eating elements in both sections of the country. He is a man, who, by a life of frugality and industry, has risen mainly through his own exertions to a position of prominence and usefulness in the county.

DANIEL SNYDER,

THE eldest son of Emanuel and Ann Eliza Snyder, was born in Kurfürstum, Hessen, Germany, and came with his parents to Vandalia about 1820. In 1828 he moved to the south part of what is now known as the old Snyder homestead. He married in 1827 Ann Curlee, by whom he had nine children, of which only two are now living—Martha Ellen, now Mrs. Dr. Pickens, and Louvancia A., wife of George M. Blatchley. Mr. Snyder was one of those honest and hardy sons of toil that make themselves and the community in which they live wealthy. Early advantages he had none; but he was possessed of a cheerful and sanguine temperament, sober and industrious habits, a good mind and sound body, and set to work with great prudence and foresight to surmount the obstacles with which his path to competency and ease was beset. His success is familiar to most persons in the county, and is a matter of pride to his family and friends. He died at the homestead about the year 1862. His wife died in 1850. He is spoken of by those that knew him as a superlatively good man, and one whose death was a public loss. His daughter Louvancia was married August 12, 1874, to Mr. George M. Blatchley. They have had two children, Daniel Augustus and Emory Pearl, the former two years and the latter two months old. Mr. Blatchley is a native of Pennsylvania, and came to this county in 1863. He was during the war a union man, and endorsed Mr. Lincoln's policy by word and deed. Mr. and Mrs. Blatchley still reside upon the old home place. Mr. B. is a young man of good habits, and has the reputation among those that know him best of possessing all the requisites that will eventually make him one of the prominent men of his county.

J. G. SMITH,

AT present numbered among Fayette County's efficient corps of teachers, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Clinton County, February 14th, 1857. He is the second child of John K. and Susan (Duncan) Smith. His mother died when he was an infant, since which time he has found a home with his uncle, Wm. P. Duncan, where he and his sister, Mary E. Smith, (who was born in Missouri,) are at present residing. He came to Fayette County when nine years of age, almost entirely dependent upon his own exertions for gaining a livelihood and education. His youth was passed in working on a farm and in attending the district schools when the opportunity afforded. He applied himself, however, with diligence to his studies, and notwithstanding his limited

advantages, became so proficient that before he was twenty years old, he succeeded in passing the required examination, and received a certificate to teach in the public schools. He is now in charge of his third school; his first he taught in Clinton County. He is one of three old scholars of M. M. Merri-man, who are now engaged in the same profession with their preceptor.

Mr. Smith furnishes a good example of what can be accomplished by perseverance and application. Early in life he was deprived of the counsels and advice of (man's best earthly friend) his mother; but notwithstanding this great deprivation, he has by his own efforts and good sense fitted himself for an important position in life. And it is safe to predict, should his life be spared, he will be a prominent and influential man in the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM HENNINGER.

AMONG the early settlers and prominent citizens of Fayette County none are more deserving of honorable mention than William Henninger. He is the eldest child of Henry and Margaret (Greaver) Henninger, who were natives of Washington County, Virginia, and where they were married about September, 1816. The family emigrated from Virginia in 1833, and in October of that year settled two and one half miles south of Vandalia.

Henry Henninger was a farmer and local Methodist preacher. He died August 19th, 1834. His son William had few advantages during his youth; and until he was fifteen years old he attended subscription schools in his native State. After his father's death, which occurred when he was only seventeen years old, the care of a family and the comforting of a widowed mother devolved upon his young shoulders. This duty he filially discharged. October 13th, 1842, he married Miss Martha Segreaves, whose parents were natives of Tennessee, she being born in Bond County, Illinois. She died October, 1844. October 27th, 1845, he married Miss Mary I. Oglesby, daughter of Humphrey F. Oglesby, of Mason County, Kentucky. Mr. Oglesby moved from Kentucky to Lincoln County, Mo., in 1832, and died August 14th, 1842. His wife was a native of Virginia, her family emigrating to Kentucky at an early day. Their daughter, Mrs. Henninger, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, July 5th, 1819. After her father's death she went to Murroe County, Mo., where Mr. Henninger first met her, and where they were married.

They have had seven children, six daughters, and one son, who died in infancy. Five daughters are still living, in the following order of their births: Martha Jane, now the wife of John Davidson; Mary Margaret, wife of Wm. Brown; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Dr. L. S. Rice; Illinois Virginia, married Wm. Farmer; Josephine Ellen, residing with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Henninger, having no sons living, adopted Wm. and John J. Brown. William married one of his foster-parents' daughters, and John J. is at present assistant in the Vandalia High School, where he enjoys the reputation of being an accomplished and industrious scholar and most successful teacher.

Jackson Davis was another protege. He came to them when about thirteen years old, and remained until the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted in 1861, in Comp. B. 35th Regt. Illinois Volunteers. The regiment was immediately ordered to the front, and were constantly in active service. He participated in the Battles of Ozark Mountain, Pea Ridge, Island No. 10, Forts Donaldson and Henry. At Murphysboro' he received his death-wound; thus laying down a young and useful life upon his country's altar, and adding another name to the long list of heroes whose deeds of valor are engraven upon the hearts of a grateful people, never to be obliterated. To his adopted parents his loss was severe, and they speak of him with tenderness and pride.

Immediately upon hearing of the disaster Mr. Henninger started to render him all the aid a father's heart could prompt. Upon arriving at the mouth of the Cumberland River he was, by the stern necessities of war, prevented from proceeding further. Shortly after news of his death came to his sorrowing friends and parents.

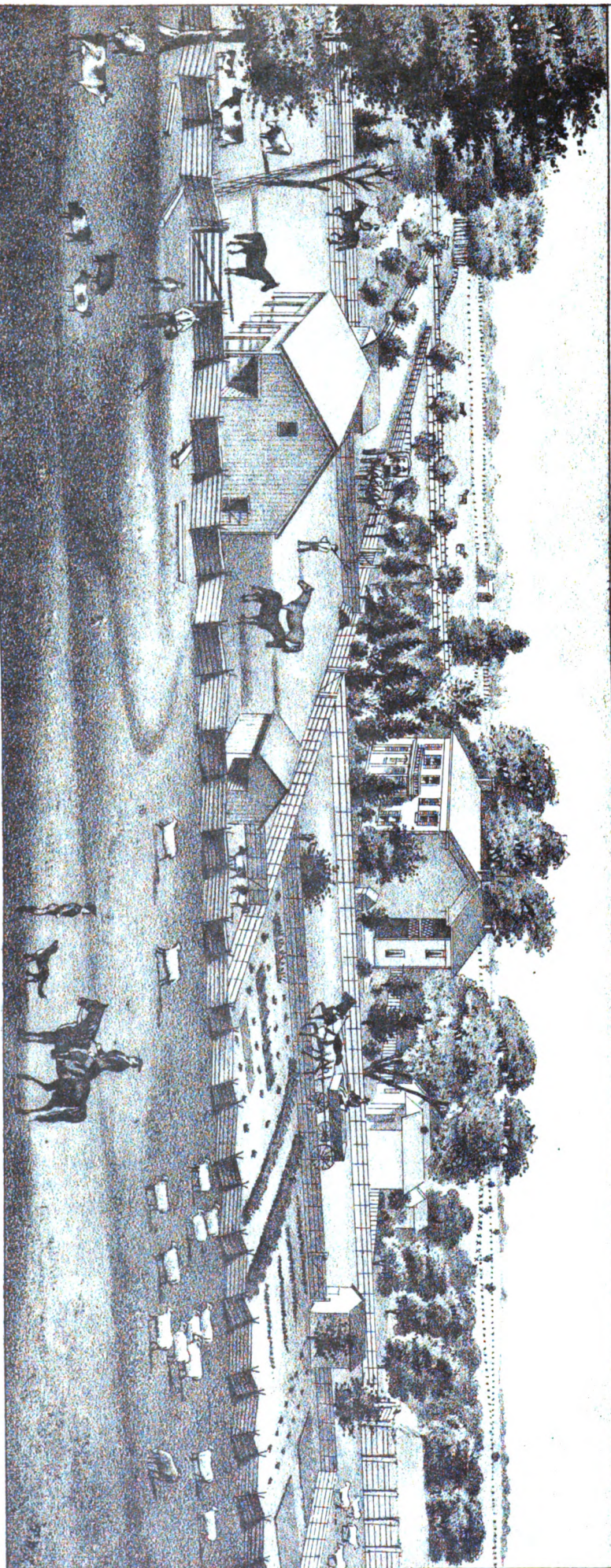
In politics Mr. Henninger was a Whig, until 1860, when he identified himself with the Republican party, of which he is an honest and fearless member. During the war he was outspoken and emphatic in his Union sentiments. He was nominated by the Republicans for the State Senate in the fall of 1873. He had never been a politician or office-seeker, and the nomination was unsought. The district was strongly Democratic, and composed of the counties of Fayette and Marion. Notwithstanding this, how-



Mary J. Henninger



William Henninger



FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM HENNINGER, SEC. 26, T. 6, R. 1, W. (BEAR GROVE Twp.), FAYETTE CO. ILL.

ever, he was defeated by only a small majority. He has been school director and township treasurer for a number of years.

Mr. and Mrs. Henninger are members of Morris Chapel M. E. Church. The church was built principally through the efforts of Mr. Henninger and his brother, John B. Mr. Henninger's father enlisted in the war of 1812. His first term of service expiring, he re-enlisted, and served throughout the war. He had his reward in witnessing the signal failure of the last attempt of the mother country in reducing us to subjection.

Mr. Henninger is indebted to no one except, as he says, to his mother, for her early training and example, for his success in life. He began life without means, but had good habits and a strong will, and has risen unaided to a position of affluence and prominence. He is a good example of what honesty of purpose, integrity of character, and a strong and abiding faith in the rulings of an all-wise Providence can accomplish. His home-place contains 641 acres of fine arable land, well adapted to grain-growing and stock-raising. Besides, he has two other farms in the township, one of 243 and another of 140 acres. He is a stockholder in the Vandalia National Bank.

He is a genial gentleman, a good husband and father, and, true to the blood of Virginia's generous sons, dispenses a liberal hospitality.

JOHN B. HENNINGER. ✓

THE name of Henninger is one of the best known in Fayette County, by reason of the success that has attended the members of it, and their well-known honor and integrity. John B. is the second son of Henry and Margaret (Greaver) Henninger, and was born November 23d, 1819, in what is now West Virginia. He came to this county with his parents when quite young; his parents locating in Vandalia Township not far from the present residence of their son. Mr. Henninger's early years were spent upon

the farm. His father dying soon after their arrival, he was thrown completely upon his own resources, and in consequence enjoyed few, and exceedingly limited opportunities during his youth. After their father's death, he together with his elder brother William, assisted their widowed mother in maintaining the younger members of the family. His education is of that practical and useful nature acquired by experience and a desire to study, which he never failed to do, when his duty to his mother and family permitted him to take the opportunity. He married Miss Elizabeth Woolsey, who lived only a short time, and left one son, Wm. H. still living, having married and located on a farm near his father. Mr. Henninger married, Dec. 28th, 1847, Miss Amanda Oglesby, daughter of Humphrey F. Oglesby, of Kentucky, and sister of Mrs. Wm. Henninger. They have had eight children, six of whom are living, in the following order of their births: George, Harriet, wife of R. C. Clarke, Nancy Johnson, John W., Lyman Trumbull and Eliza Jane; all except George and Mrs. Clark still with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Henninger have an adopted son, James Miller, now living in Bond County, Illinois. He enlisted in the union army, and was taken prisoner and incarcerated in Andersonville, where he endured all the hardships and privations that our brave troops were subjected to by the heartless and inhuman advocates of state sovereignty and negro slavery.

Mr. Henninger, realizing the advantage and importance of early and efficient training and knowledge, has given his children every opportunity, several of them going abroad to school. While never being actively engaged in politics, he is strong in his political convictions. He was originally an old line Whig, and afterwards a staunch Republican, and consequently during the rebellion a strong advocate for the union and its preservation. He is one of Fayette County's best citizens, and a man who from small beginnings, by a course of strict honesty and industry, has risen to a position of prominence and usefulness, and has the well merited confidence and esteem of the entire community.

KASKASKIA TOWNSHIP.



SOUTH-WESTERN township of Fayette County, that until 1877 embraced within its limits, the present township of Pope, or as it is more frequently called Lost township, in the extreme south-western end of the county. The situation of Kaskaskia township, contiguous to the county seat and near to the line of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Indianapolis railroad, and intersected by the Illinois Central, make it one of the most desirable in the county for the farmer and stock-raiser.

The surface is a rolling prairie, the soil of which is a rich sandy loam, and particularly adapted to wheat culture and stock-raising; the pasture lands rivaling the famous blue grass region of Kentucky. The land adjacent to the Kaskaskia River which forms its western boundary is flat, and a rich alluvial deposit, and of inexhaustible fertility. These lands and some of a like nature along several minor streams comprise about one-fifth of the total area of the township, most of which is covered with the primeval forest. The uplands are also dotted over with beautiful groves of more recent growth. It is well drained, and there is not in the entire township a quarter section of land unfit for cultivation.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Prior to 1828, there were a few families in the southern part of the township, of whom all trace has been lost. In that year Franklin Brown settled near the central part of it; some time subsequently Ignatius and Stephen Anderson, William and Benjamin F. Lee, formed settlements. Of the present occupants probably two-thirds are native born Americans, most of whom emigrated from Kentucky and Tennessee, and a few from Virginia, New York and the New England States. The remaining third are principally Germans and a small number of Irish.

The character of the community is excellent. Churches and schools are in a flourishing condition, and nowhere within the precincts of the township is there a tavern, bar-room or other place where alcohol in any of its forms is sold. Almost all denominations of the Christian Church are represented in its people, and as a natural sequence morality and virtue are strongly in the ascendancy, and vice and crime almost wholly unknown.

AGRICULTURE

is the principal employment of the people, the soil yielding a generous return. Wheat, corn, rye, oats, tobacco, sugar-cane, timothy, vegetables and fruit grow abundantly. The remarkable fertility of the soil is best illustrated by a statement of William H. Lee, a gentleman of unquestioned veracity, that a field in his neighborhood had been cropped nearly sixty successive years, without having been manured or even any attention paid to rotation of crops, and the last year the yield was about twenty bushels of wheat to the acre. And such is the character of the soil in almost the entire township. Such a condition of things must necessarily with thrift, industry and economy, result in the improvement, financially and otherwise, of the people, and numerous enterprises of a public and private nature have been carried to a successful termination.

The first business attempted outside of farming was that of general merchandising, and a store was opened for that purpose by William Welborn. About the same time Washington Reley built and run a blacksmith shop.

The first tavern was opened and is still conducted by E. A. Fry, in Shobonier. Franklin Brown was the first minister of the gospel, and Dr. Oliver P. Hatton the first physician located in the township.

A saw and grist mill, the first in the township, was built and operated by a

gentleman from New York, named Haskin, who also laid out the first addition to the town of Shobonier, where the mill was located.

The Carlisle road supposed to be the first laid out in the township, runs through it in a south-westerly direction, and is the highway from Vandalia to Carlisle in Clinton County.

SHOBONIER

the only town within the precincts of the township, is situated on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, which runs very near through the centre of it, from north to south. The location of the town is about the centre of the township, and is a place of some importance, considerable business being done in the shipping of grain and cattle. It was laid out in 1844, shortly after the completion of the railroad, and takes its name from Shobonier, a chief of the Kaskaskia tribe of Indians, who frequented the neighborhood after the first settlement by the whites. It now (1877) has two hundred and seventy-five inhabitants; four general stores; two hotels; two blacksmith and one wagon shop. A substantial and commodious brick church has been recently erected at a cost of \$5000, mainly through the efforts of William H. Lee, E. A. Fry and M. W. Randall. It is used by the Baptists with thirty-three; Methodists with twenty-three; and Presbyterians with twenty communicants. In connection with the Church is a union Sabbath-school

with more than one hundred scholars, under the superintendence of M. W. Randall.

The first Sabbath-school in the township was organized by E. A. Fry, who was its first superintendent, some years prior to the building of the Church, and was conducted in an old log building situated one mile north of Shobonier.

In 1859 the township was the scene of a distressing and fatal accident. Two men, Mays and Robert Gossart, in attempting to take a raft of logs down the Kaskaskia River to Carlisle, were stopped in their passage by a drift, which they endeavored to pass by cutting away the outside logs from the raft. This they proceeded to do with an auger, the only implement they had with them, having dropped their axe into the stream. The raft becoming suddenly disentangled, the men became frightened and jumped off on the drift, and crossed to the west shore. The country was inundated, and they were unable to get to the high ground on the east side of the river. Several weeks later Gossart was found dead at the shanty from where they had started, with some strips of sassafras bark in his pockets, and his finger nails worn to the quick, done in his efforts to get bark to appease his hunger.

The first entry of land in the township was by Francis Brown in section 10—80 acres, October, 1829; and 80 acres by Jonathan Britton, March 3d, 1830, in sec. 1.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LEE

Was born in Cayuga County, New York, Dec. 15, 1817, and was the third child of Lemuel and Rhoda (Randall) Lee. Lemuel Lee served in the war of 1812, and his father in the Revolutionary war. Benjamin F. Lee was about four years of age when his father moved to Vandalia, where young Lee's youth was spent in assisting his father at anything that promised employment or profit. On one occasion he started with his father to drive hogs to Racine, Wisconsin, the trip occupying about two months and a half.

Owing to the scarcity of good schools, he had to get his knowledge as best he might. He was fortunate enough, however, to be able to attend Rock Springs Seminary, then located three miles west of Lebanon, in St. Clair's County. In 1853, then in his sixteenth year, he engaged to haul goods to and from St. Louis. Owing to the severity of the weather and bad condition of the roads it took him twenty-six days to make his first trip. This was the commencement of his business career. About 1837, together with his brother, he settled in Kaskaskia Township.

January 21, 1841, he married Miss Charlotte Lorain Bishop, whose father, Dr. Simeon Bishop, Sr., was the first botanic physician that located in Fayette County. Frederick A. Bishop, a brother of Mrs. Lee, served in the Mexican war, and was one of the pioneers to California, where he is now living. Dr. Simeon Bishop, Jr., another brother, is a graduate of the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati, and is now practising his profession at Reno, Nevada. Judge Wm. W. Bishop, one of the most eminent advocates of the Pacific Coast, and Dr. Alva C. Bishop, of Eureka, Nevada, are also brothers of Mrs. Lee. The latter was during the late war in command of a company in the 8th Illinois Volunteers, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg and other important battles in the West.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee have had seven children. James M. Lee, the eldest, enlisted at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was corporal in Company H, 8th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, for three months. At the expiration of his time, he re-enlisted, and was killed, while bravely doing his duty, in one of the most bloody and hotly contested battles of the war. Dr. Simeon L. Lee, their second son, is now a practitioner at Pioche, Nevada, and was also a Union soldier. Rose H., their eldest daughter, married Cloud Martin, of Marion County; and Alzora E., Dr. O. C. Pollock, of Fayette County. Ortis F., a graduate of Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati; Dora L., at-

tending school in Vandalia, and Lottie L., the youngest, complete the list of children.

Benjamin F. Lee, is a man of sound judgment and excellent morals. He commenced life with nothing, and has successfully carried out a cherished plan of giving his children all the advantages they desired, and of which he was himself deprived. He has, beside, a competency—all the result of his judgment and habits of industry and economy.

During the late war his patriotic sons were among the first to go at their country's call, and he himself fearlessly maintained his principles in a section that at one time was overrun with a lawless and insurrectionary element.

He possesses a large fund of information and anecdotes of the early times and settlers of the country, which he relates in a most interesting manner, and is withal a most genial and hospitable gentleman.

WILLIAM H. LEE,

One of the most successful men of Fayette County, is a native of New York, and was born November, 1815. He was the second child of Lemuel and Rhoda (Randall) Lee, both of whom were natives of New York. They emigrated to Illinois in 1818, and settled in Clinton County on the Vincennes trail. Mrs. Lee died soon after their arrival. Some three years later Mr. Lee together with his family removed to Vandalia. In 1849, then in his sixty-fourth year, he undertook the journey across the plains to the gold fields of the Pacific coast, and when about six weeks out succumbed to cholera, and was buried on the banks of the Platte. He was a man of considerable energy, and was engaged in most of the important public works of his day. His youngest son, George A., was with him at the time of his death and performed the sad rite of consigning the last remains of an honored parent to an alien soil.

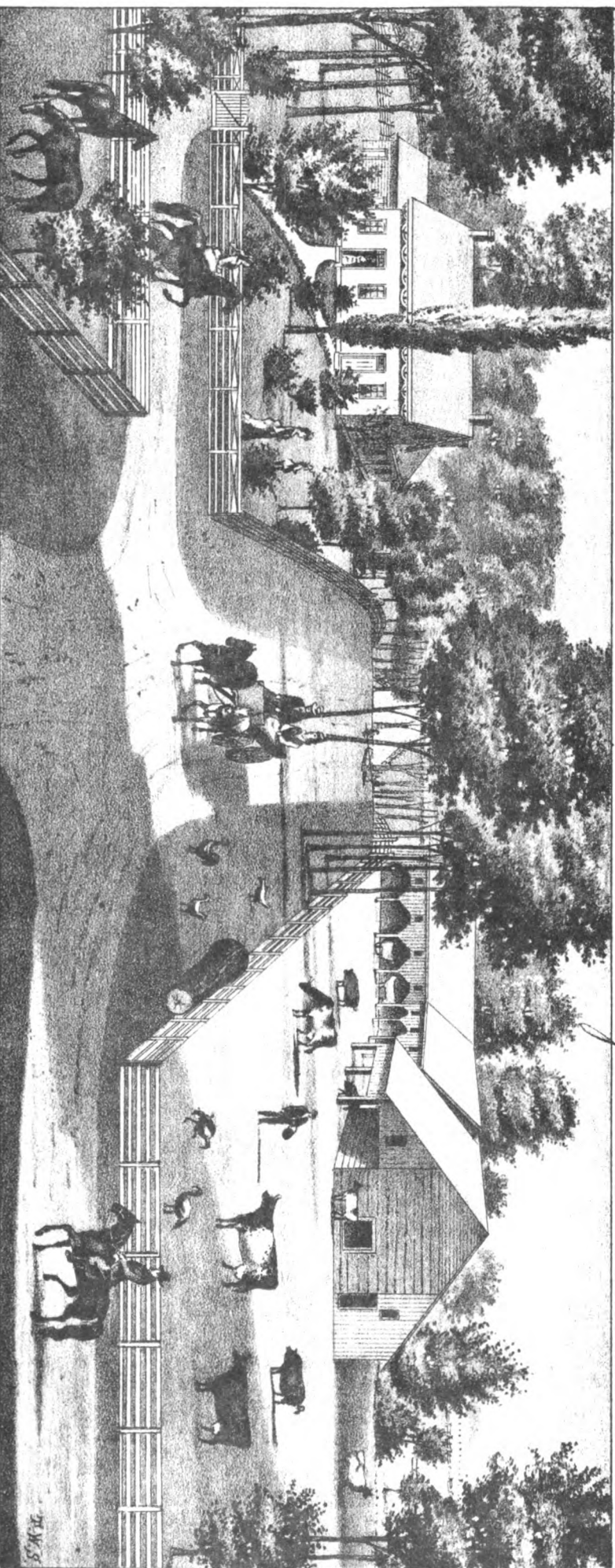
William H. Lee's youth was passed in Vandalia, where he was engaged in a saw mill, and had but little time to devote to study. He succeeded with the aid of his second mother in acquiring sufficient knowledge for all practical purposes. In 1832 he started in business for himself, and in the same year enlisted in the Black Hawk War. In 1839 he commenced building flat-boats on the Kaskaskia, and did much for the improvement of



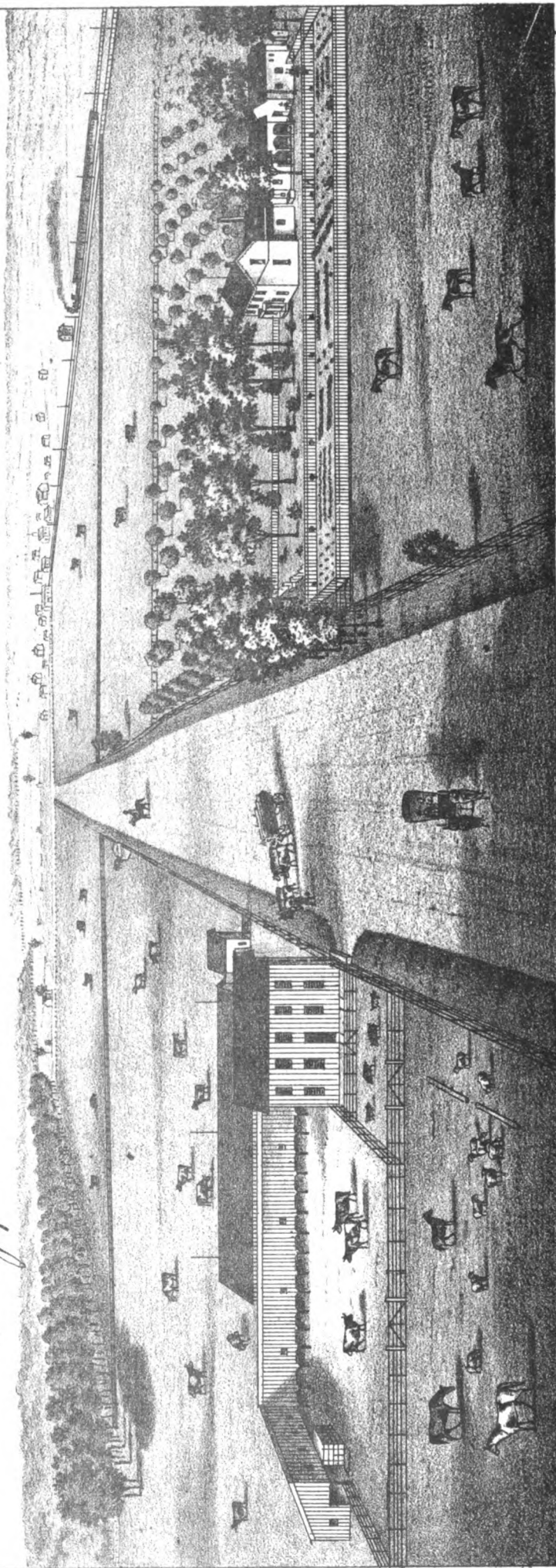
Charlotte Lee



Benj. F. Lee



THE FARM RESIDENCE OF BENJ. F. LEE, SEC. 35 T. 5. R. 1. E. (KASKASKIA TWP.), FAYETTE CO. ILL.



HOME FARM RESIDENCE OF WM. H. LEE ADJOINING SHOBNIER ON SEC. 21 TP. 5 R. 1 E. (KASKASKIA TR.) FAYETTE CO. ILLINOIS.

the river. In 1840 he commenced navigating the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, thence to New Orleans. In 1850 he made his first trip to California overland, where he remained about two years. He subsequently made two other journeys, each occupying about six months. On his return in 1861 from his last trip, he located upon the farm, where he has since continued to reside. June 15th, 1845, he married Miss Emeline Daggett. They had three children, of whom only one, Cassius, is now living. Mrs. Lee died May 8th, 1854, in her thirty-third year. Mr. Lee subsequently married Miss Mary A. Wetmore, daughter of Moses and Balsom (White) Wetmore, who were natives of Schoharie County, New York. They emigrated to Illinois about 1836. By the above union they have six children, of whom only one, Roy, is now living. Mr. Lee was early in life a Whig, but soon after the birth of the Republican Party identified himself with it. During the late war, when his section was infested with lawless and violent aiders and abettors of the rebellion, he boldly proclaimed his principles, and his faith in the ultimate victory of right and justice. He was a patriot and a union man, when it tried men's nerves to say so.

He inherited from his parents an untarnished name, a good constitution. He possessed all the elements of success, and occupied a leading position in the county, in which he is one of the largest real estate owners—the result of a long and useful life, of honorable employment.

ROYAL NEWLAND LEE, (Dec'd.),

Was born in Auburn, New York, on the 26th of May, 1806. He was the youngest child of William and Abigail (Newell) Lee. William Lee was a native of New York. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and held the rank of sergeant; died in his native State. Immediately after his death his widow moved to this State, locating first in Marion County, and soon afterwards, about the year 1819, removed to Vandalia, where she lived until her death in 1840.

Royal Newland Lee was married January 14th, 1827, to Miss Polly

Jewett, a native of New York, and daughter of Isaac and Annie Jewett. They were married in Morgan County, where Mr. Lee had lived for some time previous, engaged in farming.

By this union they had nine children, five of whom are living, viz.: Pauline, now the wife of Lorenzo D. Morey, residing in Otego Township; Amanda Malvina, the wife of John J. Wetmore; Octavia, now Mrs. Reuben E. Wetmore; Aaron, who is living in Texas, and Albert S., now in business in Shobonier.

Mr. Lee died April 6th, 1871, after a long and severe illness. Mrs. Lee is still living, and resides with her son-in-law, Mr. J. J. Wetmore.

EDWIN A. FRYE

Is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Salem, March 6th, 1837. His parents, John and Harriet (Archer) Frye, were of English extraction. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Wm. Archer, a Revolutionary soldier of distinction. During his youth he enjoyed many advantages in his native State and elsewhere. He is a graduate of Northfield, New Hampshire, Academy. Soon after graduating he came West, and took charge of the schools at Jerseyville, Ill. He remained six years in the county, engaged in teaching. At the expiration of that time he went to Virden, and took charge of the schools there, and remained one year. In the meantime he had become interested in mercantile business, and at the close of the year proceeded to devote his entire attention to it. In 1867 he moved to his present location at Shobonier. He married June 18th, 1867, Miss Amanda E. Lanier, of Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Frye is a strong advocate of religious teaching, and organized the first Sabbath-school in the township. Through his efforts, assisted by a few others, a handsome and commodious church has been erected in Shobonier.

He is a Republican, but has paid little attention to political affairs, and is now post-master at Shobonier. He is a man whose influence for good will be felt in any community in which he lives.

RAMSEY TOWNSHIP.

RAMSEY includes the Congressional Townships of 8 Range 1 E. and 9 Range 1 E., of the third principal meridian, and was organized in 1860, having previously formed a part of Bowling Green precinct. It is bounded on the north by Shelby County, on the east by Bowling Green Township, on the south by Sharon Township, and on the west by Hurricane Township. About one-half of Ramsey is prairie, which lays in the north and north east part, although strips of prairie are found in the southern portion of the township. The prairie is considered only fair as wheat and corn land, but makes first-class pasture. The timber land ranks No. 1 for wheat growing, and is fair corn-producing soil. In the prairie the soil is of a light color, while in the timber land it is a black loam with a red sandy clay subsoil. It is a well watered township, and therefore is admirably adapted to stock raising.

THE STREAMS

are Ramsey Creek, Ash Creek, Blankinship's Creek, Dry Fork, and Beck's Creek. The most important of these is Ramsey's, which received its title from one of the early settlers whose name was Ramsey. The same may be said of Ash, Blankinship's and Beck's Creeks, all of which were called after old settlers. All of these streams run in a south-eastern direction and empty into the Kaskaskia River, which stream touches Section 36, of Township 8, Range 1.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

in the township were Valentine Brazil and family, who had as a companion the noted Tom Higgins, who single-handed had such a determined and deadly fight with three savage Indians near Hill's Fort, Bond County, Illinois. He killed two of the savages and would also have killed the remaining one if he had not got out of the reach of the infuriated backwoodsman. The excitement over and weak from the loss of blood flowing from wounds all over his body, he dropped to the ground insensible. In this predicament the brave fellow would have been lost, as the remaining savage was close at hand and others not far off, if a woman named Pursely had not sallied forth at the head of the Rangers who were in the fort, and carried him back in safety. Higgins finally recovered. His friends had extracted two balls received in the fight, but two yet remained, one of which gave him a great deal of pain. Hearing that a physician was within a day's ride of him, he went to see him to have the annoying piece of lead removed. The doctor asked him fifty dollars for the operation. Higgins refused, telling the M. D. that "it was more than a half year's pension." When he got home he found that the bullet had worked outwards so as to be seen through the skin. He asked his wife to get him his razor, and cutting in until the razor struck the bullet, with his thumb he "flirted it out," as he used to tell it "without costing him a cent." This Higgins' battle occurred August 20th, 1814. For main particulars see history of county elsewhere. Brazil and Higgins settled in Section 34, Township 8, Range 1 east of the

third principal meridian. In the year 1816 they built a log house there, which was the first house erected in what is now Ramsey Township. It was a rude affair, and was located on the bank of Ramsey Creek.

Z. F. Watwood came in 1817, followed shortly by John Hall, Joseph Hall, Jeremiah Riley, Charles Tetrick, and a man named Ramsey. In 1820 came Isaac Anderson, Charles Radcliff, Zachariah Blankinship, Zadock Blankinship, A. Chandler, N. Nowlin, E. Pierce, and Wm. James. Moses Poland, Sr., and others came about 1827. The first school was taught by Henry Walker, he and Z. F. Watwood being the first teachers in the township. The first school-house was built in Section, 35, Township 8, Range 1 E. It was a small log building, but was the best they could afford in those days. The first sermon preached in the township lies between Rev. Mr. Dodson, Charles Radcliff, who was a member of the mission party Baptist, James Street and Henry Sears, but which of them preached first and the date the first sermon was preached, is in doubt. All of them were members of the Regular Baptist Church. James Street is supposed to have preached there about the year 1818.

The first marriage in the township was Z. F. Watwood and Charity Hinds. Miss Hinds' father came to the county in 1817, but settled in Sharon Township. This marriage occurred in 1820.

The first birth in the township was Robert Brazel, son of Valentine Brazel. This happy event took place in about 1818.

The first death in the township was John Journey, who was buried in what is now Sharon Township. The first grave-yard in the township was in Section 34, Tp. 8, R. 1 E. There were but three or four buried in that place. It has not been used as a burial place for about forty years, and is now under cultivation with the remainder of the farm it was located on.

The first flour mill was built by Wm. James on Ramsey Creek, and was the first water mill built in the township. A saw-mill was connected with it, which, however, was not in running order for a few years after its erection, which was about 1827.

The first frame house was built by John Hall, in Sec. 34, Tp. 8, R. 1 E., which is still standing, although in a very dilapidated condition. Z. F. Watwood built one about the same time.

The first church organized in the township was the Regular Baptist, Rev. Mr. Dodson officiating as minister, Z. F. Watwood, Nathaniel Nowlin and Elijah Pierce, being about the first and most prominent members. They had no church building, and held their meetings in school and farm-houses. There is but one church building outside of the Town of Ramsey. It belongs to the Baptist denomination, and is located in Section 11, Township 8, Range 1 E.; it was built in 1866.

The Methodist Church was organized in Ramsey Township in 1846. The first meeting was held at the house of Moses Poland, a small log building located in Sec. 8, Tp. 8, R. 1 E., and which is still standing, being a part of the present home of Mr. Poland. Alfred Walker preached the sermon on that occasion. The Methodists erected the first church building in the township, in 1860, in the Town of Ramsey. Their meetings before this time were held principally in school buildings.

The Christian Church was organized in the township about 1851, Wesley Smith being their first preacher, and holding his meetings at the houses of the members, among whom were Elijah, Elisha and Basil Prater, Geo. Bartlett, Wm. McClary, Jacob Miller and Alex. Williams. Their first and only church building in the township was erected in the town of Ramsey, in 1866, and is a small brick building. The Rev. G. T. Bridges is the officiating preacher.

The Catholic Church, generally called the "Mother Church," came into the township at a later date. The first mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Welch, at the house of Edmund Coady, in the year 1867. Quite a number of priests held services in Ramsey after Father Welch, whose names we could not learn. In 1871, a Catholic church was built in the town of Ramsey, and the first mass celebrated on Ascension Thursday, May 18th, of the same year, by the Rev. Father Strembler. After him came the Rev. James Rausman, Rev. Father Zingleberger and Rev. Longinus Quitter, who is the present priest of Vandalia, but also holds services in Ramsey.

The first Justices of the Peace in the townships of 8 Range 1, and 9 Range 1 E., were Z. F. Watwood and Henry Walker. After the organization of Ramsey Township in 1860, Alex. Anderson and Wm. Bridges, were the first Justices of the Peace, followed by James Giles, Frederick Stoddard, A. Anderson, Mr. Lancaster, Frank Bolt and Wm. P. Langford. The two last are the present justices.

The first store was kept by Henry Hill, M. Fehreu, who died recently in

Vandalia, supplying the goods. This store was located in Section 19, Township 9, Range 1 East, and was kept about 1848. A short time afterwards, Jackson Grider kept a store in Section 29 of the same township, but finally moved to Section 16, Township 8, Range 1 East, where he sold goods for some time. These stores were not very extensive, but supplied the wants of the inhabitants, which were not many, being principally powder and lead for the "old rifle," "a little tobacco," and a "dram of whiskey" once in a while. This is what the old settlers will tell you in speaking of those days. Money was a scarce article, and the store-keeper took in return for his goods just whatever his customers had to dispose of, whether it was the produce of the farm or the skins of wild animals. Sometimes the people could indulge in such luxuries as tea and coffee, and the ladies be able to get a dress of "store calico," but not often could they be so fortunate, and generally had to be contented with home-production.

The first blacksmith in the township was Wm. Beck, who kept a shop in Section 28, Township 9, Range 1 East: this was about 1838. Edward Beck had a shop in Section 21 of the same township about the same time. They were followed shortly by Jerry Goodin, who kept a shop in Section 26, Township 9, Range 1 East. About the year 1845, a man named Ewing had a shop in Section 16, Township 8, Range 1 East. He kept it about two years, when he took sick, and before his death requested that he be buried in his shop, which request was carried into effect, his grave being partly dug while he watched from his death-bed, to satisfy himself that they would bury him there.

The first fine stock was introduced into the township by Wm. James about 1845. They were blooded hogs, and went by the name of "Irish Grazers." The first blooded cattle were brought into Ramsey Township by J. J. Hinds in 1858. The principal stock dealers in the township are S. C. Morrison, E. B. Stokes, and J. P. Rogers.

The first murder in the township occurred on the evening of November 22, 1872. While Francis Little, who was a farmer, living in Section 30, Township 8, Range 1 East, was enjoying himself in singing with his sisters in his home, and while the house resounded with the beauties of the song, a shot rang out on the night air, and Mr. Little dropped to the floor a corpse. The shot was fired through the window between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, the assassin making good his aim by the light of the lamp near which the family were sitting. Who fired the fatal shot yet remains a mystery, and will probably remain one until that awful day, when all must render an account of the deeds done in the flesh. Mr. Little was quite a young man, and bore an excellent reputation as a quiet, peaceable, inoffensive citizen. This was the only murder that has ever happened in the township, although, during and after the war of the Rebellion, a good deal of fighting and shooting was done in the town of Ramsey. In 1865, one of those pistol-fights took place between Thos. M. McClanahan, an ex-lieutenant of the army, and Thos. Sears, who was a member of the "Klugman gang," and a terror to the whole country. Thompson Culbertson, a friend of Sears, while looking at the fight, received a pistol-shot in the neck, from which he afterwards died. McClanahan was tried for the killing, but acquitted. The general impression prevailed that McClanahan did not intend to shoot Culbertson. Sears was badly wounded in the fight, and after recovery left the country, and is supposed to have settled in Missouri. McClanahan also finally left for parts unknown.

In the southern part of the township can be seen the remains of some old Indian mounds or graveyards. In those burial places have been found many Indian relics, such as bones, stone axes, and stone implements of war. Those mounds or graves are now ploughed over, and only dim traces of them are visible.

The first land entered in Tp. 8, R. 1 E. was by John Watwood, who entered 80 acres in Section 34, January 16th, 1821. Ferdinand Ernst entered 80 acres in Section 29, February 16th, 1821. William Cole entered 80 acres in Section 34, February 8th, 1822. Those were the first pieces of land entered in Tp. 8, R. 1 E. The three first entries of land in Tp. 9, R. 1 E. are William Beck, who entered 40 acres in Section 28, Feb. 10th, 1836; Edward Beck, who entered 40 acres in Section 21, April 14th, 1836, and Mary Ann Eacle, who entered 40 acres in Section 21, June 30th, 1836.

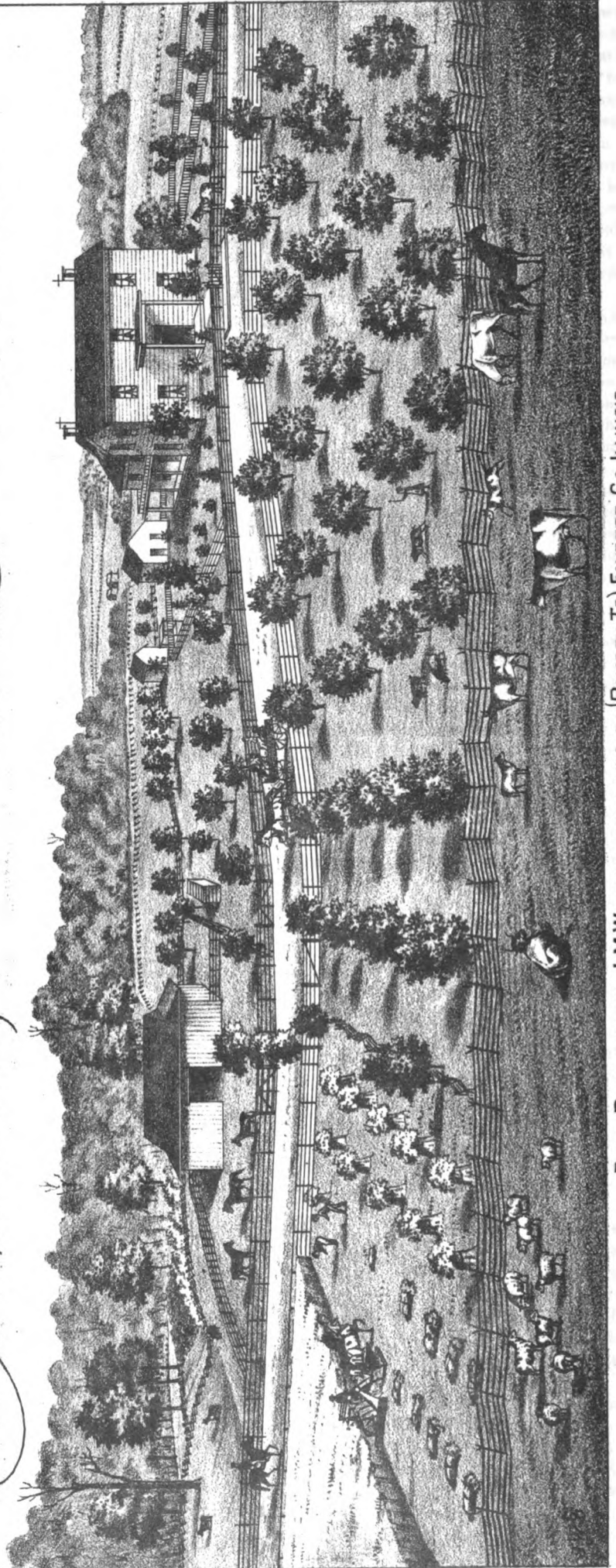
The living "Old Settlers" of the township, or those who can lay claim to be designated as such, are Moses Poland, J. M. Watwood, George Dycus, Bowling Neeley, George Bolt, John Beck, David Lee, James Little, A. L. Little, John Little, George Little, A. J. Merriman, Bennett Anderson, E. B. Stokes, George C. Stokes, Thomas M. James, F. M. James, Samuel Wesner, J. B. Hinds, J. P. Rogers, J. M. Price, L. F. Stoddard, Thomas Hicks, William Ginger, M. Donaldson, Edward Lee and Jacob Miller.



J. M. Watwood



Lurina Watwood



FARM RESIDENCE OF J. M. WATWOOD, SEC. 34 T. 8. R. 1. (RAMSEY TWP.) FAYETTE CO. ILLINOIS.

The town of Ramsey is situated on the Illinois Central Railroad, twelve and a half miles north of Vandalia. It was laid out August 20th, 1857, by Clifton H. Moore, Alexander Anderson and Salmon Washburn—John Carson, surveyor; and lays in Sections 8 and 17, Tp. 8, R. 1 E. It was called after one of the early pioneers, named Ramsey; the same man that Ramsey Creek and the township were called after. Ramsey was incorporated May 4th, 1864. The first trustees were Alexander Anderson, Geo. W. Bolt, David Williams, A. Meyers and M. W. Randall; M. W. Randall, president of the board; M. Layman, clerk. It contains about 600 inhabitants, and is the second largest town in the county. It has six dry goods and grocery stores; one drug store; one hardware store; one furniture store; two saloons; two blacksmith shop; two boot and shoe shops; one harness factory; one hotel; and the Ramsey Mills, owned and run by Geo. W. Bolt.

Ramsey is the shipping point for Hurricane, Bowling Green and Ramsey Townships, and is noted as the greatest "railroad tie" depot on the Illinois Central line. There are also a great many cattle and hogs shipped from this point.

The first Store inside the limits of the town was built by Salmon Washburn; but this was before the town was laid out. After the laying out of Ramsey, the first store was built and kept by Donaldson and Bolt. The first house was erected after the town was laid out, by R. W. Smith.

The Churches in Ramsey are the Catholic, Christian and Methodist, whose histories will be found elsewhere in the history of Ramsey Township.

The Ramsey Public School.—The standing of this school is first-class, and is said to rank second to none in Fayette County. The Principal, James R. Campbell, is a graduate of Notre Dame, Indiana. He is quite a young man, but is counted a first-class educator. Miss Laura A. Thiele, assistant teacher, ably seconds Mr. Campbell in his efforts to bring the school to a high standard. Number of scholars, 184; average attendance, 120. The branches taught are algebra, philosophy, physiology, United States history, grammar, reading, orthography, arithmetic, geography and writing.

The First Resident Physicians were L. F. Stoddard, Sumner Clark, and

Joseph Cobb, who became residents about 1855. Several physicians had practised in the township before that date, but they did not reside there. Ramsey has four physicians—L. F. Stoddard, H. S. Short, W. P. Gordon and J. F. Jones.

The First Postmaster was Salmon Washburn, who held that position in 1855, two years before the town was laid out. After him came M. W. Randall, F. M. James, and Geo. W. Bolt, who is the present occupant. Before a post-office was established where Ramsey now stands, the citizens got their mail at Vandalia and Bowling Green, where an office was located.

The first police justice in Ramsey, was D. Williams, followed by A. Lancaster, D. Wright, Levi Davidson and W. F. Dycus, who is the present Police Justice. In Aug., 1877, Ramsey was changed by the vote of the people to an incorporated town under the present law.

The present Trustees being J. J. Sanders, Geo. W. Bolt, S. C. Morrison, J. M. Price and T. M. James. J. J. Sanders, President; T. M. James, Clerk.

Lodges: The Masonic Lodge of A. F. and A. M., No. 405, was organized at Ramsey in 1863, and chartered Oct. 5th, 1864. The charter members were J. C. Jones, L. F. Stoddard, H. S. Prater, C. C. Mathewson, W. W. Halford, John Pope, W. C. McClanahan, B. A. Hunter and Geo. W. Bolt. The officers were J. C. Jones, W. M.; L. F. Stoddard, S. W. and H. S. Prater, J. W. The charter was granted by Thos. J. Turner, M. W. G. M., H. P. H. Bromwell, D. G. M., Edwin F. Babcock, S. G. W., and N. W. Huntley, J. G. W. The present officers are H. B. McKnight, W. M., A. Lancaster, S. W., W. W. Halford, J. W., J. P. Williams, Secretary.

A Lodge of the ancient order of United Workingmen, No. 103, was instituted in Ramsey, Jan. 23d, 1878, by W. H. McCormick, Deputy Grand Master of Workmen, assisted by Robert W. Ross, of Vandalia. Officers: Rev. Geo. T. Bridges, P. M., H. P. Hess, M. W., John B. Hinds, G. F., F. M. James, O., R. B. Stoddard, Recorder, D. H. Gill, G., George W. Bolt, F., Rudolph Lindhorst, R., C. W. Shutt, I. W., S. F. Lipsey, O. W. The trustees are R. H. Gray, James I. Bridges and Daniel Shockey. L. F. Stoddard M. D., Medical Examiner.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. M. WATWOOD

OF Ramsey Township. We present his name as one worthy to be represented in the biographical sketches of the substantial citizens of Fayette Co. Mr. Watwood was born in this county, May 25th, 1830. He is the only surviving child of Z. F. and Charity (Hinds) Watwood. Mr. Z. F. Watwood was a native of Tennessee, and his wife of Kentucky. Mr. Watwood moved to Kentucky, where he met Miss Hinds. Her father, Joseph Hinds and family, together with Mr. Watwood, came to Fayette County in the fall of 1817, and settled on section 34, Tp. 8, Range 1 East. He taught the first school in the township, and was also the first Justice of the Peace in the township. Three years later he was married to Miss Hinds, bought and settled on sixty acres of land, to which he added occasionally, and at the time of his death Sept. 29th, 1850, owned about five hundred acres. His wife survived him until Sept. 1st, 1872.

After the death of Mr. Watwood, the homestead with forty acres of land became the property of his son, J. M. Watwood. He lived here with his mother and two sisters, about five years. In the winter of 1854-55 he made a trip to Texas, for his health, and soon after returning was married—Nov. 8th, 1855,—to Miss Luvina Sage, daughter of George and Christina Sage, by which union they have had nine children, seven of whom are living. Their names are in the following order of birth:—J. F., J. L., W. I., Ella F., Wm. S., Geo. E., and Marshall W. The deceased are Geo. M., died Feb. 2d, 1861, and Alice, who died Nov. 6th, 1867. Mrs. Watwood was born in Sefton Township, Fayette county, Nov. 2d, 1837. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and mother of Pennsylvania. They both moved to Indiana,

where they grew up and were married, and emigrated to Illinois in 1834, and settled in Sefton Township, Fayette County, where they remained until their death. Mrs. Sage died May 2d, 1857. Mr. Sage survived her until Oct. 2d, 1872. Mr. Sage was a large and prominent farmer, and his name is well known throughout the County. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1854, Mr. Watwood purchased from his sister one hundred acres of land, and has continued adding to his real estate until he now owns four hundred and seventy-seven acres, three hundred of which is in a good state of cultivation, and well improved. A half page view of his premises may be seen elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Watwood acquired his early education at home, under the tutorage of his father. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and has held the office of assessor and collector, for one term each. He was also the second supervisor of Ramsey Township, and has six times been re-elected to fill that position. He is now chairman of the board of supervisors, which position he holds with satisfaction to the people, and credit to himself. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and are among the best citizens of the county.

BENNETT ANDERSON

Is the son of Bennett and Susan Anderson. He was born in Ramsey Township April 30, 1830, and is the youngest of a family of five children, one of whom is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Srs., were natives of North Carolina, and emigrated to Fayette County, Ill., in 1820, entered and settled

on land in Sharon Township. At the time of his death, in 1853, he owned about two hundred and fifty acres. Mrs. Anderson survived him until March, 1874.

The subject of this sketch commenced for himself early in life by working at twenty-five cents per day. He continued at day-labor for three years, and then worked for Simeon Hinds one month, for which he received eight dollars. In the summer of 1848 worked a piece of corn, and in the fall contracted to make one thousand rails for four dollars. With this money he procured a marriage license, and November 25, 1848, he was married to Elizabeth Merriman, daughter of Charles Merriman, by whom he has had eight children, one of whom is deceased.

In 1855 he bought forty acres of land in Section 17, Township 8, Range 1, which he paid for by hard labor. He traded places a number of times, and finally located on one hundred and sixty acres in Section 28, Township 9, Range 1, where he now lives.

His advantages for an education were very limited; still he acquired a good knowledge of the common school branches. Politically, Mr. Anderson has always been a Democrat.

The Anderson family is noted for longevity. The grandfather of our subject fought in the Revolutionary war, and lived to be over one hundred; and it is hoped that Mr. Anderson will live a long, happy, and prosperous life.

GEORGE DYCUS

Is a native of Todd County, Ky., and was born August 18, 1814. He is the second of a family of ten children (only three of whom are now living) of Andrew and Margaret (Watwood) Dycus, who are natives of North Carolina, both having emigrated to Tennessee, where they were married. They moved to Fayette Co., Ill., in 1832, and settled in Township 8, Range 1, where our subject grew to manhood. His father died in about a year after he came to the county, leaving a widow and nine children, the support of whom devolved upon him. He worked the eighty acres of land entered by his father until he was able to leave home, when he went to work for the Government, quarrying stone at 75 cents per day. He entered forty acres of land in Section 28, Township 8, Range 1, which was his first property. He now has a farm of two hundred acres, eighty of which is in a good state of cultivation and well improved.

He was married in 1838 to Rebecca Revis, by whom he has had six children, three of whom are living.

Mr. D. had not the opportunity for gaining an education, as the newly settled country afforded but few schools, and the large family which was depending upon him employed his time on the farm. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and are strong believers in its teachings.

Mr. D. has never sought office; but has been Road Commissioner and Director of District Schools. He is now sixty-four years of age, having spent a life of hard labor, and is known as an honest, Christian gentleman.

MOSES POLAND.

WHEN success is achieved by those who have the advantages of early education, of wealth, or influential friends, it is not deserving of comment, as evidencing the possessor of great power, unless that success is of a character to place the possessor at the very pinnacle of fame in the particular pursuit or profession to which attention has been given. Success in life belongs to no one occupation or profession. Every walk in life is open with advantages. Industry, energy and careful thought are only necessary to the accomplishment, when those advantages are combined with these qualities. The accident of failure is the exception. Success acquired without the advantages, but with and by the exercise of those qualities of industry, energy and thought, is not unfrequent, but, whenever it has been attained, it has shown a combination of qualities, that, had they been combined with the advantages of life, would have given the possessor high rank.

Moses Poland, was born in Warren County, Tennessee, May 20, 1814. He is the fifth of a family of eight children, four boys and four girls, only two of whom are living. His father was a native of Tennessee, and mother of Virginia. They emigrated to Fayette County in 1827. Mr. Poland bought and settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Section 17, Township 8, Range 1 E., for which he paid cash. At the time of his death in 1854,

he owned three hundred acres. Mrs. Poland died two years previous. Mr. Poland's father, the grandfather of our subject, fought in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Poland of whom we write was married December 19, 1834, to Miss Jane Boaz, daughter of Edmund and Nancy Boaz, by which union they have had ten children, three of whom are living, viz.: Jacob, John, and Sarah. Mr. Poland lived for one year after his marriage with his father-in-law. Afterward bought twenty acres of improved land in Hurricane Township, on which he raised one crop. He then entered forty acres in Section 8, Township 8, Range 1, on which he erected a log house. He has always been an industrious, energetic, and honest gentleman, and always succeeded in whatever he undertook. He now owns two hundred and twenty-nine acres, one hundred and forty of which is in a good state of cultivation and well improved.

Mr. Poland's advantages for an education were limited, but being a man of progress, he has acquired a fair knowledge of the common-school branches, and a large store of general information.

Politically he has always been a Democrat, and has never been known to scratch the ticket. He has held the office of Road Commissioner, and Director of district schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Poland are members of the Methodist Church. They have lived together for over forty-three years, and rank among the best citizens of the county.

ELIAS B. STOKES

Was born in Bond County, Sept. 16th, 1831, and is the seventh child of James and Tabitha (Merriman) Stokes. His parents were natives of North Carolina, and emigrated to Tennessee, at an early day, where they were married. Soon after they moved to Illinois and located in Bond County, where they lived but a short time, moving to Fayette County, and settled on Ramsey Creek, Hurricane Township, and from there they removed to Ramsey Township, near Ramsey. Mr. Stokes died in August, 1874, in his 78th year. His wife still survives him, and resides on the old homestead.

Their son, Elias B., the subject of this history, came to this county with his parents when an infant. His early years were spent on his father's farm. He attended subscription schools only a short time, but by perseverance managed to acquire the rudiments of an English education.

He remained with his father until thirty years of age. On the 21st of November, 1861, he married Miss Margaret Hawks, daughter of Hervey and Louisa J. Hawks. Mrs. Stokes was born in Jersey County, Illinois, and emigrated to Marion Co., in 1844. By this union they have had four children, in the following order of their births:—Effie L., Sheridan E., and twin infants, Lawrence E., and Tillie E.

In politics Mr. Stokes was originally a Whig, as was his father, and was the only man in his township that voted for Bell and Everett. Since the dissolution of that party, he has been identified with the Republican party; voting in 1860 for Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Stokes commenced in life with little means, but by a life of industry and honesty he has acquired a competency, and is one of the solid substantial farmers of Hurricane township.

E. BLANKINSHIP

Was born in Fayette County, Illinois, September 4th, 1833. He is the seventh of a family of thirteen children, and is the son of Zadock and Sarah (Jones) Blankinship. Zadock B. was a native of Patrick County, Va. He moved with his family to Tennessee, where they remained but a short time; came to Illinois about 1820, and settled in Bowling Green Township, Fayette County.

His father died in 1835, leaving his family in moderate circumstances. Zadock by this time had grown to manhood, and settled on eighty acres of government lands, which he paid for by hard labor, clearing it all himself. He was married to Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of Benjamin Jones. She died in 1840. Mr. Blankinship died September, 1862, leaving the handsome property, consisting of four hundred acres.

Our subject commenced early life working by the month, and succeeded in saving enough money in a few years to purchase a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, for which he paid cash. He was married August 17th, 1858, to Miss F. E. J. Burruss, daughter of Charles and Ruth Burruss, by

which union they have had eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Jacob Franklin, Carrie C., Addie Alice, Sidney W. Those deceased are Charles Oscar, Joseph E., Harriet C., Zadock J., all of whom died in infancy.

In politics Mr. B. was a Democrat until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he became identified with the Republican party, of which he has ever since been a member. August 9th, 1862, he enlisted in the 97th Ill. Regt. in defence of his country. He remained in the service three years, during which time he participated in a number of important battles. He held the rank of sergeant from enrollment, received his discharge at Galveston, Texas, July 9th, 1865. His grandfather, Benj. Jones, was in the Revolutionary war.

His advantages for an education were very limited, but he improved his leisure moments by reading and studying such books and literature as were accessible, and has acquired a good store of knowledge. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

Mr. B. owns a farm of one hundred and forty acres, one hundred of which is in a good state of cultivation, and well improved. All of this he has gained by a life of honesty and industry, assisted by a willing and cheerful helpmate.

BOWLING NEELEY.

ANOTHER example of the industrious and persevering farmers of Ramsey Township will be found in the gentleman whose name appears above. Mr. Bowling Neeley was born in Madison County, Illinois, in 1812. He is the second of a family of thirteen children, only two of whom are living, of Jacob and Nancy Neeley. Mr. Neeley was a native of Georgia, and his wife was born in Tennessee. Jacob Neeley died in 1833, and Mrs. Neeley in 1842.

Our subject lived with his parents until the age of fourteen, and then commenced work in the neighborhood at five dollars per month. He continued working in this way for one year, after which he worked about promiscuously for about four years, succeeding in saving three hundred dollars. At the breaking out of the Black Hawk war he volunteered for three months, and received one dollar per day while in the service.

In 1833 he married Elizabeth Alley, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Alley, by whom he has had eight children, six boys and two girls, four of whom are living.

Mr. Neeley and wife commenced life by working a rented farm, near Vandalia, where they remained for one year, and then moved to Loudon Township. Two years later they emigrated to Texas, where they spent one year, returning to Fayette County, where they bought eighty acres of land in Section 35, Township 8, Range 1. They also entered an adjacent eighty acres, and a few years later made another purchase, making in all two hundred and forty acres, all of which they have gained by a life of industry and economy.

In politics Mr. Neeley has always been a Democrat. A kind neighbor, an energetic man, and a good citizen; he is one of those men who add to the prosperity of the country.

C. L. BOLT

Was born November 29, 1834, near Leesburgh, Ohio, and is the third child of a family of eleven children. He is the son of Elias Bolt and Elizabeth (Alderman) Bolt. Elias Bolt emigrated from Ohio in 1836, and settled in Sharon Township, Fayette County, Illinois, but afterwards removed to Bowling Green Township, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. The father and mother are residents of this county yet, and like many of the old pioneers bear their age remarkably well.

C. L. Bolt was married to Martha Paine, December 24, 1856, by whom he has had six children—five yet living, four boys and one girl; the other child, a girl, died in infancy. The mother of Mrs. C. L. Bolt is living, but her father died when she was an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Bolt commenced life at "the bottom-round of the ladder," but by hard work and frugality have steadily climbed up, and are now the owners of a good farm of 137 acres well improved; and what is more, paid for. Both are members of the Christian Church, and firmly believe in its doctrines. They are fitting their children for life by giving them the advantages of a good common school education.

Mr. Bolt has always been identified with the Democratic party. He has been elected Justice of the Peace three terms; he has also been Assessor, Collector, and Township Treasurer. Though yet a young man, by his honesty and integrity of purpose, he has won for himself the respect and confidence of the entire community in which he lives. Mrs. Bolt is a good wife and affectionate mother, and her husband owes much of his success in life to her industry and good management.

JEREMIAH T. ROGERS

Is a native of Fayette County, is the fourth child of Milton T. and Rachel (Curson) Rogers, was born May 30th, 1843. His parents were both natives of Washington County, Virginia, and came to Illinois in 1837, and settled in Bowling Green Township.

His father died March 5th, 1877, in the 63rd year of his age. His mother is still living in Shelby County, where they had removed to when their son was about three years old.

Until his 19th year he worked upon a farm and attended school, when the opportunity offered. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H. 54th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, at Columbus, Kentucky, where he went for that purpose. He was with his regiment ordered to various points in the south, when he contracted disease and was sent to the hospital at Jackson and thence to Little Grange, where he was mustered out. He returned home and turned his attention to farming and trading, in which he has been very successful. In 1872 he purchased his present farm, a tract of 720 acres of fertile and productive land. He is a thorough-going, active business man, although he has never entirely recovered from the disease contracted while in the army, and overwork since. He is numbered among the best men of his section.

BOWLING GREEN TOWNSHIP.



HIS township is situated in the north-east part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Shelby County, on the east and south by the Kaskaskia River, and on the west by Ramsey Township. It contains the fractional congressional townships of 8, Range 2, 9, Range 2, and 9, Range 3, east. It originally contained all the territory that now comprises Ramsey Township, but was cut down to its present limits in 1860 when the county went under township organization. The north and north-west part of the township is mostly prairie; the east and southern portion along the Kaskaskia is heavily timbered. The streams are Beck's Creek and Little Creek. Beck's Creek rises in Shelby County, runs in a south-

easterly course through Bowling Green Township, emptying into the Kaskaskia on section 11, Township 8, Range 2, east. Little Creek also rises in Shelby County, runs south through Bowling Green Township, and empties into Beck's Creek near its mouth in section 11.

The soil is a clay loam of a mulatto color. It is deep and rich, standing in the front rank of the townships of the county in that particular, and no township in the county outranking it in the growth of wheat and corn, which are its main products.

The first settler in the township was Guy Beck, who came there in the early part of the year 1815 and located in section 9, township 8, Range 2,

east. His father, Paul Beck, came in 1818. Silas Bankston, James Bankston, Jonathan Hill, Zadock Blankinship and Father Berney Bone, Benjamin Jones, Richard Thomasson, John Depew, William Nichols, John Watwood, and B. J. Wren, came about the years 1820 and 21.

Guy Beck built the first house. It was a log building situated in section 9, township 8, range 2, and is still standing. He lived in this house until his death, which occurred in 1871. The Becks had large families, and the name of Guy Beck is a household word throughout the township.

He was the first blacksmith in the township, and probably in the county. He learned his trade in Kentucky, the place of his birth, and where he spent his boyhood days.

He and his father, Paul Beck, built the first grist mill in the township. It was located on Big Spring branch, in section 20, township 8, range 2, east, and was erected about 1825. Guy Beck built another grist mill on Beck's Creek; horse mills had been in use before those water mills. Connected with the mill on Beck's Creek was a saw mill, which was the first in the township. It was also built and owned by Guy Beck. This grist and saw mill on Beck's Creek is still running, and does a good deal of business for the farmers in the vicinity.

The first school was taught by Moses Storey. The building was a small log house erected in 1820 on section 17, township 8, range 2, east; those who attended school in those early days had to travel many miles to do so, as the country was very sparsely settled, and teachers a scarce article; but what was still more scarce was the money to pay the teacher. Still the parents in those days struggled hard to send their children to school, no matter what difficulties stared them in the face. To-day no matter where you may go in the township you will see the small white school building, and hear the glad shout of the scholar at play. Now school is called, and they all retire within the building, there to pursue those studies, which will form their after lives, there to obtain that common school education which is the glory and pride of the American nation.

The first marriage in the township was Peyton Bankston and Ellen Thomasson; the date of this marriage is not known.

The first birth is in doubt, but was either in the family of Peyton Bankston or Jonathan Hill.

The first death was Hiram Hill, son of Jonathan Hill, followed shortly after by his two younger brothers. They were buried on the farm now owned by John H. Welch, in section 17, township 8, range 2 east, which was the first graveyard in the township, and is still used as a burial place. Most of the first settlers are buried there. Few are left to tell the tale of the trials they had to undergo.

The Methodists were the first denomination who held worship in the township, James Bankston, John Depew and William Nichols being exhorters. The meetings were held at the houses of the members.

The Baptists organized shortly after the Methodists, and held their meetings principally at the house of Guy Beck, although meetings were held at other places.

The first church in the township was built by the Christian denomination in 1872, on section 18, township 8, range 2 east, on the farm of John H. Welch. It is a good-sized frame building, and both the Christian and Methodist denominations hold worship there, farm and school buildings being used previously to hold their meetings in. There is also another church in the township built and owned by the Christian denomination. It is located in section 22, township 9, range 2 east, on the farm of Wm. Fraley.

THE TOWN OF BOWLING GREEN

was laid out by a man named Bowling Jones, a Teunessean, and received its name from the beautiful city in Kentucky, called Bowling Green. It is located on section 31, township 9, range 2 east, and was surveyed and platted July, 1835, by the county surveyor. The location was an excellent one; it lies in a strip of prairie, which is said to be the richest land in the county, and as you approach it from the south, it rises gradually, until you stand upon one of the highest points in the county; from its summit you have a grand view of the surrounding country, as it slopes off on every side, extending like a beautiful panoramic view before the eye. It now goes by the name of Bowling Green Hill, and as a town is obsolete. The farms of Doctor Goldsmith and N. B. Owings now occupy the entire mound.

The first store was kept by Samuel Carson, in a log building on section 19, township 8, range 2 east, near the house occupied by Capt. John H. Welch. This was about 1833. Carson was a Virginian, and had come to the township about 1831. Before starting this store he had sold goods through the township, using a horse and light wagon with which to carry on his business. His brother, W. L. Carson, is now one of the prominent farmers of the county. His residence is in section 9, township 8, range 2 east, and is the finest farm residence in the vicinity.

The first fine blooded stock was introduced into the township in the year 1853, by W. L. Carson. He bought both hogs and cattle, and has done more than any other man in the township to improve its stock. Too much credit cannot be given him for setting an example that every good farmer should be proud to follow.

The first Justice of Peace in the township was William Nichols, followed by Guy Beck, Heston Buchanan, Peyton Bankston, Hiram Carson, M. Larton, Jacob Austin, John Adams, Asa Harper, C. D. Fraley, Jr., Hiram Bolt, C. L. Bolt, William Dauley, John Donaldson, Z. F. Watwood, James McFadden, Jeremiah Goodwin, Jesse Mays, Peyton Bankston and E. Prater.

The first murder in the township was committed by John A. McClanahan about the year 1845, who shot and killed a man named Webster Nance. McClanahan left the county but afterwards returned, was tried at Vandalia and acquitted, claiming that he shot Nance in self-defence. The second murder in the township occurred during the late Rebellion in the year 1863. Charles McClanahan and Harvy Rice, two soldiers in the U. S. army while home on a furlough, got drinking in a low groggery with a man named Richard Nowlin, who was a strong southern sympathizer. A political dispute arose, ending in a fight, when McClanahan shot and killed Nowlin. McClanahan and Rice left the county and are supposed to have returned to their regiment. They were not arrested, and therefore were never tried for the offence. The third and last murder in this township, occurred May 5th, 1876, on Bowling Green hill, where Abraham Depew shot and killed a man named Wm. Austin. The impression prevails that the cause of this murder was the seduction by Austin of Depew's daughter. Austin was a married man with a wife and two children. Depew had quite a large family; both were men of doubtful character. Depew stood trial in Vandalia at the fall term of the Circuit Court, was convicted of murder and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty-five years, where he is now serving out his sentence.

Among those now living who are old settlers of the township, are the following:—John H. Welch, W. L. Carson, E. Blankinship, John Flemming, Jesse Mays, John Sarver, Moses Luster, Wm. Pety, G. Larton, John Larton, A. Francis, John Fraley, C. D. Fraley, Sr., Jacob Austin, John D. Wren, Jackson Guthrie, C. L. Bolt, Wm. Burruss, Wm. Jackson, Allen Austin, John Depew, Henry Ginger.

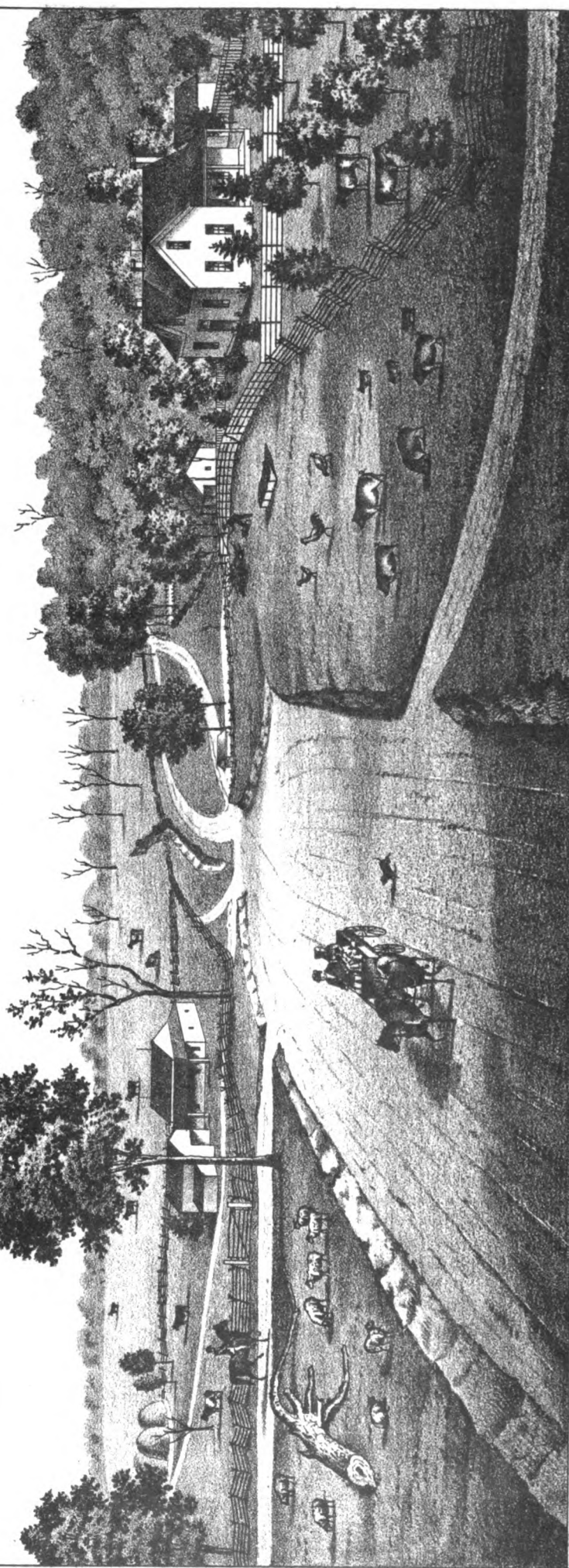
The first supervisor of the township, was Jacob Austin, who served in 1860, followed by Jesse Mays in 1861, who also served in 1862. Lemuel Jackson in 1863, Guy Beck in 1864, also in 1865, A. W. McDonald in 1866, N. B. Owings in 1867, also in 1868 and in 1869, J. D. Perine in 1870, John Adams in 1871, J. D. Perine in 1872, also in 1873, John Adams in 1874, N. B. Owings in 1875, J. D. Perine in 1876 and in 1877. Jesse Mays succeeded Perine in the latter part of 1877, and is the present supervisor. In finishing this history of Bowling Green Township we are pleased to be able to record that the general character of the people will rank with most of the townships in the County. The township is well supplied with schools, the majority of the people being anxious to give their children a good education. A large number of the farmers take the County papers, and quite a few the St Louis as well as other weekly journals, and are therefore well enlightened on the current events of the day. The roads are as good as the facilities at hand can make them, gravel and stone being a scarce article in the township. We are indebted to the courtesy of John H. Welch, W. L. Carson, C. L. Bolt, Jacob Austin, Wm. Ginger and C. D. Fraley, Sr., for many of the facts concerning the early settlement of the township; but more than any one to Mrs. Martha Welch, wife of John H. Welch, who was the daughter of Richard Thomasson, one of the first settlers of the township. She is the oldest living settler of Bowling Green Township, and gave us many facts we could have got from no other source. But to all those mentioned we return our sincere thanks, firmly believing we have given an impartial history of Bowling Green Township.



JOHN H. WELCH.



MRS. J. H. WELCH.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN H. WELCH SEC. 19 T. 8. R. 2 (BOWLING GREEN TP.) FAYETTE CO. ILLINOIS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. WELCH.

JOHN H. WELCH was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, January 7th, 1812. He is the eldest child of Richard Welch and Jane (Jones) Welch. His grandfather was a soldier, serving through the whole of the Revolutionary war under the command of Gen. Morgan, fighting bravely in the cause of freedom until the termination of the Revolutionary troubles. Richard W. Welch, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in the State of Virginia, and in his youth removed to Tennessee, where he became acquainted with Jane Jones, a native of North Carolina, and married her in the year 1811. The young couple were in very moderate circumstances, and thinking to better their condition moved to Kentucky. He was a hatter by trade, but devoted most of his time and attention to farming. After the death of his wife which took place March 16th, 1827, he emigrated with his family to Fayette County, Illinois, and settled in Township 8, Range 2, east of the Kaskaskia River, which now forms part of Loudon Township. In politics he was a Democrat, but very conservative in his views. Both himself and his wife were members of the Baptist denomination, and lived and died devout members of that Church. After reaching this county John H. Welch, the subject of this sketch, remained working for his father about one year, and then hired out to work in the neighborhood, receiving eight dollars per month for his services, which at that time was the highest wages paid—making for himself a reputation as a reliable, trustworthy man—his wages were increased to nine and eventually ten dollars per month.

Upon the breaking out of the Black-Hawk war he volunteered as a soldier, serving fourteen months, eleven months of which time he was a Ranger in the service of the United States, receiving one dollar per day for his services. He was mustered out of the service at St. Louis in the year 1833, and had saved enough money to purchase a piece of land consisting of one hundred and eight acres in Section 17, Township 8, Range 2, in Fayette County, Illinois.

On September 20, 1840, he married Elizabeth Smith, (daughter of William and Sarah Smith,) who was born in Clinton County, Illinois, March 16th, 1821, and removed with her parents to Fayette County about the year 1824. By this marriage Mr. Welch had six children, of whom two only are living, viz.: Sarah Jane, wife of Henry Reed, now residing in Kansas, and Charles, who is attending the Medical Institute at St. Louis, Missouri. The names of the deceased children, all of whom died in infancy, were Wyatt, who died September, 1844; Isabel, died December, 1844; Julia, May, 1849; and William September, 1852. Mrs. Welch, the mother of the above children, died October 13, 1852.

Mr. Welch was again married March 25, 1856, to Martha Jones, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of Richard and Ellen Thomasson, who came to Bowling Green Township in this county about the year 1820. Mrs. Welch is the oldest resident of the township. She has a son by a former marriage, now engaged farming in Texas.

Politically Mr. Welch was a Democrat, but upon the breaking out of the late Rebellion he became identified with the Republican party, of which he has since continued to be a member.

In 1862, assisted by Geo. Bolt and a Mr. Ray, he raised a company of which he himself was Captain. This company was organized into the Ninety-seventh Illinois Regiment, at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois. On this occasion he served his country about six months, when ill-health compelled him to resign. He was Recorder of Deeds for four years; was also Deputy Sheriff and Constable.

Charles, the son of John H. Welch, enlisted into the United States service in 1864, serving three months in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Illinois Regiment, and was mustered out at Mattoon in this State in September of the same year. He was twice married, first to Sarah Conner, who died July, 1865, by whom he has two children. His second wife, Emily J. Guthrey, he married Oct. 1, 1877.

John H. Welch went to school but nine months only, but taking advantage of every opportunity for self-education, has become one of the best read men in his township. Both Mr. and Mrs. Welch are members of the Christian Church, and have always endeavored to do their duty as good citizens and Christians. Mr. W. has a farm of four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, one hundred and fifty of which is under a high state of cultivation, with good improvements thereon. A view of his residence will be found on another page of this work. All of this property he made himself by dint of hard work and persevering energy, and now stands in the first rank of successful farmers in Fayette County.

WILLIAM GINGER.

WILLIAM GINGER is a native of Burke County, East Tennessee, where he was born, April, 1809, and was the eighth child of a family of fifteen, only five of whom are now living. He is the son of Henry Ginger and Chancy (Luster) Ginger. The Ginger family are of German descent, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch emigrating to this country when the father of William Ginger was but seven years of age, the family settling near Philadelphia. Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war Henry was a stout lad of sixteen years of age, and volunteered to serve for the defence of his adopted country, and fought bravely till its termination.

He was taken a prisoner at Charleston, South Carolina, and while being marched through the town, under a strong guard, was reviled by one of the bystanders, a big, raw-boned mulatto. Henry drew from his pocket his ration-bottle, and by a well-directed blow, "laid out" the insolent "darkey." After peace was declared he married and settled in North Carolina. After living there many years, he removed to East Tennessee, where William Ginger was born. He afterwards removed to Maury County, in that State, and resided there about fifteen years, finally removing, with his family, to Illinois, where he settled in Bowling Green Township, Fayette County, February, 1825, where he concluded his days; dying on the 8th of February, 1842, at the advanced age of over eighty years. His wife, Mrs. Chancy Ginger, also died in Fayette County, about the year 1839.

William Ginger worked for his father until he arrived at the age of twenty-one, when he married Miss Mary Moutry, daughter of Theophilus Moutry, March 11th, 1831. He had seven children by this marriage, only two of them now living, viz.: David H. Ginger, (an engineer by profession) now a resident of East St. Louis, and Geo. W. Ginger, a farmer, of Bowling Green Township. Mrs. Ginger died November 29th, 1858. Mr. G. married again, October 27th, 1859. His second wife was Thalitha Jane Whittington, the daughter of William Whittington. By this marriage he had four children, two of whom survive, Louisa Fouke Ginger and Mary R. Ginger.

After his first marriage Wm. Ginger bought forty acres of land on Beck's Creek, in Bowling Green Township, upon which there was an improvement. For this land he paid one dollar and a quarter per acre, with money he had previously saved from his hard earned wages. He is now the owner of a farm of well-improved land, consisting of two hundred and eighty acres, situated in Bowling Green Township. In the town of Ramsey he is the owner of three business houses, nine town lots, beside the private residence in which he now resides.

In politics Mr. Ginger was a Whig prior to 1856. On that year he cast his vote for James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate for President, and ever since has been firm as a rock in upholding the principles of the Democratic party. He has served as county commissioner three years, deputy sheriff five terms, and constable about thirty years.

Mr. Ginger is somewhat conservative in his religious views, and although not a member of any church, has a firm belief in the doctrines held and preached by the Methodists. His opportunities for obtaining an education in youth were but few, attending school but eighteen months in all. This was in Maury County, Tenn. Having, however, a will for progression, he

afterwards acquired a fair English education by his own exertions. Mr. and Mrs. Ginger, in their declining years, can look back with complacency upon the past, feeling assured that, as parents and citizens, they have ever endeavored to do their duty.

JACOB AUSTIN.

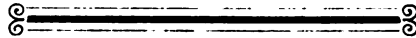
JACOB AUSTIN was born in Cumberland Co., Ky., Jan'y 15th, 1829, and is the twelfth child of a family of thirteen, seven boys and six girls; of this large family but six survive. His father, Richard Austin, was a native of the "old Dominion," and his mother, Mary (Odell) Austin, was born in North Carolina. They removed to Kentucky at an early day, where Richard Austin died, his bereaved wife being left with a numerous family; Jacob, the subject of this sketch, being then quite an infant. The mother and family immigrated to Illinois in 1830, settling in Bowling Green Township, Fayette County, where Jacob grew to manhood, and in the year 1850, married Miss M. E. Stafford, by whom he had seven children, three of whom are now living. Mrs. Austin died in Aug., 1868, deeply regretted by all her family and friends. Mr. Austin again married, choosing for his second wife Miss Jane Phillips, whom he wedded in Oct., 1873. By this marriage he has two children, a boy and a girl. Like many other early settlers in this State, Jacob Austin had but limited chances for an education. He went but four terms

to school, each term consisting of three months, and extended over a period of four years, his entire schooling costing twelve dollars, or three dollars per term, which amount he secured by working hard for the sum of twenty-five cents per day. By determined industry he surmounted all difficulties, and to-day is the owner of 240 acres of good land, 200 of it under cultivation in Section 7, Township 8, Range 2.

Mr. Austin was a Democrat until the breaking out of the late war; he then joined the Republican Party, to which he has since adhered.

He was the first candidate nominated on the Republican ticket for County Judge in this county; but was defeated at the election, the county being strongly Democratic. He was the first Supervisor of Bowling Green Township, being elected in 1860. He was also Justice of the Peace two terms; Deputy Sheriff one term; Township Collector one term, and Constable one term. In May, 1873, Mr. Austin commenced merchandizing in a building he erected on his farm. He was very successful as a merchant until his business place was destroyed by fire Dec. 25th, 1876. By this calamity he lost a stock of goods valued at about \$3500.00, besides the store-room, which cost in erection, \$500.

He did not rebuild his business place; but has since devoted his entire attention and energy to farming. Mr. Austin's life has been a successful one; by strict attention to business and a determination to succeed, he has made for himself a good position in life, and is winning from all that respect and praise which is his due.



WILBERTON TOWNSHIP.



WILBERTON comprises the complete geographical Township of 5, Range 2, and was named after Esquire Wilbern, a prominent old settler, who lived near the site of the present town of Wilberton on the farm now owned by R. W. Burnett. Among its old settlers may be mentioned the names of Phillip Luster, Jesse Doolan, Jacob Helm, Wm. Davis, John Edwards, Henry Ginger, Francis Brown, Wm. D. Brown, Elijah Reece, Abel Manion, David K. Hamel, John W. Peyton, Thomas Mahone, Dr. Mahone, and Wm. Wilbern, nearly all of whom have since died. The first cabin was built by Phillip Luster, on Section 6, in 1820. Some of his descendants are still living near there. The first settlement was made in the north-western part of the township along the edge of the timber, by Phillip Luster, Jesse Doolan, and two or three other families, about 1820. There appears to have been another tide of emigration set in about 1830, when the Manions, Mahones, Williams and several other families located along the north side of the township. The township continued to settle up slowly until about 1860, when the Germans commenced coming in rapidly, until now there is hardly a vacant foot of land, except in the timber, and all in a fair state of cultivation.

RELIGIOUS.

Levi Lowry, Methodist, preached the first sermon in the cabin of some settler as early as 1825. Jesse Doolan, Henry Turnay, Sam'l Dickens, Mr. Sherer, and Mr. Pullen preached here at an early day. It was in this township that Ben. Mahone was raised and learned to preach. There is probably no man in the county who is better known than "Old Ben," (as he is familiarly called). He is still living in Avena Township, admired and respected by all. The first church building was erected in 1836 on Section 10, by the Baptists. The German Lutherans have two nice churches, with a large membership. The following Churches also have organizations and buildings: the Methodists and Cumberland Presbyterians.

First Physicians.—Dr. Daniel Williams was the first practicing physician in the township, commencing about 1825. Dr. W. D. Brown settled here and commenced the practice of medicine in 1830.

First Road, Bridge, &c.—The first road through the township was the Vandalia and Kinmundy road on the east side, and the first bridge was

built on this road about 1850. Wm. Jarrott kept the first store at Wilberton about thirty years ago, supplying the wants of his customers with such articles as whiskey, tobacco, coffee, ammunition, &c., always necessary to a pioneer's existence, and taking in exchange for them coon and mink skins, which were legal tender at that time. The first post-office was located at St. Paul on Section 26, in 1876, with John Boyer as Post-master. He still holds the position. The first burying-ground was laid out in 1829, on Section 5. The first burial was that of Abel Manion, who died in May, 1835. (It is a question, however, if one or two children did not die at an earlier period, but of which we can find no authentic record.)

First Mills.—Phillip Luster built the first saw and grist-mill in 1820 or 1821. It was an old-fashioned horse-mill, but supplied the wants of the neighborhood. Hardy Foster built another mill in 1830; and Jacob Bass built a steam saw-mill in 1855. There are now two good ones in the township.

Schools.—The township was organized into three school districts in 1856. The first Directors were George Pryor, W. B. Chandler, and Jas. M. Manion. There are now five districts in the township, with schools in each. The Lutheran Church, also, supports two private schools for the benefit of its members. Wm. Gentry taught in the first school-house, which was built in 1882. This building was erected by the private enterprise of the neighbors on Section 4, in the middle of the woods, so as to accommodate all. It was but a rough log affair. In it some of the best men and women of the county commenced their early education.

Tragedy.—About twenty years ago Wm. Jarrott shot and killed Andrew Pruett, at Frogtown, (now Wilberton). They were rival saloon-keepers, and under the influence of liquor. Jarrott was put on trial for the offence, when it was proven that Pruett made the first attack, consequently he was acquitted.

Wilberton, or as it is better known, Frogtown, is situated on Section 14, and at one time was a formidable rival of Vandalia in a business point of view. The town was commenced about 1825, and in 1835 it had a population of one hundred or more, with three stores, blacksmiths' shops, tavern, saloons, &c., in fact all the elements and industries of a flourishing town. Now the visitor sees nothing but one little store and a few small tumble-

down houses, the rest having been moved away or destroyed. It is, however, surrounded by a splendid farming country, and may at some time recover a part of its former greatness.

GEOGRAPHY, INHABITANTS, &c.

Wilberton Township is bounded on the north by Otago, on the south by Marion County, on the east by Lone Grove, and on the west by Kaskaskia. About one-third of it is covered with a heavy growth of Hickory, Oak, Black Walnut, and Maple timber. The timbered portion extends entirely across the north side of the township. There is also some timber land in

Sections 31, 32 and 33. The rest of it is level prairie, with a deep, rich, black soil. The soil in the timber is a loose sandy loam, making it one of the best agricultural townships in the county, although it has not been thoroughly developed yet. The products at present are principally wheat and corn, with some hay. It is only fairly watered, Hickory Creek running through the northern and Richland the southern portion of the township, with their tributaries. About one-third of the population is American who have settled in and along the timber. The other two-thirds are Germans who came to the county at a later date and settled on the prairies, where they are making excellent farms.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES D. GOULD,

ONE of the leading farmers of Wilberton Township, is a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and is the fourth child of John B. and Jane (Trainer) Gould, born March 12, 1828. His father was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother of Pennsylvania. The Gould family is of Irish extraction, and trace their genealogy to the Bell family as far back as 1600. James D., when a lad, attended the subscription schools of his native county, where, by assiduous attention to his studies, he acquired the rudiments of an English education. At the age of nineteen he went to Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he learned the trade of ship-carpenter. After remaining there three years, he went to Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade, with some intermission, for two years; after which he engaged in steam-boating, principally on the Mississippi.

On the 5th day of September, 1854, he married Miss Nancy Sconce. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Gould was born in Ohio, in which State her parents had settled. Mr. and Mrs. Gould have had born to them two children, in the following order of their births: John B. and Jennie, both residing with their parents. In 1860 Mr. Gould purchased and located on his present farm. In 1872 he abandoned his business of steam-boating, and has since devoted his time exclusively to agriculture.

In politics he is a Democrat, but not a politician, preferring the pleasanter and more remunerative life of a farmer. Being an advocate of good schools, he has served as School Director for a number of years. Mr. G., like many of the successful men throughout the county, commenced life without means; but he possessed the essential elements of success, industry and energy, coupled with good judgment and economy; he has been enabled to accumulate a comfortable competence. He is now the possessor of a farm which is among the best improved in the township.

DR. EDWARD RHEINER,

A REPRESENTATIVE man of Fayette County, financially and professionally, was born in the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, July 26, 1826, and was the second child of Edward and Rosa Rheiner, both members of old and distinguished Swiss families. He commenced attending the common schools of his country at the age of six years, continuing until he was twelve; then went to College in Zurich five years, preparatory to entering the University at that place, where he graduated in 1848. One year after (in 1849), having heard of the superior advantages offered a young man of energy in America, he decided to make this country his home. Going first to Mobile, Ala., he at once commenced the practice of medicine, remaining there two years. He then removed to New Orleans, and opened a drug store in connection with his profession. Remaining in New Orleans until 1854, and doing a good business, he accumulated quite a little fortune, but, through the rascality of his partner, he lost it all, and was compelled to remove again.

This time he settled in Boonville, Missouri, where he devoted his entire attention to the practice of medicine until 1864, when the Doctor, who was a staunch Union man, and dared to express himself as such, was compelled to leave the State by Price's army, who confiscated everything he had in the shape of stock and loose property. This time he settled in Bentonport, Iowa, and remained there until 1867; then moved to Fayette County, Illinois, and located permanently at St. Paul, in Wilberton Township, where he now lives.

The Doctor was married March 14, 1854, to Meda Slaeger, of St. Louis, Mo. They have raised a family of seven children, who are living near their parents. He belongs to that class of Europeans who have done so much to develop the resources of this country. Possessing a full share of their well-known thrift and energy, and more than an ordinary amount of intelligence and education, he has made three small fortunes since coming to this country—losing one in New Orleans through rascality, and one in Missouri by the war. But now, at the age of fifty-two years, he has one of the best farms in Fayette County, and appears to be as busy as most men are at thirty.

REV. CHARLES G. SCHURICHT,

THE eldest child of Charles E. and Hedwig Schuricht, was born in St. Louis, Mo., January 7, 1845. His parents were natives of Wallbach, in the kingdom of Saxony, and emigrated to America in 1838, settling in St. Louis, where the father died in the fall of 1849, and the mother the spring following, leaving Charles G. comparatively alone in the world. He, however, went to live with an uncle, and commenced going to school when six years old, attending the parochial school of the Lutheran Church six years, afterwards studying in the Universities in St. Louis and Fort Wayne, Ind., and graduating, he entered the ministry June 26, 1864, at Petersburg, Illinois. He continued to preach in the Lutheran Church at that place until Sept., 1868; then removed to Vandalia; remained there until 1870; then located at St. Paul, in Wilberton Township, where he has had charge of a church ever since. He has been an earnest, faithful, and successful worker in the vineyard. His church only numbered about forty when he took charge of it; now it has a membership of about ninety, and is free from debt.

Mr. Schuricht was married May 21, 1865, to Christine Lange, who has borne him six children, four of whom are living, viz.: John C. C., Chas. T. H., Theodore J. A., and Christine A. S.

JAMES M. MANION.

ABEL MANION, the father of the subject of our sketch, was born in North Carolina, October 12, 1794, and died in Wilberton Township, Fayette County, Illinois, May 20, 1835; and Rebecca Manion, the mother, was born in Georgia, December 1, 1800, and died April 27, 1866. They were married in Allen County, Ky., in 1818, where they lived on a farm until 1830, when

they moved to Illinois, and settled in Section 9, Wilberton Township, adjoining the farm where their son James now lives. Abel Manion was a man highly esteemed while living, holding the office of Justice of the Peace eleven years before leaving Kentucky.

James M. Manion was born in Allen County, Ky., November 18, 1824. He was raised a farmer, and has followed that occupation all his life, believing it to be a safe and healthful profession. In early life he worked at home in summer, and attended the old-fashioned subscription schools in the winter. With these limited advantages he managed to acquire a fair English education, fitting him for the business pursuits of life.

He was first married June 11, 1846, to Sarah M. Day, they raising a family of eight children; six are still living. Mrs. Manion dying February 17, 1866, he was again married May 3, 1868, to Amanda V. Day. They have a family of four, all living.

Mr. Manion bought and commenced working the farm where he now lives in 1848. It is in a fine state of cultivation, yielding him something more than a comfortable competency. In politics he was an old "Henry Clay" Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he affiliated himself with that party, and is a staunch supporter of its principles. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty years. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, raising their family "in the fear and admonition of the Lord." Mr. Manion is certainly a representative man of his township, commencing life with nothing but that will and energy so necessary to develop a new country.

JOHN W. PETERS

Was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 4, 1824. His father Jacob was a native of Maryland, and his mother Elizabeth Wolf of Pennsylvania. They removed to Illinois in 1849. The father died April 12, 1852, and the mother October 7, 1864. John, the subject of our sketch, was the fifth of eleven children. He remained at home until he was of age, working on the farm and attending the common schools during the winter, acquiring a fair English education, enough at any rate to transact all kinds of business; and being naturally a man of fine intellect, he is qualified to fill any office in the county. Although he is a Republican in politics and living in a strong

Democratic township, he has been five times elected to the office of Supervisor. He has also filled the office of Township Trustee for a period of nine years; thus proving beyond a doubt that he is thoroughly respected by all parties for his sterling merit and ability.

He was married May 15, 1849, to Susan Nigh. They are both consistent members of the Church, living for a bright and happy future beyond the grave. They are a hale, hearty couple, and look as though they might yet be spared for many years of usefulness. Mr. Peters has always taken a lively interest in school and church matters, and in fact everything else pertaining to the general welfare of the county. He is one of a few men in the world who believe the true aim in life should be to live partly for others.

R. W. BURNETT,

ONE of the leading men of Wilberton Township, was born in Virginia, Oct. 13th, 1826. His parents, Pleasant and Elizabeth Burnett, were natives of that good old State. The former is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-three years; the latter died many years ago.

The subject of this sketch was the eldest of four children. His father, being a cripple and unable to support himself, he was apprenticed to a miller, at the age of five years, and continued to live with him until his majority, when he went to work, by the month, on a farm.

He also traded, between points in Indiana and New Orleans, for some seven or eight years of his life, buying poultry and produce in the country, and shipping it down the river in flat-boats, sometimes realizing a handsome profit. Removing to Illinois in 1863, he continued in the same business until June 5th, 1866, when he was married to Mary E. Bellamy. They have a family of five children, all living at home.

In politics Mr. Burnett has always been a staunch Democrat, working for the best interests of his party. He commenced the world without a dollar, but entirely by his own exertions, he has made a good living, and possesses a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he now lives, enjoying the fruits of his early struggles and hardships—a fine specimen of the Virginia gentleman—affable and generous to a fault.

LA CLEDE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was formed in 18—; it comprises the congressional township of 5, range 4, and is bounded on the north by Effingham County, on the east by Clay County, on the south by Marion Co., and on the west by Lone Grove Township. The first cabin in the township was built by Jerry Gilmore on section 2 near where the town of La Clede now stands; the second was built on section 3 in 1832, by a Mr. Hawkins, and on the farm now owned and occupied by Samuel C. Spencer, who moved and settled there soon after. Among the old settlers who came in directly afterwards, were Wm. Loughborough, Thomas Keene, Paris Harrison, Wm. Pancroft, Jacob N. Rush, Wm. Hoffman, and John Todd, they coming to the township prior to 1850. Up to that time there had been but few improvements made in it, and even as late as 1860, at which time the Germans commenced settling the prairie lands; now it is very near all under cultivation, producing corn, wheat and grass, in great abundance. At no distant day it will be one of the best agricultural townships in the county.

TOWNS.

Farina is situated on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central R. R. and was organized as a town in 1867 and reorganized as a village in 1875; it has a population of about 400, and amongst its enterprises are one steam-flouring mill with three run of burra, five general stores, two drug stores, two hotels, three blacksmiths, two shoemakers, one shirt factory, one grain

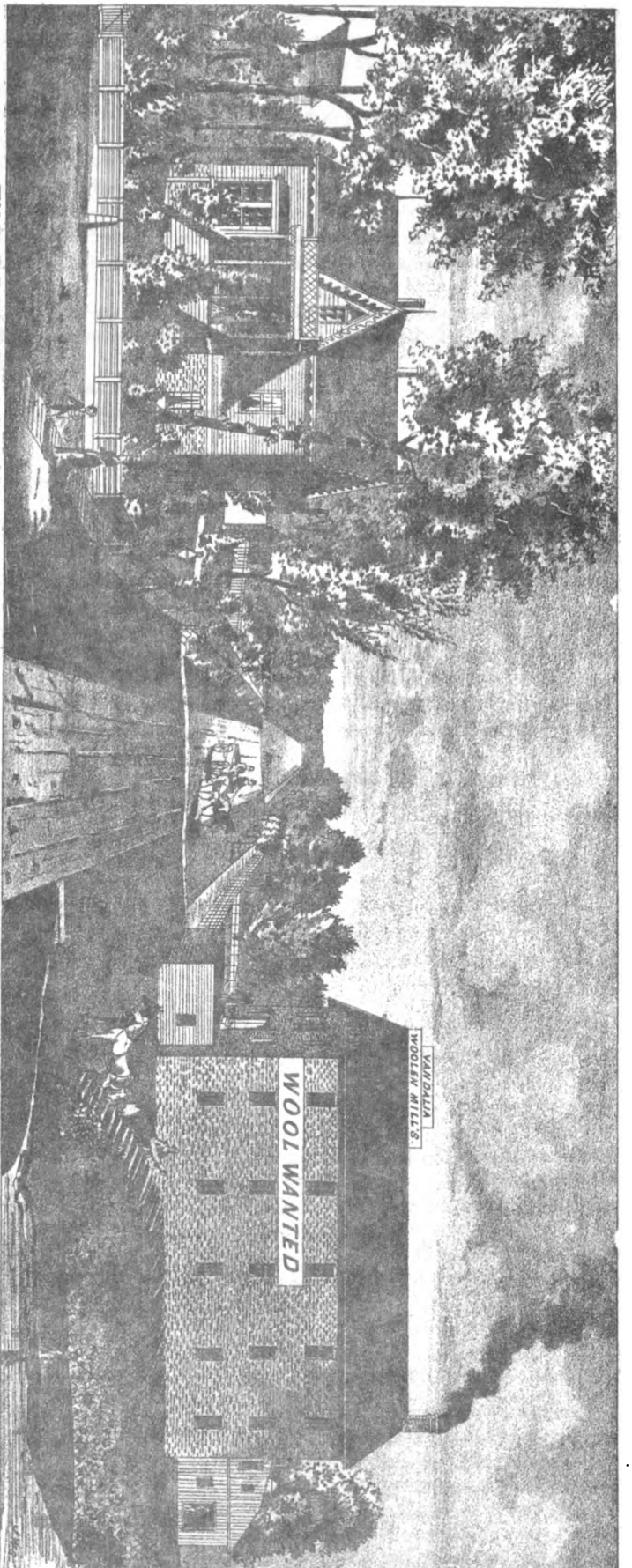
merchant, two schools, two churches and three church organizations, two physicians, one masonic lodge and one paper, the "*Farina News*." The present village officers are W. L. Arnold, President of the board, J. F. Greenman, R. W. Austin, D. L. Schaeffer, R. A. Brown and B. Booth, trustees, with W. S. Dunham as clerk.

Farina Lodge of A. F. & A. Masons, No. 671 and located at Farina was organized in 1871. The charter members were J. F. Wink, C. H. Harber, E. J. Bond, A. H. Bryan, August Beckman, W. L. Arnold, John A. Flick, B. H. Bodwell, A. S. Coon, James Poticary, J. W. McClure, T. L. Jones and M. Butts; it has a membership of 17. The officers for the present year are J. W. McClure, W. M.; T. O. Hatton, S. W.; D. L. Schaeffer, J. W.; D. L. Clayton, Secretary, and A. H. Bryan, Treas.

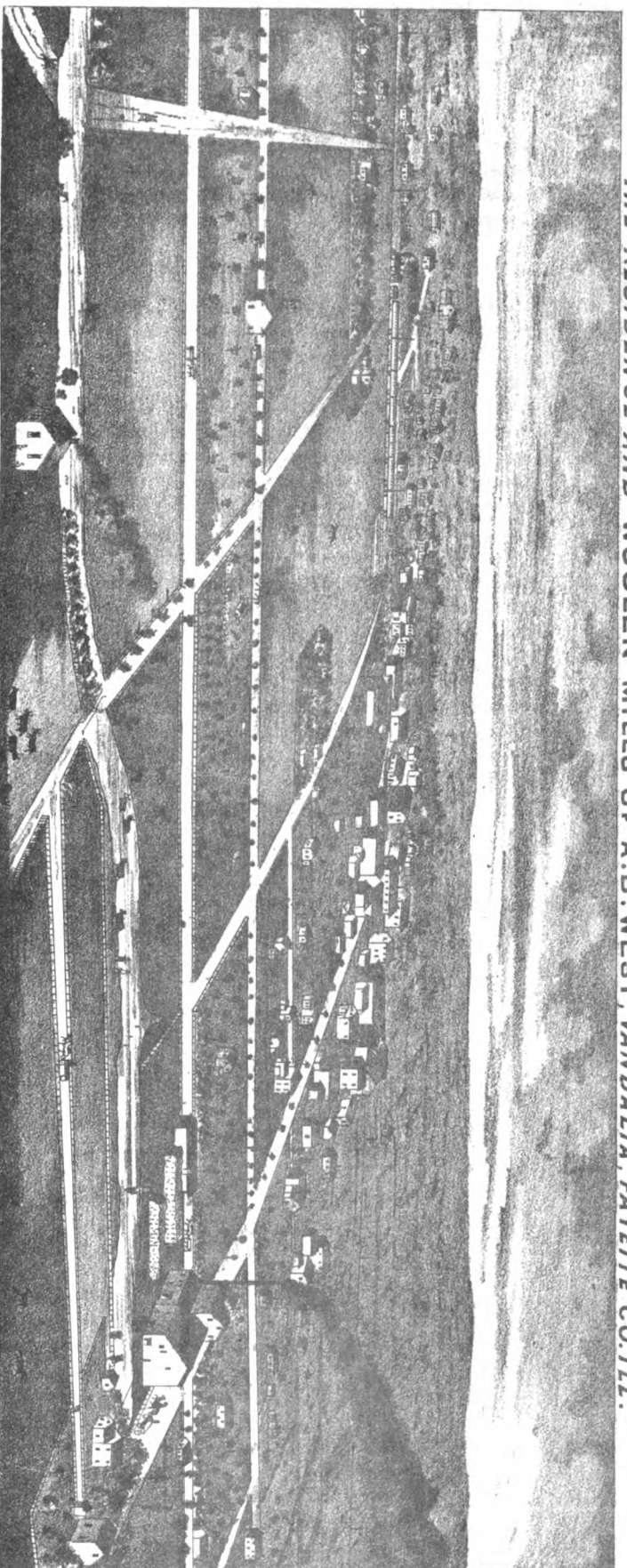
Farina claims the credit (if it be a credit), of having once been the home of Victoria Woodhull. Her husband, Dr. Woodhull, was the first station agent for the Ill. Central Railroad at that place. She is well remembered by many of the citizens, who relate some amusing anecdotes about her.

The town of La Clede is situated on sec. 13, and on the line of Chicago Branch of the Ill. Central Railroad, about four miles north-east of Farina. It has a population of about 150, with the following commercial interests represented: one general store, one millinery store, one harness and shoe-shop, two blacksmith shops, one flouring mill and one hotel.

There is also located at this place La Clede Lodge, No 601, of A. F. & A.



THE RESIDENCE AND WOOLEN MILLS OF A.B. WEST, VANDALIA, FAYETTE CO. ILL.



FARINA
Situating on a Branch of the Illinois Central R.R. Laclede Tp. Fayette Co. Illinois.

D.T. Shaeffer, Miller & Grain Dealer
W.W. Halliday, Merchant
Samuel Neal, Capitalist
Harmon Schmitt, Dr. Agt. Imp.
S.C. Smith, Carpenter & Builder
John Katter, Saloon Keeper

W.C. Crandall, Merchant
W.L. Arnold, Express Agt. & Postmaster
E. Richardson, Merchant
J.W. Harris, Merchant
M.M. R. Durham
J.D. Herton, Justice

Isaac Clawson, Capitalist
E.G. Brown, Carpenter & Builder
Chas. Koelsch, Farmer
Schuyler Carson, Merchant
Christian Ambuch, Saloon Keeper
Vergil H. Deardorff, School Teacher

George Newton, Hotel Prop. & Miller
T.O. Batton, Physician & Druggist
E.W. Hawell, Druggist
S.S. Randolph, Grocer
R.A. Brown, Veterinary Surgeon

Masons. It has about twenty-five members, and is in a flourishing condition; the officers for the present year are I. N. Kepner, W. M.; P. L. Spencer, S. W.; J. M. Chitwood, J. W.; Dr. C. K. Hunder, S. D.; W. B. Reynolds, J. D.; F. Schwertfager, Treas., and H. Schmidt, Secretary. La Clede a few years ago was quite a lively little town, but has made little or no progress of late.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house was built on Sec. 8 in 1855 of round logs, a rough old-fashioned affair. The first teacher was Anthony Bennet, and the second, Pina Halliday; the first school district was formed in 1855 by Samuel C. Spencer and Jerry Gilmore; the schools in the township are now in a flourishing condition.

CHURCHES.

The Methodists, Cumberland Presbyterians, Missionary Baptists, and the Seventh Day Baptists have organizations in the township. The first sermon was probably preached by John Cleaveland, a missionary Baptist about 1835. P. W. Halliday was the first preacher to settle in the township. He was a member of the Methodist Church and a man of more than ordinary intelligence and energy, settling near La Clede, in 1857. He organized a church there in 1859, and continued to work in its interests during the remainder of his life. The Methodists also have another church at Farina, with a membership of about 20 and a good building. The Cumberland Presbyterians organized a church at Farina Jan. 21st, 1875, with W. N. Girard as pastor, and 15 members. They have about the same number now.

Seventh Day Baptists. There being several persons adhering to the faith of the Seventh Day Baptists in and around Farina, they organized themselves into a church in 1866, with a membership of forty-five, and the Rev. Leman Andrews as pastor. This is the only church of the kind in the county. It now has a membership of about two hundred, owning and occupying a nice frame church in the village of Farina. The church is in a flourishing and prosperous condition; their present pastor, W. C. Tistworth, is beloved by all for his many Christian qualities.

The first saw-mill was built on Section 12 by a Mr. Meer in 1853, and the first grist-mill by Booth & Spronce in the town of La Clede in 1858 or 59.

W. T. Spronce opened the first regular store in the town of La Clede in 1855, although Wm. Vipond, a railroad contractor, had sold some goods there prior to that time. The first Post-Office was called Dismal Creek, now La Clede, with W. E. Robinson as post-master.

The first burying ground was laid out on Section 2, about 1835-40. It has since been abandoned.

The first Physician was Dr. Slusser, who practiced in this township about 1850.

The first person born was probably Alfred G. Gilmore. In the absence of any record the date cannot be ascertained.

Wm. and Elizabeth Gilmore, were the first couple married, about 1845.

Among the first blacksmiths in the township we find the names of John Todd, who built a shop on Section 2, and Landers on Section 1 at an early date.

The first tavern was built by Jos. Renner in Farina, about 1865. It is still kept as a hotel, with mine host, M. D. Hewitt, at the head of the establishment.

The first road laid out was the Vandalia and Vincennes road, which crosses the township from west to east.

GEOGRAPHY, INHABITANTS, &C.

This township did not settle up at as early a date or as rapidly as did some others in the county, for the reason that it is mostly level prairie land and inclined to be wet, although with a thorough system of drainage it can, and doubtless will, be made good tillable land. There are no streams in this township of any importance; it being the dividing line for the waters running east and west into the Wabash and Kaskaskia Rivers.

This, like nearly all the other townships in the county, was first settled by families from Tennessee and Kentucky. From 1850 to 1860, a tide of emigration began to come in from the State of New York and settle in and around Farina. Since that time the Germans have taken possession of nearly all the vacant lands and are cultivating them, until now about one-third of the entire population is German.

A small portion of the township only is timber, which consists of narrow belts situated along the streams.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

A. S. COON

Was the fifth child of Asa and Sarah (Green) Coon, and was born in Rensselaer County, New York, May 8th, 1823. He lived at home with his parents until his majority, working on the farm in summer, and attending school in winter. His educational advantages in early life were very limited; although through the efforts of himself and family, he managed to acquire a pretty thorough English education, especially in mathematics. He commenced teaching school at sixteen years of age, and continued, without intermission, for ten years; but finding this occupation did not agree with his health, he abandoned it and went to gardening in Jefferson County, New York; continued in that business five years, then engaged in general farming until 1865, when he sold out and moved to Fayette County, Illinois, and purchased the farm where he now lives, about one mile east of Farina.

Mr. Coon was married February 7th, 1847, to Eliza M. Green. They had born to them five children; four of them are yet living. Mrs. Coon died March 9th, 1873. He was again married October 4th, 1874, to Elizabeth Zim, and has had one child by his second wife.

In early life Mr. Coon was an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party fully identified himself with their cause, and became an active and efficient member thereof. He was elected and served as township supervisor from 1867 to 1873. In the fall of 1873 he was elected to the office of county clerk; served one term efficiently; positively refusing, how-

ever, a renomination, he settled down as a farmer, fully determined to devote the rest of his life to the mutual benefit of himself and his family.

He was made a Mason in 1860, and is a warm admirer of its teachings and principles, believing that it makes him a better man.

He is a gentleman who enjoys the esteem and respect of all who know him—genial and affable in his manners, and holds a good position among the intelligent farmers of the county.

DR. ASA SNYDER.

ASA SNYDER, son of Elias and Elizabeth (McLæes) Snyder, was born in Albany County, New York, June 7th, 1825. When about four years old his parents moved to Canada West and went to farming; Asa living at home with his parents and working on the farm until he commenced the study of medicine, at about eighteen years of age. Prior to that time he had attended the district schools in the neighborhood, in addition to being placed under the charge of a private tutor, by these means becoming thoroughly fitted for the study of medicine, having decided to adopt that as his profession. He commenced its study under Dr. E. Cook, of Canada West, in 1844, attending lectures at the Geneva Medical College in 1846 and '47. He finally graduated in the Medical Department of the Buffalo University June 14th, 1848.

Soon after graduating he associated himself with his old preceptor, Dr. Cook, in business, and continued with him until 1852, when he moved to Wisconsin, practicing in Chester and Beaver Dam until 1875, and building up a fine reputation. But finding that his constitution would not stand the severe northern winters, he concluded to move farther south, coming at once to Farina where he settled, and resuming the practice of his profession has made it a lucrative one.

The Dr. was married February 14th, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Triffry, an English lady of fine culture. To them seven children have been born. Wm. T. died when eleven years of age. The others, Frank H., Emma T., Lilla, Elva Bell, Lizzie Jane, and George are all at home living with their parents, excepting Frank, who resides in Peoria, this State. Politically A. Snyder is a staunch Republican, although he takes no active part in politics, preferring to find happiness and usefulness in his profession and his family.

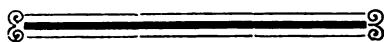
For twenty years the Doctor has been a busy and zealous member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders. May he live and become a perfect stonemason, until the Grand Architect of the Universe calls him to complete that temple above.

J. P. PEALER

Was born in Richland County, Ohio, on the 16th of February, 1839. He is the son of J. F. Pealer and Margaret Pealer, both of whom were natives of Heese-Darmstadt, in Germany.

J. P. Pealer received a good education in early youth, which enabled him at a later period to become a teacher himself, which position he filled most creditably for five years, namely, from 1861 to 1866. In addition to his English education he acquired a knowledge of the language of his ancestors, speaking the German tongue most fluently.

In September, 1863, he was married to Mary S. Gillmore, by whom he has a family of six children. By profession Mr. Pealer is a farmer, owning and cultivating a good farm of eighty acres on Section 2, Township 5, Range 4 (La Clede Township). His politics are Democratic, and being an enterprising, public-spirited man, we can foresee in Mr. Pealer's career for the future a successful issue to any office of trust in the county to which he may aspire. He has served as Township Treasurer three years. His religious views are those of the Lutheran Church, of which denomination he is a member.



WHEATLAND TOWNSHIP.



AMONG the first settlers of Wheatland Township were Dutee Gerauld, James and John Oliver, Frank F. Pippin, John and James Hankins, Aaron Lock, James Booth, William and James Fulton, George and William Sidenor, Thomas Cooper, Adam Stein, John Campbell, David Lovelace, Thomas Pippin, John McGehon, Martin Eistone, Henry I. Lovett, and others, most of whom came to the township between 1830 and 1840. Like most of the other townships in the county, this was settled first by families from Tennessee—some of that old pioneer stock that has helped to develop so many new countries; a people who were seldom known to refuse a stranger the hospitalities of their humble homes; men who are firm friends, but dangerous enemies. A few of them are yet left in the township, and many of their descendants, who appear to have inherited all of the good qualities of their ancestors. At a later date there appears to have been a tide of emigration set in from Ohio—a class of people too well and favorably known to need any comment at our hands. Some of these old settlers came to the township before the Indians were all gone, and the panthers, wolves, deer, and other wild animals were yet numerous in this part of the county.

POST-OFFICE, STORES, ETC.

The first post-office in the township was located at Hickory Creek, now Loogootee, about 1830 or '35, with Dutee Gerauld as post-master. He was afterwards killed by being caught in the machinery of his mill at Loogootee.

The first store was opened in Olivie in 1850 by James Booth, although John Fulton had sold some goods at an earlier day at his private residence. Wilson Nichols kept a tavern at Hickory Creek as early as 1825. He also built the first horse-mill on Hickory Creek: the date cannot be determined.

LOOGOOTEE

Is a little inland town, dependent for its support upon a good enterprising community around it. It is situated in the southwest corner of the township, on Section 32, having a population of about one hundred inhabitants, with a good steam flouring-mill, two general stores, one church (Lutheran), blacksmith and wagon shops, etc. "Loogootee," or Slab Town, as it is more familiarly called, was at one time a place of considerable importance. It was near here that the first settlement in the township was made, and was in fact almost the only one for twenty years.

The first settlement was made in 1825 in the southwestern part of the township, on Sections 32 and 33, near Loogootee, old father Ledbetter build-

ing the first log-cabin, one-half mile east of where the present town stands, in 1825. The building was standing a few years ago as a relic of pioneer life. The builder has long since died.

The first child born in the township was Mary Ann Hankins, in 1837; the second was Thomas C. Pippin, born in 1839.

The first couple married in the township were Thomas S. Pippin and Dicy Hankins, in the year 1838, both of whom are still living, about two miles from where they were married—a hale, hearty, and intelligent old couple.

There is no record of any person dying in the township sooner than 1844, when John Ingle died from an attack of yellow fever. He had contracted the disease in New Orleans, and came up here to die. He was buried in the Sidenor burying-ground.

The first school-house was built on Section 16 in the year 1840. It was built of logs, and by private enterprise. February 20, 1840, the township was formed into school districts, there being two districts formed, comprising the north and south halves of the township. The first trustees were Thos. Cooper, James H. Johnson, James A. Oliver, William Fulton, and John B. Hankins, clerk. There are now eight school districts, with a house in each, and supplied with good teachers. The first teacher of whom there is any record on the books was E. P. Anderson, who taught the school in 1841, for the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents per month. Teachers are now getting, in the same locality, from thirty to fifty for the same amount of labor. It is fair to presume that there were teachings at an earlier date than this record would indicate, on the old subscription plan.

The first church building was erected in 1851 at Loogootee by the Lutherans; but the Rev. Jesse Hale, a Methodist, and Henry Walker, Baptist, had preached many sermons in the township at an earlier date. The following churches have organizations in the township at present, viz.: the Presbyterians, German Reformed, Methodist, United Brethren, Christian, etc.

Some ten years ago Sanford White killed a man named Hamilton, and a comparative stranger, at a dance. The deed was committed on account of some private quarrel. White was tried, found guilty of manslaughter, and sent to the Penitentiary.

This township is peculiarly adapted to the raising of wheat, and to this fact it owes its name. About one-half of it is covered with a heavy growth of oak, black walnut, hickory, maple, sycamore, and other varieties of timber common to the county. This belt extends across the entire southern portion of the township. It was along the edges of this timber that the first settlements were made. There can yet be seen some of the primary cabins,

and the remains of others, standing as relics of the past. The north half of the township is all prairie, with a rich black soil, well adapted to corn and grass. The farmers are giving considerable attention to stock raising; by that means making a home-market for a portion of their crops.

The township is well watered, several small streams running through it from northeast to southwest. The largest, Hickory Creek, is a tributary of the Kaskaskia River.

About one-half of the population are Germans, most of whom have settled

on the prairie land in the northern part of the township. They have extensive farms, which they are improving as rapidly as possible. The Americans who came to the county at an earlier day, and settled the southern portion of the township, have better improvements, and are keeping pace with the times.

The Grangers have one lodge in this township, with a fair membership. It was among the first organized in the county in 1873. O. E. Lovett, the Master, has been a delegate to the State Grange.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WM. H. JOHNSON

Is one of a few of the early settlers of the county who are yet living. He came to the state in 1830 with his parents, and shared with them all the trials and hardships of a pioneer's life. He was born in Overton County, Tennessee, March 14th, 1819, and was the seventh child of John and Elizabeth Johnson, who were originally natives of Virginia, but moved to Tennessee at an early day.

Before he was of age he worked on the farm for his father, sometimes getting the benefit of two or three months' schooling, in the winter, which was all the education he ever received.

He was married May 26th, 1837, to Mary F. Doolan; soon after this event he swapped a horse for a squatter's claim about three miles from where Shobonier now stands, and at once commenced to improve it; he lived on this place until 1847, when he sold out and moved to Marion County; staid there three years, then came back to Fayette County and bought the farm in Wheatland Township, where he now lives in 1850. In 1856-57 he owned and operated a saw and grist mill on Hickory Creek. Since then he has devoted his entire energies to farming. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had born to them a family of eleven children. Five only are now living, viz.: Thomas G., Harriet E., Sarah A., Mary C., and Susan A. Mrs. Johnson died in 1863 of small pox. She caught the disease while nursing a son who had contracted it in the army, and came home sick.

Mr. Johnson was again married in 1868; this time to Eliza J. McMillon, who is still living.

In politics he is as he says himself a good square Republican, and glories in it, never losing a chance to vote that ticket, although he takes no other active part in politics. He is certainly one of the self-made men of the county, having absolutely nothing when he married and commenced life, but he went to work with energy, which always wins, accumulating property

rapidly. He has made two or three small fortunes, and lost them through the rascality of men whom he tried to befriend; now he owns a fine farm of 170 acres, and enough to live on, honored and respected by his many friends.

G. W. HANKINS.

A HISTORY of Fayette County would be incomplete without a mention of G. W. Hankins, both as an old settler and a prominent man. He was born in Wheatland Township, this county, September 7th, 1838. His father, James Hankins, came to the county in 1830, from Tennessee, and was one of the first settlers in the township, encountering all the hardships of a pioneer life. He died in 1844.

George, being the youngest child, it fell to his lot to remain at home and support his widowed mother, which he did, without a murmur, sometimes working for the farmers, at ten dollars per month, or splitting rails, at thirty-seven and a half cents per hundred. Owing to the poverty of the family, he had no educational advantages, but managed to acquire through his own efforts entirely enough for the transaction of all kinds of business. He was married March 17th, 1861, to Julia Ann Johnson. She dying in the fall of the same year, he was again married, June 25th, 1863, to Nancy C. Johnson. They have had born to them a family of seven children; five are living at home with their parents, the other two died while young. Mr. Hankins and lady are consistent members of the Methodist Church, believing there is a bright future for all those who believe and practice the teachings of the Bible.

In politics he has always been an active and consistent Democrat, working hard and successfully for his party in the county. In April, 1877, the people of his township elected him to the office of supervisor.

HURRICANE TOWNSHIP.



HIS township is bounded on the north by Montgomery County, on the east by Ramsey Township, south by Sharon, and west by Montgomery County, and comprises the congressional township of 8 N. Range 1 West of Third Principal Meridian, and the south half of township 9, N. R. 1 West of the third principal meridian, and is in length 9 miles from north to south, and in breadth 6 miles from east to west, and is the extreme northwestern township of the County. This township is intersected by Hurricane Creek, which enters it from the west and runs a S. E. direction through it, also by Ramsey, which enters from the north. The bottom lands are of a heavy clay soil. Along the creek bottoms there is a considerable amount of heavy timber. Coal was found near Jas. Brown's place, near the north county line on the waters of Beck's Creek, in Sec. 21, T. 9 N. R. 1 E., from 16 to 22 inches thick.

EARLY SETTLERS

were Alexander Prater, Paschall Isbell, John Sears, Henry Hinton, Wm. B. Harris, John Ward, Jerry Ward and B. Massey.

The first school taught in the township, was by Willis Dodson, a Baptist preacher, in a shuck pen, between a crib and a stable. The building was constructed of rails.

The first bridge was built over the Hurricane Creek on the Shelbyville and Greenville road in the year 1848.

The pioneer store of the township was kept by a Mr. Bentley, at a place known as Hawkins' Knob, in the year 1837.

Churches. The Baptists, Universalists and Methodists have organized denominations in the township. The first church was built by the Baptists on Hurricane Creek, about the year 1830.

The first saw-mill was erected on Ramsey Creek in 1866.

Improved Stock.—James Pope introduced the first improved hogs. They were of the Berkshire and Poland China breed. John and James Pope brought the first improved sheep to the township; they were Cotswold.

The first Post-office was kept at Prairie Mound by Judge F. H. Stoddard. The office was discontinued about 1867.

First lands entered in Tp. 8 N., R. 1 West, John Ward 80 Acres, Sec. 33, April 14th, 1836. Hugh Bell, 160 Acres, Sec. 19, May 20th, 1840.

Murders.—John Murphy killed a man named Van Beuren Williams, over a game of cards, at a store near Little Hickory. During the war in 1864 a party composed of U. S. troops and some citizens, in passing through the township stopped at the house of John Sears, where some misunderstanding arose which resulted in the shooting and death of Mr. Sears and his wife. During their funeral a man named Smart passing by where the troops still were, was hailed by them, and not heeding the summons, he was shot and

dragged by his horse some distance, when another shot was fired striking him in the head which caused instant death. These troops were sent to suppress the Klingman gang. This township was peculiarly unfortunate in those times, as the same year a man Burris, a horse dealer, was murdered near the Greenville and Shelbyville road, and his body discovered some five weeks after. The parties doing the killing took the horses which Burris had with him to St. Louis, and disposed of them. The murderers were never apprehended.

The citizens of this township are intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and of good moral character. And some among the best farms and improvements in the county can be found in Hurricane Township. The population is composed principally of Americans, though there are quite a number of German and Irish citizens, who by their industrious and frugal habits have done much towards making it one among the best producing townships in the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN M. PRATER.

PROMINENT among the names worthy of mention in this work is that of John M. Prater, who was born about one mile from his present residence in Hurricane Township, Fayette County, on the 6th of February, 1834. He is the youngest living child of Alexander and Mary (Sears) Prater, and brother of ex-Treasurer Holloway S. Prater, whose biography may be seen elsewhere in this work.

During his youth he was engaged in working on his father's farm. His early opportunities for gaining an education were in subscription schools. Although his entire schooling did not embrace a period of more than two years, he managed to acquire a good knowledge of the common-school branches, and is to-day a man of average ability and information.

His father's death occurred when he was about eighteen years of age. He remained at home for about one year after, then went to Greenville, thence to Vandalia, where he remained for ten years, and was engaged in blacksmithing, at the expiration of which time, in 1865, he moved to Hurricane Township, and turned his attention to farming.

August 26th, 1858, he married Miss Mary Stein, daughter of Conrad and Eva Stein, who were natives of Germany. Their daughter was born in Fayette County. By this union they have had eight children, six of whom are living, all at home. Their names are as follows, in order of birth: Mary E., Charles, Emma, Ida, Horatio, Ella C.

In politics Mr. Prater has always been a Democrat. He has filled various township offices. Has been frequently elected County Supervisor. Mr. P. has always filled the position acceptably to the people and creditably to himself. He began life with little means, but he possessed what was better. good morals, industrious and sober habits, and a determination to succeed. He is regarded as among the best citizens of the county, and has the good will and esteem of the community.

HOLLOWAY S. PRATER.

THE lives and career of good men, of great men, and of men of enterprise always are interesting. They furnish examples for the young to imitate; their successes stimulate and console the disheartened and unfortunate. Every man who has, by self-denial, energy and industry, risen from poverty to a position of prominence, is beyond question one whose life is worth perusing.

Holloway S. Prater is a native of Bond County, and was the eldest child of Alexander and Mary (Sears) Prater. His father was born in Tennessee, and his mother in Kentucky. They were married in Bond County in 1826, where Mr. Prater located in 1819. Their son, Holloway, was born September 18th, 1827. In 1832 his parents moved to Fayette County, soon

after which his father enlisted in the Black Hawk war. Young Prater took every advantage that came in his way of improving himself, and continued going to school after his majority. In this way he qualified himself to teach. In 1845 he enlisted in Col. Forman's regiment, 3d Illinois Infantry. They were mustered in at Alton, and he served with his command, the history of which appears elsewhere. He was honorably discharged and mustered out at New Orleans May 25th, 1847. After his return he commenced farming, occasionally teaching school. When twenty-three years old he commenced farming on his own account, in Hurricane Township, on what is known as the Morrison Farm. He married December 23d, 1852, Miss Siner Casey, daughter of Samuel Casey. Mr. Casey died while in the United States service, as a ranger in the Black Hawk war, in 1833. He was a native of Kentucky, and came with his parents to Illinois at an early day. As the fruits of the above union they had six children—Samuel A., Mary V., John J., Lyman A., Margaret A., and Joseph F. Mrs. Prater died February 21st, 1866, after a short illness.

Mr. Prater was successful in his business, and his well-known integrity led to his being selected frequently by the Democracy, of which he has been a life-long member, as their candidate for public offices. His first office was that of constable; he was next elected justice of the peace, which office he held two terms; he has filled nearly all the township offices, and is at present county supervisor. He has been school treasurer continuously since 1854. In 1875 he was elected treasurer of the county.

Such is the creditable record of a man who began life without means, and unknown save to his own immediate family.

MICAJAH POPE

Is the second son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Davidson) Pope, and was born in Tennessee December 22d, 1823. His parents were natives of North Carolina, and went to Tennessee at an early day. In 1829, with a small family, they emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Hurricane Township, Fayette County. His father died in 1844, and his mother in 1862. Mr. Pope remained on his parents' farm until his twenty-second year, when he commenced farming for himself. April 3d, 1845, he married Miss Drusilla Pope, daughter of Matthew and Susan Pope, who came to this State in 1836. They have had ten children, five of whom are living—Mary, Jeremiah, Jane C., Susan and Hettie. Mary, the eldest, married Franklin Pope, and is now living in Shelby County.

Mr. Pope was in early life a Whig, but transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party. He is an industrious and upright citizen, and is entitled to credit for his battle with adversity, and conquest. He commenced life penniless, and has, without aid, made himself and family comfortable.

LEVI SEARS.

THE eldest child of John and Hannah (Johnson) Sears, was born November 17th, 1818, in Warren County, Kentucky. His father was a native of North and his mother of South Carolina, were married in Kentucky and emigrated to Illinois on October 8th, 1828, and located about one mile south of the present residence of their son, Levi Sears.

Young Levi's childhood and youth were passed on his father's farm, working and going to school whenever opportunity afforded.

He married Sept. 19th, 1839, Miss Frances J. Harris, daughter of Wm. B. Harris, one of the early settlers of the township. They have had thirteen children, eight of whom are now living, in the following order of their births, William, Cynthia, Emily, Smith, Starling, Pattie, Joseph, Delilah. Mr. Sears has endeavored to be just and upright in all of his dealings in life. He has been industrious and energetic, and has, for one commencing without means, accomplished considerable, and is now in the enjoyment of a competency. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been elected Supervisor from his township. During the war a terrible tragedy was enacted at the house of his parents, which resulted in their death.

Their son Levi erected over their graves a monument, upon which is the following inscription:—

In memory of John Sears, who fought under Gen'l Jackson at New Orleans, and was killed in his own house by the soldiers of the 41st Regiment Ill's Volunteers, August 11th, 1864, aged sixty-eight years, ten months and seventeen days.

In memory of Hannah J. Sears, who was killed by soldiers of the 41st

Reg't Ill's Volunteers, August 11th, 1864, aged seventy-five years, eight months, eight days.

JOHN POPE

Is the seventh child of Valentine and Elizabeth (Davidson) Pope. He was born the 20th of July, 1826. In early life he worked on a farm, and attended the common schools whenever he had an opportunity, and by perseverance and hard study he acquired a good knowledge of the common branches.

Mr. Pope, when about twenty years of age, commenced life on his own account. His first venture was in farming which he followed about four years, when he engaged in clerking, at which he continued for five years, at the expiration of which he commenced merchandizing for himself.

Two years later he moved on a farm which he had purchased.

On the 5th of February, 1863, he married Miss Charity A. Donaldson. By this union they had six children, of whom only two are living, viz.: Carrie and Lola, living with their parents.

In politics, Mr. Pope has always been a Democrat. He has been frequently called upon to fill public positions in his township. His first office was that of Assessor. Was Town Clerk for two years in Ramsey Township, and was Supervisor for the same length of time in Ramsey. Has been elected for three terms Justice of the Peace in Hurricane Township.

Mr. Pope commenced life without any means, but by strict industry and honesty, has accumulated some property.

He is a gentleman of good morals, honest and upright, and ranks among the best citizens of Hurricane Township.

SEFTON TOWNSHIP.

SEFTON TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Loudon, on the east by Avena, on the south by Otego, and on the west by the Kaskaskia River, and contains that part of the town of 7-1 east, that lies east of the Kaskaskia River, all of 7-2 east, and that part of 8-2 east lying south of Big Creek. About three-fourths of this township was originally covered with a heavy growth of the woods common to the county; consequently its industries are about equally divided between lumbering and agriculture. It is well watered, being divided by Suck Creek, which runs through from east to west, emptying into the Kaskaskia River. The other streams are Lynn Creek, Indian Camp Creek, and the south fork of Big Creek. There are also several lakes in the river bottom, on the west side of the township, of which Grassy is the largest, and is fifteen to twenty feet deep in places.

This township was named in honor of Hugh and John Sefton, two old settlers. John is still living, as are many of his and Hugh's descendants, honored and respected by all who know them.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Eli Forbis and John Little, came to the township together in 1830, and settled on section 19, 7-2 east, both building cabins and making improvements that year. John Johnson and Robert Green settled in the township in 1832, and Wm. Padon in 1833, the latter settling on section 24, 7-1 east, where he still lives in the house built that year. Among the old settlers whose names deserve honorable mention, appear those of James Allen, John McAlilly, Patrick Holland, Wm. B. Forbis, Thomas Granfield, Wm. Dively, Henry Stahl, Michael Radcliff, Geo. Tinsler, Henry L. Davis, Mike McDonald, the Howard family, Isaac Workman, Amos Workman, John Sefton, Washington Ledbetter, James Brazzel, Joseph Stephenson, Joseph Reynolds, Moses Briscow, David Ernest, Chas. and Dan'l Sapp, James Owens, James Hayden, John Arnold, John and Campbell Carson, Robert McConnell, Chas. and Silas Smith, Henry Turner, Geo. Sage, John Sage, and John D. Lee. The settlers for the first few years were nearly all natives of Tennessee, who settled along the Bluff near the Kaskaskia bottom. Between 1835-40 a colony of families from Ohio settled about four miles farther east. Some few of them are still left to enjoy the fruits of their early hardships and

struggles. A majority of the present inhabitants of the township were natives of Ohio, with some from Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia.

INDIAN REMAINS.

There are traces of Indians or some other race of people that has become extinct, scattered all over the western part of the township. There are four mounds on section 7, 7-2, near the mouth of Suck, that appear to have been made by the same race of people, as those found in the Mississippi bottom. The neighbors opened one of them in the spring of 1877, and found the skeletons of some eight or ten persons, also the remains of some pottery vessels, which appear to have been made of clay and shells mixed. The other three mounds were not opened. There are other mounds in the township similar to these. Near these mounds on section 7, was once the most famous deer lick in the county, which accounts for the numerous Indian relics still found near there. The writer has been shown some very fine specimens of tomahawks, arrow heads, etc., which were plenty there only a few years ago. It was probably an old Indian hunting and camping ground.

Asa Green, on section 33, 8-2, ploughed up some fifteen years ago several parts of skeletons; these remains indicated the existence of a race of people much larger than any now known. There is also on his farm what appear to be the remains of a pottery kiln, with pieces of pottery similar to that found in the mounds.

CHURCHES AND RELIGIONS.

Wm. Padon, one of the oldest pioneer preachers of the county, preached the first sermon in this township. The first church organization was made at his house in 1834, by Mr. Jas. Massey, a circuit preacher of the M. E. Church. Mr. Padon has preached in this and the adjoining townships over fifty years. The first church was built by the Christians or Campbellites in 1847 or '48, who have quite a large membership. The Methodists are also strong in the township. The German Methodists have a church near Brownstown, with a fair congregation.

Jeremiah King, a Mormon preacher of some note, was a resident of this township for many years, and converted several families to that faith.

It will not do to forget in this connection, the Old Buckskin preacher,

Joseph Boleyjack, an eccentric old man who preached in the township thirty-five years ago. He derived his name from a suit of buckskin clothes, that he wore for many years without changing. There is a tradition in the neighborhood that when they wore out, he washed, put on a new suit and died. When his wife died some of his neighbors accused him of starving her; he said he knew that was not so, as he had offered her parched corn not an hour before she died, and she refused to eat it.

The first death in the township was an infant daughter of Robert Green, in 1832; soon after, John Little lost a little girl. The first grown person, Eli Forbis, died in 1834, and Mrs. Hollingshead in 1835. They were all buried in the Forbis burying-ground, the first one in the township, and laid out in 1832, on Section 19.

The first marriage was probably that of Louis Barton and Eveline Forbis, which was celebrated in 1832. John Sage and Eliza A. Padon were married March 5, 1840. They are still living near where they were married.

The first person born was Charles Padon, January 30, 1835.

John Arnold built a horse-mill on Section 11, Township 7, Range 2, in 1841 or '42. William Padon built one in 1846 on Section 13, Township 7, Range 1. George Washburn built a saw and grist-mill on the river about 1850, run by water. There are now two steam saw-mills in the township doing a good business. It won't do, however, to forget some of the old stump-mills owned by nearly all the first settlers.

SCHOOLS.

The people of this township take an especial pride in their schools, and have built good houses in each district, and employ good teachers. The township is divided into ten school districts. The first school-house was built about 1839 on Section 25, of logs, with a stick chimney. Wesley Carson was probably the first teacher, although we can find no record of any school until 1841, when Hiram Carson taught in the cabin mentioned above. Samuel Carson taught in 1843.

John Buckhannon kept the first and only store ever in the township from 1864 to 1868.

Dr. Johnson, an old Indian doctor, practised in this township as early as 1833. He is said to have been very successful in his practice. Dr. Wallis was the first regular physician who located here. He was afterwards appointed United States Marshal.

There are two granges in the township, although they are not flourishing.

The first road laid out was what is known as the Shelbyville road, opened and made in 1838. There were several bridges built on this road that year, which were probably the first in the township.

To James E. Foster belongs the credit of introducing the first fine stock into the township. He probably has some as good cattle as can be found in the State, and has given some attention to sheep and hogs. John and Campbell Carson, Henry Sefton, John Sidwell, and some others deserve praise for their efforts in the same direction.

About forty years ago John D. Lee, the leader of the Mountain Meadow massacre, lived in the north part of this township, near where John Reynolds now lives. Mr. Reynolds remembers him distinctly as a still, morose man, of considerable ability, and not well liked by his neighbors, probably on account of the Mormon doctrines preached by him, which were very unpopular at that time.

Harvey Radcliff was killed by Beach about 1856, as it was supposed at the instigation of Thomas Pickens. Beach was arrested for the crime, and broke jail. Pickens was then arrested, and tried for being accessory to the crime, and was finally cleared; but having made some very bitter threats against some of his neighbors, he was shot and killed one day while at work in the field. No steps were taken to discover who did it, every one believing it to be a just retribution.

Charles Doxey was killed in 1867 in the Kaskaskia Bottom by Thomas Granfield, who was afterwards cleared on the plea of self-defence.

Dudley Padon was killed in January, 1878, by Lincoln Padon, a boy twelve years of age. The deceased was a son of William Padon, and an uncle of Dudley's. He was killed with a shot-gun, the entire charge hitting him in the thigh, causing him to bleed to death in a few hours. There appears to be some mystery in connection with this affair.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY SEFTON.

THE people of Fayette County in 1860, honored the name of Sefton by giving it to one of the best townships in the county. Henry Sefton was born in Decatur County, Indiana, May 28th, 1829, and was the only child of Hugh and Mary Sefton. Hugh was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, and was of Irish parentage.

Henry's only advantages for getting an early education were the common schools which he attended in winter until he was thirteen years of age; after that he devoted his entire energies to the farm. He came to Illinois with his father's family in 1848, and was married July 25th, 1850, to Miss Phoebe Farmer, whose parents were among the first settlers in the county. They have had born to them a family of six children; five are living, viz.: Chas. H., Savannah A., Mildreth A., Charlotte M., and Joseph U. S. Mary C., wife of Wesley Workman, died May 16th, 1876. Mr. Sefton has made farming his principal business through life. Settling in Loudon Township soon after getting married he remained there about two years, then bought eighty acres where he now lives in Sefton Township, on time, not having a dollar in the world when he commenced life. In 1872, he was elected to the office of Sheriff, serving the people faithfully, and probably arresting more desperadoes during his term than any man who ever held the office. Although a Republican in a Democratic county, he is deservedly very popular. Mr. Sefton took an active part in the late war for the protection of the government, raising twenty-two recruits in February, 1865, by that means relieving his township of a draft; he has always taken an active interest in everything that pertains to the public welfare, trading largely in stock for a number of years, thereby furnishing a home market for his neighbors; he has taken some pains to improve the stock of his township. Mr. Sefton and lady are both members of the M. E. Church.

JAS. M. GREER,

THE oldest son of Asa and Sarah Greer, was born in Knox County, Ohio, May 9th, 1840. His ancestors were among the old pioneer settlers of Ohio and occupied prominent positions. His grandfather Greer, was a Colonel in the war of 1812, and his grandfather Blair was one of the very first settlers of Knox County and occupied a very prominent position, holding office in that county from the time he was twenty-three years old until he died, a period of over forty years; there are several families living in this county who still remember him. James Greer, the subject of this notice, was born and educated a farmer, with fair educational advantages, such as the common schools and seminaries of Ohio afforded. In 1859 he also commenced the study of law, and finished in 1864. Although he has never followed it for a profession he is amply qualified to do so. Coming to Illinois in 1859, he settled in Sefton Township, on what is known as the old Brazzle farm, where he now lives, and went to farming, which has been his principal occupation ever since. He was elected Township Assessor in 1862, and held the office seven years; was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and served two years, and in 1877 was elected Supervisor, which office he now holds.

Mr. Greer has all the intelligence and ability necessary to fill any office in the gift of the people, together with those sterling qualities, honesty and integrity, so desirable and so much needed in our public offices.

He was married November 16th, 1874, to Miss Julia Washburn, a native of Fayette County, Ills. The fruits of this union are two nice little girls, Nora and May.

ABRAHAM SIDWELL.

ABRAHAM SIDWELL was born in Brown County, Ohio, near Georgetown Feb. 23d, 1829, and was the ninth child of Nathan and Anna Sidwell, both

of whom were natives of Kentucky. When Abraham was about five years old his parents removed with him to Indiana, settling in Decatur County of that State. Upon the death of his father, which occurred here some years later, the care of the mother devolved upon Abraham, and for her maintenance and support he labored by the month until the year 1848, when he came to Illinois, settling in Sefton Township, near where he now resides. In 1849 he married Cynthia A. Pickens, she dying the same year. Two years later, in 1851, he married Martha Ann Pickens, by whom he had seven children; two are dead, and five yet living at home, viz.: John J., aged twenty-four; Nathan E., twenty-two; Cyrus H., ten; Abraham, twenty; and Ulysses G., eight years. Mr. Sidwell is a sound Republican in politics. During the late rebellion, when the country most needed men, he answered its call at a great inconvenience and sacrifice to himself, he having a family of small children entirely dependent upon him for their support. He joined the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, a regiment partly made up from Fayette County.

Abraham Sidwell began life in this State with 160 acres of wild uncultivated land. He is now the owner of 500 acres of good land, most of it under cultivation. He has secured for himself a comfortable competency for life, and is the largest tax-payer in the township.

He is devoted to the sports of hunting and fishing, although, unlike many others, he does not permit these pastimes to interfere with his legitimate business. Probably he has killed more deer, turkeys, coons, foxes, &c., than any other man in the county. He enjoys a good day's fishing, and rejoices in a little friendly competition with his neighboring friends occasionally. He has swam the Kaskaskia River many times while in pursuit of game, even in winter, when the ice floes were thick.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sidwell are members of the Christian Church, and much respected.

JOSHUA ARNOLD

Was born in Holmes County, Ohio, February 8, 1828, and was the second child of John and Sarah Arnold. He was raised a farmer, living at home with his parents, and working for them in the summer, and attending the old subscription schools of that day in the winter, getting nothing more than a fair education. He came to Illinois with his parents in 1840, and settled in Sefton township, near where he now lives. His principal avocation in life has been that of a farmer, and he has certainly been a successful one. Having nothing when he commenced life but a limited education, he now owns one of the best farms in the township, containing over 500 acres in a good

state of cultivation. He has held various township offices for about twenty years of his life, and in 1873 he was elected to the office of County Treasurer, discharging its duties to the entire satisfaction of every one. Mr. Arnold glories in being an old Jackson Democrat, although he lives in a township where Republicans abound.

He was married April 27, 1851, to Sarah Workman. As the fruits of this union they have had born to them twelve children, eleven of whom are living in the township; the other one is dead.

JOHN CARSON,

A REPRESENTATIVE man of Sefton Township as an officer, a farmer, and old settler, was born in Washington County, Virginia, April 13, 1818, and was the sixth child of a family of twelve, born to Samuel and Margaret (Debusk) Carson, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His father's parents were from the north of Ireland, and his mother's were of French and German descent. Samuel Carson and family moved from Virginia in 1835, coming through by team, it taking them some six weeks to make the trip. He settled first in what is now Bear Grove Township, where he lived several years; then removed to Sefton.

John Carson, the subject of this sketch, was married January 27, 1842, to Eliza Ann Paslay, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Paslay, who came to Bear Grove Township in 1840. She was born in Bourbon County, Ky., March 27, 1822. They have had born to them a family of nine children, eight of whom are still living near the old homestead. Mr. Carson has always followed the avocation of a farmer, although he has filled several offices and positions of trust, first holding the office of School Treasurer for eight years, and Deputy Surveyor two years. He was then elected Surveyor in 1855, and has since been re-elected twice, giving entire satisfaction to his constituents.

He is a firm and earnest Republican in politics. Although admired and respected by his political enemies, he never loses sight of his duty in his zeal for his party. For the last few years he has given some attention to fine stock raising, especially cattle and hogs. He now has some as fine stock as there is in the county. He commenced life a poor boy, with no educational advantages and no money; but through his own efforts he managed to acquire education enough to do all kinds of business, and money enough to furnish his children with a farm each, as fast as they were married. He has a good farm left for himself of one hundred and ninety acres, with money and stock enough to make life easy with him, and all the result of his own enterprise.

SHARON TOWNSHIP

COMPRISES all of the Congressional (Township 7, Range 1 West, and a part of Township 7, Range 1 East) of the third principal meridian, and is bounded on the north by Hurricane and Ramsey Townships, and East by the Kaskaskia River; south by Vandalia and Bear Grove Townships, and west by Bond County. That portion bordering on the Kaskaskia is much of it heavily timbered, and the bottom lands are rich and productive. Several creeks run through the township. The principal ones are Hurricane and Boaz. The township abounds with many fine farms. The principal productions are wheat, grass, corn and oats. Stock-raising also receives considerable attention. The township is well supplied with churches and schools; the people industrious and moral.

VERA

Is a flourishing little village of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, situated on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, and in the midst of a good farming district. Vera is also quite a shipping point for fruit. One season the shipment of peaches reached 80,000 boxes, and 10,000 bushels of apples. The town is well supplied with churches and schools. The largest store of general merchandise is kept by Little and Stokes. Mr. L. is also postmaster. A small grocery store is carried on by John Fifer. The hotel

of the town is kept by C. Stanburn. J. M. Parkes owns and operates a good flouring mill of four run of burrs, which is the largest enterprise in the township. The R. R. Co. have recently built a new freight and passenger depot. There is also a cooper and blacksmith shop in the town. Dr. John S. Barton is practising medicine at this point.

Early Settlers.—Joseph Hinds, wife, and three sons, John, Joseph and Samuel, settled with his family on Boaz Prairie in the spring of 1819. The same year came William Peyton and family, and A. Pelricho. Soon after came Joseph Chaffin, who settled on Section 81, Tp. 7, 1 E. Capt. Smith, Gideon Buckmaster, Benj. Buckmaster, settled here about the year 1822 or 1828. The Buckmasters became quite a numerous family. John Enochs was also one of the pioneers of Sharon Township. Jerry Denton, Benj. Williams, Sr., Joseph McKinney, Sr., Samuel and William Russell came to the township in 1819 or 1820.

Horse Mill.—Joseph McKinney built and operated the first horse mill for grinding grain. It was erected on Boaz Creek, on Section 28, about the year 1827.

Saw Mill.—Samuel Parker owned and operated a saw mill on Section 21 on the Kaskaskia in 1830.

The first Preacher was James Woodard. He was a traveling Methodist

minister. This denomination also built the first church, which was used for a school-house for a time. Erected in 1827.

First School-house built was a log structure, on Section 16, Tp. 7, Range 1 East; erected about the year 1826.

First Road opened through this township was the Vandalia and Shelbyville Road.

First Bridge was built by John Enochs, in this township, across Ramsey Creek, in the year 1830.

First Post-office was kept by Hiram Bolt, at his residence on Section 10, Tp. 7, R. 1 E.

First Blacksmith Shop was carried on by Robert and Hiram Larimore, on Section 9; built about 1830.

First Grave-yard was regularly laid out in 1825, on Section 10, at the Sharon Meeting House.

First land entered in Township 7, R. 1 East was:

John Watwood entered	80 acres of Sec. 10,	January 16th, 1821.
Abram Tetrick "	80 " "	21, January 16th, 1821.
William Russell "	80 " "	29, January 16th, 1821.

First land entered in Township 7, R. 1 West was:

Samuel Redmond entered	320 acres of Section 32,	August 3d, 1819.
Henry Cunningham "	80 " "	35, July 28th, 1831.
John F. Lawler "	80 " "	36, July 28th, 1831.

First Blooded Stock.—The first blooded stock of hogs and cattle were brought to the township in 1855 by Joseph Chaffin. The hogs were Berkshire and cross, and the cattle were of the Durham stock; since which time the people have continued to improve their stock, until now the stock of Sharon will compare favorably with other townships of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN ENOCHS

Is one of the oldest settlers in Fayette County. He was born in 1794, near Waterloo, Monroe County, Illinois, which was the first settlement of white people in what was then St. Clair County. His father, Isaac Enochs, was a native of North Carolina, and came to Illinois Territory when fourteen years old, and his mother, Sarah (Gibbons) Enochs, was born in New Jersey. His parents were among the earliest settlers of the State. The early years of our subject were spent as most of the youths of that period, in clearing the land of a newly-settled country. When eighteen years of age—at the breaking out of the war of 1812—he enlisted under command of Col. Russell, of Kentucky. Afterwards was under command of Col. Stevens, of Illinois, and was stationed at Fort Russell, a short distance from Edwardsville, Madison County, Illinois. He participated in the Edwards' campaign and was present at the battle in 1812, that was fought with the Indians near Peoria. He remained in the service two years.

He was married in 1814 to Margery Ferguson, a native of Kentucky. She died July 12, 1815. Mr. Enochs was again married in 1819, to Polly Moore, also of Kentucky, by whom he had one child. Both mother and child died soon after the birth. In 1824 he married Miss Sarah H. Wood, daughter of Samuel Wood, of Kentucky. By this union he had two children, one of whom died in infancy. Jane, who married Robert Vaughn, is now living near her father, in Sharon Township. After a long and happy married life Mrs. Enochs died October 20, 1876. In April, 1877, he married Mrs. Ester Ann Burgers. They are now living on the old homestead.

Mr. Enochs came to Fayette County in 1820, and worked at carpentering, at which he continued for about three years. In 1828 he was elected Sheriff of the County, and re-elected to the same office in 1830. He has been Justice of the Peace and County Treasurer, and has held other positions of public trust. While Sheriff it became his duty to inflict the penalty of whipping two men, viz.: Parks and Mears, for horse-stealing.

Mr. Enochs is a man who started in life with nothing but good health, willing hands, good morals, and a strong determination to succeed, and has gained by his industrious and persevering habits a competency; and for his manliness and honesty, a life of honor.

He is now eighty-five years of age, and is almost the last surviving of those hardy, earnest and self-sacrificing pioneers of Illinois. Now in his old age he can look back over a life of ceaseless activity of both mind and body, conscious of having made diligent use of the talents committed to him, and displaying a character remarkable for its native shrewdness, for its extraordinary energy, for its power of endurance, for its keenness of perception and promptness in action, for its social geniality, and for its domestic affection. Thus he enjoys, as advancing years leave their traces upon the vigorous frame, the pleasure of a well-earned reputation,

"And departing,
Will leave behind him foot-prints on the sands of time."

JOHN HILLORY BUCKMASTER,

A NATIVE of Calvert County, Maryland, the eldest son of Gideon and Ann (Williams) Buckmaster, was born the 26th of December, 1818. His parents were of English ancestry, and natives of Maryland. They emigrated to Illinois in 1824, when their son John was six years of age, and entered land and located in Fayette Co., where they died a number of years after.

The early life of John Hillory Buckmaster,—until he was 22 years of age—was spent on his father's farm.

During those early times there were no schools, and the youth of that day enjoyed few advantages for education.

In his 22nd year, Mr. Buckmaster commenced farming for himself. He was married August 6th, 1840, to Miss Mary Ann McLillila, daughter of John and Nancy McLillila, who were natives of Kentucky, and were among the early pioneers of their state, where their daughter was born.

By the above union they have had eight children, four of whom are dead. They are as follows in order of birth:—Gideon D., who died Oct. 8th, 1843; Frances J., now Mrs. Levi Brown; Elisabeth A. the wife of Peter Jefferson; Joseph J. died May 28th, 1855; Gideon D.; Isabell; Luther B. died Jan. 26th, 1863, and Benjamin F., the youngest, still living at home.

In early life Mr. Buckmaster was a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party he identified himself with the Republican party, and voted for Mr. Lincoln, in 1860. During the war he was a staunch and outspoken advocate of the union cause. He enlisted in 1862, in the 97th Illinois Infantry regiment, and was mustered in at Camp Butler, after which his regiment was ordered to Kentucky. He was engaged in the first Campaign of Vicksburg, under Gen. Sherman. After the repulse, was ordered to Arkansas Post, from where they were again ordered to Vicksburg, where he participated in the siege and capture. From thence they were ordered to Jackson, Miss., and fought in that battle. He also participated in several other battles, among the principal, Port Gibson, Blank River, Champion Hills, and was present at the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863. Was mustered out at Galveston, Texas, in 1865.

He returned home and renewed his former occupation.

IVERSON M. LITTLE,

THE youngest son of John and Syntha (Patterson) Little, was born July 17, 1844, in Fayette County. His parents were natives of Tennessee, and came to Illinois at an early day. Until his twenty-first year he lived in his native county. In 1864 he enlisted in the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and was sent to Nicholasville, Kentucky, to join his regiment. The regiment was ordered to Knoxville, Tennessee, and from there to Cleveland, where they joined Gen. Stoneman's command. They were in the battles of Big Shanty, Kanesaw Mountain, and the disastrous engagement in which Gen. McPherson

son lost his life. They were next ordered to Macon, Georgia, in which expedition they lost nearly one-half their regiment, by being taken prisoners. They were then ordered back to Nicholasville, remounted, and sent to Pulaaki, where they joined Gen. Schofield's command; thence to Waynesboro', and joined Gen. Hatch's cavalry, where they had a severe engagement with Forest's cavalry. The Union troops were in much smaller numbers, and had to fall back. They were reinforced by infantry from Columbia, on the double quick. They then fell back to Columbia, from where a detachment was sent down Duck Run to guard a crossing, when a fight ensued, and they had to cut their way out. Traveling all night, they reached Franklin in the morning, when they were again engaged. From here they returned to Pulaaki, where they were mustered out. Mr. Little returned home, and engaged in various business enterprises. For the past five years he has been merchandizing at Vera, where he is also Postmaster and Agent for the Illinois Central Railroad.

April 16, 1868, he married Miss Sylvin Hawka. They have six children, five of whom are living. Mr. Little is a most excellent citizen, as his war record will demonstrate.

ANDREW RAY

Is the eldest of a family of eleven children—five boys and six girls—born to James and Martha (Hutson) Ray, both natives of Ohio. James Ray, during the last twenty-five years of his life, was an itinerant Methodist preacher, and about the year 1838 or 1840 removed with his family from Ohio to this State, locating first in Marion County, and finally in Fayette, settling upon eighty acres of land in Section 21 of Sharon Township, where the subject of this sketch now resides. James Ray died in Lima, Adams County, January, 1858. Mrs. Martha Ray died on the 20th December, 1877.

Andrew Ray was born on the 22d of May, 1827, in Madison County, Ohio, and came with his father to this county in the spring of 1845. The profession of his father taking him much from home, the care of the family and farm devolved upon Andrew. This fact, coupled with the scarcity of schools

in his early youth, gave him but little opportunity for acquiring a good education; he, however, obtained sufficient for the requirements of his business. Remaining with his father until the country required his services, he, upon the 9th of August, 1862, joined the Ninety-seventh Regiment of Illinois Infantry Volunteers, entering the service as Second Lieutenant, and on the 22d of January, 1863, was promoted to the Captaincy of Company F. Mr. Ray was with Sherman's Army at the first attack upon Vicksburg, by way of the Yazoo River; afterwards with Grant when the town was captured. He was then ordered to join the attack upon Jackson, Miss., which occurred in July, 1863; and finally in the siege of Mobile of the same year, this being the last engagement of any note during the late war. During his military career, Mr. Ray on several occasions narrowly escaped death. His coat was three times pierced by bullets, and his sword (which he yet retains as a trophy) was struck from his hand by a shot during a charge at Mobile; but himself luckily escaped without a scratch. Upon the return of the troops from Bayou Teesh the train collided with some cars left upon the track by the Confederates, and killed and wounded some sixty men. Mr. Ray was considerably shaken, but with his usual good fortune escaped serious injury.

His company was mustered out on the 29th July, 1865, at Galveston, Texas, and after an absence of three years and twenty days in all, Mr. Ray returned to his home, where he has since devoted the whole of his time and attention to farming and fruit-growing. He has in his home-farm 169 acres of land, in addition to outlying property, and a business house in Vera, all of which has been obtained by his own industry and strict attention to business.

In 1846, October 25, A. Ray was married to Harriet Buckmaster, the daughter of an old settler in the county, by whom he has had five children, three of them yet living. Losing his first wife, Mr. Ray again married, his second partner being Kate E. Burns, a native of Vermont. By this marriage there were two boys and two girls, one of each still living.

Mr. Ray, in politics, is Republican. He has never held any official position in the county, though frequently urged to do so. He is an elder of the Presbyterian Church, Vera, of which his wife is also a member. Mr. Ray is a good citizen, and one of the enterprising men of the county.

SEMINARY TOWNSHIP.

SEMINARY TOWNSHIP is situated in the south-western part of the county, and is composed of the fractional parts of the congressional township 4 N. Range 1 west, and township 5 N. Range 1 west, and township 5 N. Range 1 east, of Third Principal Meridian, and has the Kaskaskia River for its eastern and southern boundary, on the west by Bond County, and north by Bear Grove and Vandalia Townships. The township took its name, from the fact that it was set apart by the General Government, for school purposes, hence was denominated Seminary lands: the Hurricane Creek enters it on the north and runs a south-easterly direction through the township, and empties into the Kaskaskia, in township 4, range 1 west. There are a number of small and beautiful lakes in the township. The lands are productive, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, oats, grass, etc., and fruits of all kinds. The lands are well improved, and the farmers are an enterprising, industrious and thrifty class of citizens. Good morals prevail, and churches and schools are liberally supported in the township.

The early settlers were, Philip Luster, Martin Jones, Jeremiah Evans, Adam Smith, John Smith, and the Hon. John Shirley.

The first school-house was built about one mile east of John Thompson's. It was a log structure, with all the primitive characteristics of those early days; it was erected in the year 1835, and was also used for church purposes.

COUNTY SEAT.

Prior to the organization of Fayette County, when it formed a part of Bond County, the county seat of the then (Bond County), was located at a

place called Perryville, on the west side of the Kaskaskia, in township 4 N Range 1 west, of the Third Principal Meridian. Here was erected a log court-house and jail. Many of the old settlers of the county remember distinctly, the appearance of the old buildings, which were low and constructed of logs. Subsequently the county seat was moved to Greenville, and Perryville became obsolete.

The religious denominations are, the United Baptists, Christians and Methodists. The first church built exclusively for church purposes was by the Baptists about the year 1868.

John Hannion & Co., erected and carried on the first saw mill in the year 1852. The Carlisle road was the first opened in the township.

Improved Stock.—The honor of bringing the first improved stock to the township belongs to John Thompeon. They were short-horned cattle: Leicester and Cotswold sheep. The introduction of these improved animals has had a very beneficial effect on the improvement of the stock of the township.

The first county bridge built in Seminary, was across Hurricane Creek, prior to the year 1829.

The first cemetery was laid out in section 14. This was done prior to 1830.

John Maguire opened and carried on the first store, in 1848.

The population of this township is composed principally of citizens whose ancestors were originally from Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and the Carolinas. The village of Hullsville is situated in this township.

First lands entered in township 5-1 west. Radford Carroll, 80 acres, sec. 4, June 15th, 1836. E. Yarbrough, 80 acres, sec. 14, June 15th, 1836.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



THE present Sheriff of Fayette County, was born near where he now resides, April 24th, 1832, and is the fifth child of Andrew and Charlotte (Matheney) Taylor. His parents emigrated to Illinois from Kentucky, though the families were natives of Tennessee. They were among the early pioneers of Fayette County, in which they settled in 1831, in Seminary Township, where Mr. Taylor immediately began farming, which occupation he continued at until his death, which occurred December 12th, 1859, having survived his wife only a few years, who died June 18th, 1857. Both died at the old homestead, and are buried at the family burial-ground near by. They were thrifty and industrious people, and most excellent friends and neighbors. Their son, Andrew Jackson, the subject of this history, was engaged during his youth working on his father's farm. Whenever opportunity afforded, which was seldom, he attended school. He succeeded, however, in acquiring a fair education. When twenty-two years old he made his first venture in business for himself, and has continued uninterruptedly and profitably in the same course since. October 25th, 1853, he married Miss Lucinda Cook, who was born in this State, of which her parents were among the early settlers. In 1874 Mr. Taylor accepted the appointment of Deputy Sheriff, and moved to Vandalia, but still continued to conduct operations on his farm. In 1877 he received the nomination by the Democracy, of which he had been a life-long and active member, for Sheriff of his native county. He was elected, and now fills the position with marked ability and credit.

He is a man that stands well in the county, and whatever he has accomplished in life is mainly owing to his early training by his parents, to habits of economy and industry, and his subsequent observance of their teaching. Still in the prime of life, with a good record and plenty of energy, he bids fair to attain to any position to which he may aspire.

HON. JOHN THOMPSON.

MR. THOMPSON is of English nativity, and was born in Yorkshire, August 19, 1826. His parents, Richard and Mary (Ryder) Thompson, emigrated to this country and settled in Ohio about 1843. Mrs. Thompson died in 1844. Her husband survived her a number of years, and died in 1872. After a short stay in Ohio they came to Illinois, and located in Seminary Township in this county. Until seventeen years old their son enjoyed good opportunities, attending some of the best schools in his native country. These early advantages have been of the greatest practical benefit to him, as after that he was unable to devote much of his time to literary or scholastic

pursuits. Upon his arrival in this country he engaged in trading, occasionally turning his attention to farming. He was thus constantly engaged until 1849, when, catching the then prevalent gold fever, he started for the Pacific Coast in charge of an ox-team. The dangers encountered and privations endured in the journey in those days seem hardly credible to the present generation, who can make the trip in such a short time, and with all the comfort of modern conveyances. In 1853 he went to Oregon, when he, shortly after his arrival, married Miss Mary Ann Schwartz, and, together with his wife, returned to California, where Mr. Thompson had previously established himself as a farmer.

In 1855 he disposed of his interest in California, and returned to Fayette County, where he resumed his old business of farming and trading.

Mrs. Thompson, after a short and severe illness, died in October, 1875. November, 1876, he married Mrs. Nannie Pratt, sister of Mrs. George Henninger. Her parents were natives of Indiana, she being born in Ohio. They have had by that union one child, John R. For a number of years Mr. Thompson has been closely identified with politics in his county. Prior to the organization of the Democratic party he was a Whig; but upon the dissolution of that party he transferred his allegiance to the former; and probably no man in the community wields greater power in its councils than does he. He has been repeatedly called upon to be the standard-bearer of the Democracy, and has always proven himself a signally successful one. He was the first Supervisor elected from his township, and has several times been re-elected to the same position.

In 1876 he was compelled by the Democracy of his district to accept the nomination for the State Senate, and, notwithstanding the fact that there were candidates in the field—one Republican (whom all men unite in saying was a most worthy opponent) and two Democratic—such was Mr. Thompson's popularity, and such was his hold upon the sympathies and respect of the people, that he was elected by a good majority. While an alien by birth, Mr. Thompson's entire sympathies and affections are with his adopted country. He is an American citizen by choice. He thoroughly understands the principles underlying our institutions.

As a legislator, he has proven himself worthy of the confidence of his constituency, and thoroughly competent for the position, familiarizing himself with the various and complex questions that come before that body, and always taking a decided stand upon them all. He is a man that is never known to shirk his duty, and consequently has never availed himself of the popular method now in vogue, to escape committing oneself by being absent when any measure is being voted upon that might weaken their popularity.

Mr. Thompson is also an energetic and progressive agriculturist. He has done much for the advancement of his favorite pursuit. He introduced the first blooded stock in his township, and has endeavored to show by precept and example that intelligent farming pays. He has surrounded himself with the comforts and luxuries of life, and his home bears the evidences of taste and refinement.

There is no man more popular in his county, and none more deservedly so. In manner pleasant and affable, and always ready to help a friend in extremity, he has secured a permanent place in the esteem of the people.

HON. JOHN SHIRLEY,

AN ex-Representative and early settler of Fayette County, is a native of Tennessee, where he was born January 15th, 1810. His father, George Shirley, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Elizabeth (Poland) Shirley, of Virginia. His parents were married in East Tennessee, where his father died, when John was about fifteen years of age.

Shortly after her husband's death Mrs. Shirley, with her young family, removed to Illinois and located on Ramsey Creek, in 1829. She subsequently married Jeremiah Evans, one of the earliest settlers of the county, and removed with her husband to Bear Grove Township.

Mr. Shirley's early life was passed upon a farm. His opportunities for self-improvement were very limited, and he never after his fourteenth year attended school. When twenty-one years old he engaged in farming for himself, an occupation he has followed ever since, except when public duties have engaged his attention. He married November 19th, 1844, Miss Semira Karr, a native of Kentucky. They had a family of six children, of whom three are now living—Susan M., who married Mr. John Bingaman, Martha A., and Angelina A.; the two latter now living with their father. Mrs. Shirley died September 18th, 1869. She was a consistent Christian woman, and a member of the United Baptist denomination.

Mr. Shirley has been a member of the Democratic party all his life, and frequently been elected to positions of public trust. He was appointed treasurer of the county in 1836, and assessed the county the following year. In 1838 he was elected recorder, a member of the legislature in 1842, and sheriff in 1860. In 1832 he enlisted to fight Indians in the Black Hawk war. In the fall of the same year he volunteered in Capt. Duncan's company of rangers and served nearly twelve months. He is justly regarded as one of the best citizens of the county, and one who has by his inherent ability risen from poverty and obscurity to a position of prominence and comparative affluence.

OTEGO TOWNSHIP.



HIS township previous to 1860, went by the name of Cumberland, but in that year the county went under township organization, and the names of some of the townships were changed; among them Cumberland, which was called Otego. It embraces the Congressional Township of 6, Range 2 E., and is bounded on the north by Sefton Township, on the east by Wheatland, on the south by Wilberton, and on the west by Vandalia Township.

The streams are Hickory Creek, which runs through the southern part of the township; Overcup, in the center; and the three branches of Sand Creek, which are in the north-west part of the township; all of those streams flow in a south-eastern course, emptying into Hickory Creek or the Kaskaskia River.

The soil in the timber land is a red-colored clay, but in the prairie is a light grey-colored loam. About one-third of the township is prairie, part of which lays in the north-east around Brownstown, and the "four mile" which lays in the center of the township.

The first settler was John A. Wakefield, who came in 1824, settled in Section 17, and built a log house which he afterwards weather-boarded. This was the first house erected in Otego Township.

The first tavern was kept by John A. Wakefield, who used his residence as a public stopping-place from the time he built it. To this tavern came the bands of Indians who used to visit this country periodically to hunt for game, where they would indulge freely in that curse of their people, "fire-water." They would, while returning from the tavern, make night hideous with their wild yells, causing the children in the neighborhood through which they passed to tremble with dread for their safety. On arriving at their camping ground which was generally on Hickory Creek, they would wind up the day with the war dance. Those Indians were very friendly towards the settlers, and seldom committed depredations of any kind.

The pioneers of the township were Henry Sroggins, Thomas Crickman, Wm. Crickman, Mr. Riall, Mr. Clemens, and Mr. Stanfield, who came in 1828. In 1829, came Jacob Tinker, Thomas Osbrook, Winslow Pilcher, Thomas R. Gatewood, Edward Healey, Hardy Healey, Thos. A. Gatewood, Cole Norris, Mr. Robeson, and Wm. D. Brown. In 1830, came Ezra Griffith, Rutherford Shelton, Wm. H. Mabury, James Beal, Sr., James Pilcher, and John Springer. In 1831, Isaiah Melton. In 1832, Mr. Roe and Henry Brown. In 1833, Hezekiah Brown, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Taylor, and H. B. Thompson. In 1834, Jordan Smith, William Nichols, Wm. H. Martin, and Joseph Hackett. In 1835, '36 and '37, Harvey Lee, Asa Lee, Abraham Stearns, John Mahon, Isaac Washburn, Wm. Rhody, David Blake, Samuel Blake, and David Washburn. In 1838, came Richard Campbell, Simeon Bishop, and Moses D. Morey. Many of those old settlers had large families when they came to the county, some of which are now among its foremost citizens.

The first birth was in the family of John A. Wakefield, but the name of the child or the date of its birth we were unable to learn.

The first death was a Mr. Clemens, who died about 1828 or 1829, and was buried on Section 16. Malissa Crickman, Rebecca Crickman, and a child of Thos. Osbrook's died shortly afterwards, and were buried on the farm on which they had resided in Section 17, now owned by Wm. Stearns. Those graves are yet discernible, having been fenced up by the present owners of the farm.

The first grave-yard was in Section 16, but it has not been used for thirty years, the principal burying-ground being in Section 15, close to the home of Averilla Pilcher.

The first marriage was Jordan Smith and Mary Tinker, daughter of Jacob Tinker. This occurred in 1830, Smith being then a resident of Vandalia Township.

The first school-house was built in Section 17. It was a log building, and was erected in 1833. A man named Mr. Johnson taught first in this building, and was the first teacher in the township. A Mr. Taylor taught next, in the same building.

The first flour and saw-mill was built by Ezra Griffith in Section 26, on Hickory Creek, in 1834; it was run by water-power. He also built the first frame house in the township, located in Section 9; this was also in 1834.

The first store was in the residence of Ezra Griffith, and was kept by Harpin Blakely, in 1834. August Dieckman kept it in 1851, and David B. Waterman, in 1854.

Joseph Hockett was the first blacksmith in the township. He had a shop in Section 18, in 1834. A man named Mr. Rogers kept a shop in Section 17, about the same time.

The first Post-master was Ezra Griffith, who had an office in his residence in Section 9, as early as 1835, which office existed until about 1861. It was called Cumberland, and was kept by Mr. Griffith's sons for the last few years of its existence, he having died before it was abolished.

Berkshire Hogs were brought into the township by a man from the northern part of the State, named Kirkman. He sold the first of those hogs to Abraham Stearns and Thos. A. Gatewood. This was in 1838. Winslow Pilcher brought a Durham Bull in 1836. It is doubtful if any of this stock was full-blooded.

The first Justice of the Peace was John A. Wakefield, followed by Ezra Griffith, Dudley H. Mabury, Moses D. Morey, Robert Mitchell, J. J. Tinker, E. M. Williams, James Beal, Joseph Styres, E. D. Martin, Andrew Crawford, J. J. Tinker and Francis Blakemore, the last two being the present Justices.

Isaac Washburn was the first resident physician; he lived in Section 23, and practiced first in 1837. Then came Simeon Bishop, who lived in Section 17, and practiced in 1838; then John F. Morey, who resided in Section 22, and who was the most prominent physician who had lived in the township. L. A. Morey, son of John F. Morey, is now practicing in Otego, and is living in Section 14. Dr. Noll and Dr. Sethman lived and practiced a short time in the township. Dr. Darnell and Dr. Stringer are the present resident physicians of Brownstown.

CHURCHES.

The Regular Baptist was the first church organized in the township, and held their first meeting at the house of Winslow Pilcher, Sr., the Rev. Thomas Whitely preaching the sermon. This was in 1830. The first members were Winslow James Pilcher, Rutherford Shelton, Thos. R. Gatewood, Wm. D. Brown, Peyton J. Pilcher, John Stringer and Cole Norris.

The Methodist Church was organized about 1843. Francis Brown was the first preacher who held services in the township, he having preached at house of John A. Wakefield in 1825. Jesse Doolan, Alfred Evans and James Ray were also pioneer preachers in Otego.

Rev. Joseph Gordon was the first Presbyterian minister who preached in

the township, he having held service at the house of Ezra Griffith in 1846. The church was organized in 1847 at a log school-house in Section 16, generally called "the Morey School-house," the Rev. Joseph Gordon and Rev. Mr. Chamberlain being the ministers in attendance. Among the first members were Leonard Washburn, Alfred Irvine, Abner Griffith and Andrew Baumgartner.

The Presbyterians erected a good church building in 1871 in Brownstown. They had no edifice before that time, holding their meetings principally at school-houses.

United Brethren.—This church was organized in Otego in 1849, at the house of Isaac Deal, in Section 12, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Sparks. This sect built a church in Section 11 in 1873, Rev. Mr. Kagee being the present preacher. The first members of this denomination were John Fogler, John Rush, Isaac Deal and Jacob Kepner.

The Christian Church was organized in the township about 1843, at the Central School-house, Four-Mile Prairie, by William Chaffin and Mr. Schooley. Among the first members were Moses D. Morey, M. W. Hickerson, J. F. Morey, Jacob Tinker, Abner Griffith, Mrs. Griffith, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Tinker and Mrs. Smith. This denomination have a church in Brownstown, erected in 1871. The Rev. Mr. Bridges was the last officiating minister, there being no regular preacher attending there at present.

THE LIVING PIONEERS.

Those in the township who are living and can be called old settlers are as follows: Wm. Nichols, Wm. B. Nichols, Jackson Oglesby, Geo. W. Oglesby, Wesley Mahon, John Mahon, William Pilcher, Winslow Pilcher, Thomas Pilcher, Richard Pilcher, Charles Pilcher, Leroy King, Wm. Devore, L. D. Morey, David Washburn, John H. Smith, J. J. Tinker, J. M. Tinker, M. W. Hickerson, Solomon Campbell, Wilson Campbell, Austin Campbell, Peter Laboytaux, Wm. Stearns, Ezra Washburn, Abner Griffith, Orlando Grif-

fith, Alfred Griffith, Wm. Griffith, Leroy Washburn, Josiah Williams, C. S. Williams, Thos. Bancy, Christopher Schwarm, Harvy Washburn, Thos. A. Gatewood, Jonathan Pilcher, Wm. Rhody, L. A. Morey and Barney Hines. The following women are those that are living whose husbands are long since dead, and who were the wives of early settlers: Mrs. Abigail Griffiths, Mrs. Averilla Pilcher, Mrs. Annie Stearns, Mrs. Rebecca Campbell and Mrs. Laboytaux.

Brownstown is located in Section 2, Township 6, Range 2 E., and is on the St. Louis, Vandalia and Indianapolis Railroad. It was laid out by John Brown, May 13th, 1870, and surveyed by A. H. Wing, County Surveyor. It is a live town of about 100 inhabitants, and contains two grocery and dry goods stores, one drug, and hardware store, two blacksmith shops, two boarding houses, one carpenter shop, two physicians, one shipper and dealer in eggs, and one hay press, owned and operated by John Brown, who bales his hay and ships it to St. Louis, which is quite a source of revenue to the town. The Presbyterian and Christian denominations have each a church building, which are a credit to the town. The post-office was established in 1870, John Brown, Postmaster.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Is a good sized frame building with every modern convenience. The teacher, W. S. Baita, is a young man, but is considered a good educator. The number of scholars enrolled are 28. Average attendance, 23. Branches taught are Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, United States History, Music, and Book-keeping. This school is yet in its infancy, this being its first session, having been before a part of the School Districts of 1 and 2 in 6 Range 2 E. and 4 in Township 7 Range 2 E., and is called district No. 8. The schools throughout the township are good, the people being anxious to give their children a good education. Everywhere can be seen the small white school building, which is very suggestive of increasing intelligence among the citizens of Otego.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

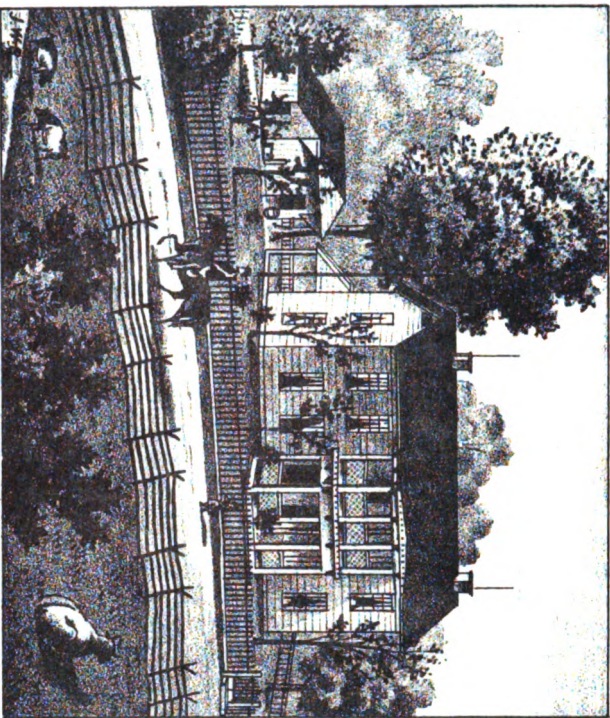


WILSON CAMPBELL was born July 17th, 1827, and is the second child of a family of eight children, five of whom are living. He is the son of Richard Campbell and Barbara (Robeson) Campbell. Richard Campbell was a native of the "old Dominion," and moved to Knox Co., Ohio, when about twenty-one years of age, where he met Miss Robeson, a native of Knox Co., Ohio, whom he afterwards married, and where the subject of this sketch was born. Richard Campbell and family emigrated to Fayette Co., Ill., in 1838. They stopped at Howard's Point (now a part of St. Elmo), and in the spring of 1839 he purchased 480 acres of land in sec. 20 and 29, township 6, range 2 east, on which he settled. He died Sept. 19th, 1839, leaving his wife and eight children, the oldest being but fourteen years of age. The subject of

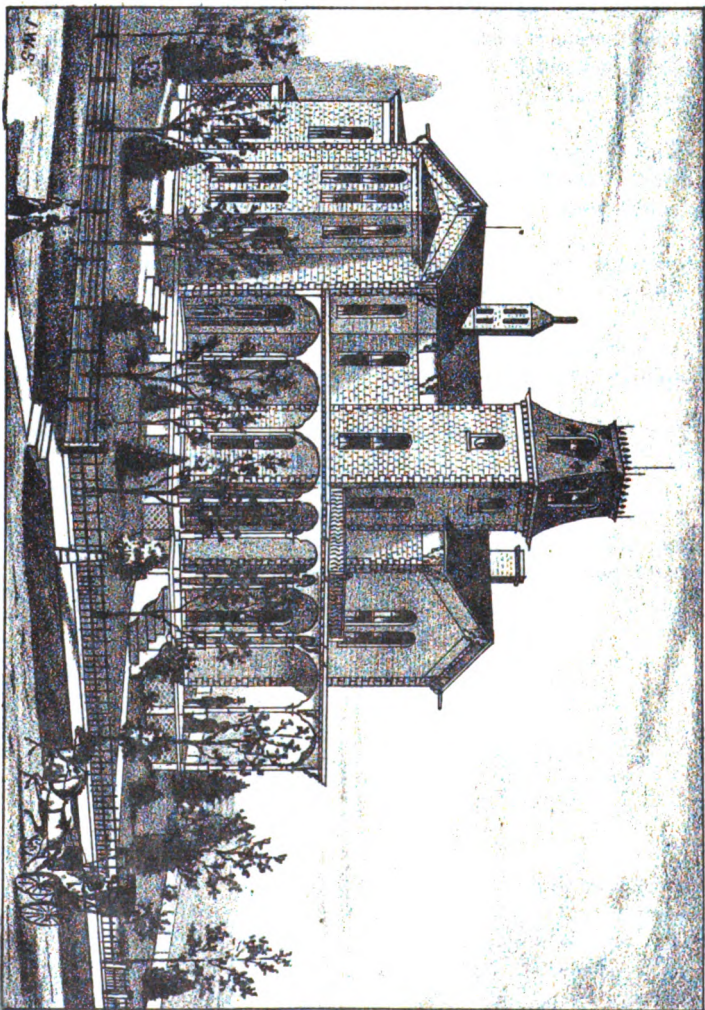
this sketch has resided on this farm ever since, with his mother, who is yet living. In 1856 he was elected county assessor and treasurer, filling that position two terms. In 1862 he volunteered. He with James F. Han and James M. Irvine, raised a company, which was organized as Company I, into the 97th Ill. Regiment, at Camp Butler near Springfield, Ill. He was elected 2d Lieutenant of his company, receiving his commission from Richard Yates, Governor of the state, Sept. 8th, 1862. Oct. 3rd, 1862, his regiment started for the front and was mustered into the 13th Army Corps at Memphis, Tennessee. He participated in the following battles: Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, the Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Cane River, Yellow Bayou, and Blakely, Ala. He served on Brigade Staff during the four last named battles. At Vicksburg and Sabine Cross Roads his horse was shot from under him, but he escaped unscathed throughout the war. He was appointed 1st Lieutenant July 1st, 1863, and became Captain Aug. 1st, 1865. He was discharged at Galveston, Texas, and returned at once to his farm, where he has since lived. Nov. 17th, 1865, he was elected County Clerk by the Republican party, of which he has always been a consistent member. He was appointed Supervisor in 1876, to fill the vacancy of Geo. D. Day, and was again elected to that position in April, 1877. Capt. Campbell received as his share of his father's estate, 80 acres of land, but by industry and perseverance, he has added to this until he is now the owner of about 1500 acres. All of this large estate he has made himself, and is considered one of the largest and most successful farmers and stock dealers in Fayette Co.

L. D. MOREY

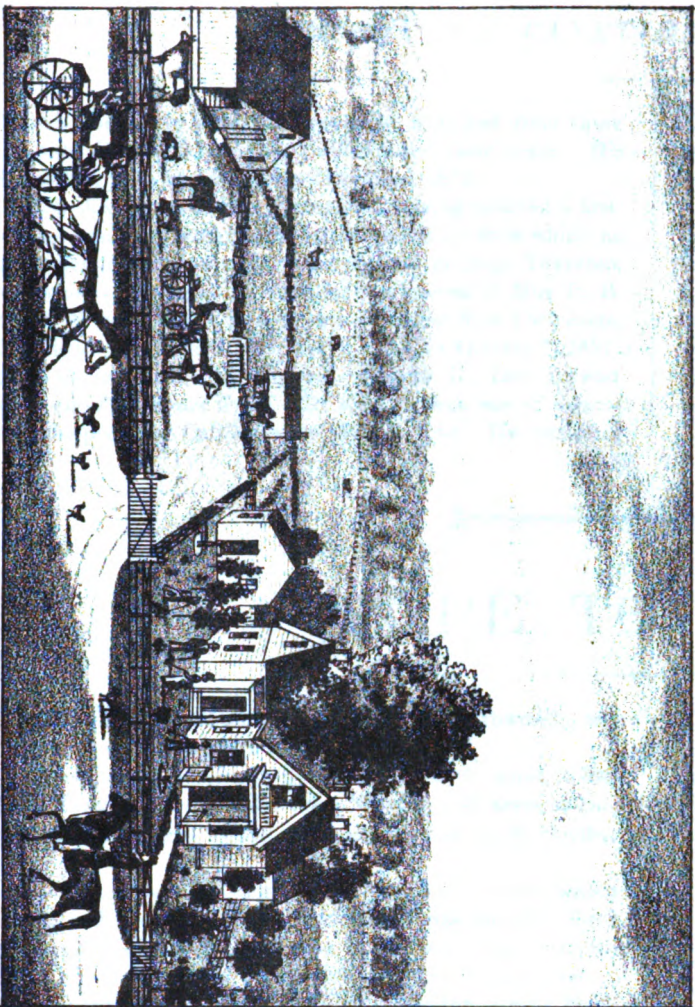
Was born in Erie County, Pa., January 30, 1822, and is the son of M. D. Morey and Sally (Aubery) Morey. He was one of twins in a family of eight children, four of whom survive. His parents were natives of Vermont, but had moved to Erie County, Pa., where they were married. In 1838 they



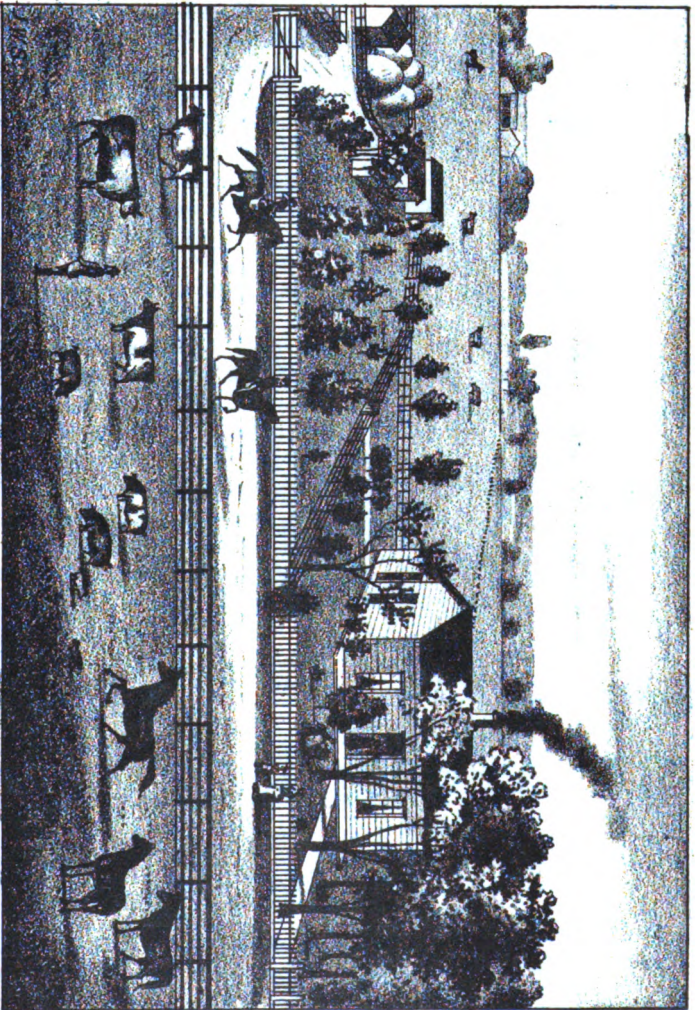
FARM RESIDENCE OF THOS. HOLLIDAY IN THE TOWN OF
HOLLIDAY LODDON T^p. FAYETTE CO. ILL.



THE RESIDENCE OF HON. F. REMANN, VANDALIA, ILLINOIS.



THE FARM RESIDENCE OF L. D. MOREY SEC. 16, T. 6, R. 2 E. OTAGO T^p. FAYETTE CO. ILLS.



FARM RESIDENCE OF W. R. WRIGHT, SEC. 8 T. 3. R. 4 LACLEDE T^p. FAYETTE CO. ILLS.

emigrated to Illinois, coming by water to Evansville, Ind., and from there by wagon to Fayette County, where they resided until their death. His mother died September, 1865, and his father December, 1872.

The subject of this sketch on arriving at manhood, having received a first-class common-school education, commenced teaching school, from which he realized enough money to purchase eighty acres of land in Otego Township, on which he yet resides. December 10, 1846, he was married to Miss P. B. Lee, daughter of R. N. and Polly Lee, who were natives of New York State, and came to Illinois in 1818, where Mrs. Morey was born October 7, 1827. By this marriage he has three children, viz.: Chester D., Levi L., and Charlie L. Morey, all of whom are living. In 1849 he was one of a company who crossed the plains to California, to dig for gold. He remained

there until 1851, when he took passage at San Francisco for home. He had taken sick before the boat started, and while on the Pacific Ocean his life was despaired of for some time. He landed at a town on the coast of Central America. Crossing that continent to the Carribbean Sea, he took passage for New Orleans, and from their home, where he arrived in safety after a perilous trip of five months.

Politically, Mr. Morey is identified with the Republican party, but has never aspired to office. He has now a farm of 120 acres well improved, a view of which will be found on another page of this work. The Morey family is one well known in the county, which for business, integrity, and honest success stands in the front rank of the citizens of "Old Fayette."

POPE TOWNSHIP.

POPE TOWNSHIP, more commonly known as Lost Township, was separated from Kaskaskia Township in 1877.

The first land entered was by Martin Jones; 80 acres, in Section 6, November 19th, 1816; John Whitley, 160 acres, in Section 7, April 19th, 1816; Thomas Tinley, 240 acres, in Section 18, October 20th, 1816.

Among the first settlers were William Farmer, who settled in the eastern part of the township, and Henry and Milton Jackson. Urias, son of William and Lucy Ann Farmer, was the first child born in the settlement; and the marriage of a sister of Mr. Farmer to Joseph Gilmore, the first marriage.

Simeon Walker was the first clergyman, and Jephtha Meadow, Joseph Helm and Bennett Biggs, the first teachers.

The first house was built by William Farmer, who cut the logs, and hauled them in a contrivance called a lizard, which was, simply a pole, split nearly its whole length and spread apart at one end, and held so by a cross-piece. One end was hitched to the horse, or oxen, and the other dragged upon the ground. Mr. Farmer also cleared six acres of ground, which he fenced, hauling the rails in the same manner.

The soil is fertile and productive, and is about evenly divided between prairie and timber, or bottom land.

In 1860 was built the first Church edifice in the township. Religious services, however, had been held for many years prior to that time, principally at the residence of William Farmer.

The first School-house was built in Section 25. John Pratt, Bennett Biggs and William Farmer formed the first school districts, called at that time North, East, South and West.

Here may still be seen the remains of one of the "Primitive Mills," a large white-oak stump, with a circular hole in the top.

Few children of to-day probably ever heard of the manner in which their ancestors, only fifty years since, made meal, as flour was almost unknown. A large tree was selected, usually white-oak, because of its greater durability, and cut down as evenly as possible. A fire was then built on the top, and fanned to keep burning. Water was constantly poured around the edges.

By these means a round hole was gradually made, sufficiently large to hold a quart of shelled corn. An upright pole, with a forked end, was then set in the ground, some fifteen or twenty feet from the stump. Into this was fastened, after the manner of an old-fashioned well-sweep, another long pole, with the small end towards the stump; to this end was attached a pestle, which was a block of wood,—though sometimes the settlers were fortunate enough to possess an iron wedge, which was used. The corn was then poured into the hole in the stump, and pounded, the sweep assisting in the operation. It was then winnowed with the wind, and sometimes sifted through a horse-hair sieve.

In 1843 the only murder that ever occurred in the township was committed by George Ogles. Ogles had been living with a woman named Ellen Clemmens, and though not legally married, were commonly understood to be man and wife. Ogles accused the woman of being faithless, and in a fit of jealous rage killed her, and concealed her body in Big Lake. He was captured, and confessed, and brought to Vandalia, for trial.

The Kaskaskia River intersects the township from north-east to south-west. The land along its banks is a rich black soil, heavily timbered. North Fork Creek, a tributary of the Kaskaskia, runs in a westerly course through the township.

Big Lake, the scene of the murder, is a fine sheet of water, about one mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, in the south-west corner of the township.

A Cemetery, and the first of which anything definite is known, was laid out in Section 25, by Newton Jackson, William Benjamin and Absalom Farmer.

Some attention has been paid to the improvement of stock. Justin R. Ryman introduced the first blooded hogs.

The Carlisle and Vandalia Road was the first public road opened.

The Schools are in good condition, and well attended.

The principal products are wheat, corn, rye, oats and timothy. The land is also well adapted to grazing. Few townships in the county are better situated or more productive.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WM. FARMER.

JUDGE FARMER is one of the few survivors who have lived to see the primitive and sparsely settled territory of Illinois, develop into a grand and prosperous commonwealth. He is a native of Christian County, Kentucky, where he was born March 3rd, 1808. His parents Absalom and Ailey (Heyatt) Farmer, were natives of North Carolina, and emigrated to Kentucky shortly after their marriage. Absalom Farmer was one of those adventurous

frontiersmen, always in the vanguard of the victorious army of civilization. Consequently his son William enjoyed none of the advantages of early education. In 1829 he removed to Illinois, then a comparative wilderness. He married on the 28th of September, 1828, Miss Lucy Ann Jackson, by whom he had nine children, of whom only one is now living, Eliza Ann, who married A. T. Davidson, and now residing in Pope Township, near her father. Mrs. Farmer died March 3rd, 1848. Mr. Farmer subsequently married Margaret Phelps, a native of his adopted state, and of which

her parents were among the early pioneers, they having emigrated from Tennessee. By this union they had three children, all of whom are now (1877) living. John A. the eldest, was born January 28th, 1850, and still living in his native township, Mary Jane, born Sept. 26th, 1851, and married to John O. Kidder, now residing in Texas, William M., born June 5th, 1853, now a resident of Vandalia, and member of the law firm of Henry, Farmer and Chapin. Mrs. Farmer, after a long and severe illness, which she endured with true Christian fortitude and patience, died at the homestead Nov. 6th, 1855. In her death her family sustained a loss incalculable. On the 10th of Nov., 1867, Mr. Farmer married Elizabeth Linton Brown. They had one child, Hiram W., now a promising lad of nine summers. On his arrival in this state, Mr. Farmer located about two miles from where he now resides, near the line of Marion County. In 1836 he moved to his present home, in section 26, town 4, range 1 west. He brought with him to the state nothing in the way of pecuniary capital, but he had those sterling qualities of mind and heart that are sure to bring their happy possessor a comfortable competency and unbounded honor and respect. After making his selection for his future home he immediately entered land, and industriously and vigorously set to work clearing and cultivating it, in order that he might provide a comfortable home for himself and family. In 1832 he enlisted under Capt. Robbins' command in the Black Hawk war, and engaged in the battle of Carlogue's Grove, where they were surprised by

the Indians, and suffered severe loss. He remained with the army until the conclusion of peace, when he returned to his home and old pursuits. In politics he has always been a Democrat of the Douglass School. During the late war he was an earnest friend and supporter of the union cause, and did much in his neighborhood, to allay sectional animosities. His son, Asbury L., enlisted in the union army, and while at Commerce, Missouri, where his command was stationed, he contracted disease which resulted in his death. In a financial way Mr. Farmer has accomplished much, and deserves credit for his manful course in life. His success as a public officer is sufficiently attested by the fact of his having been repeatedly elected to positions of public trust. In 1832 while absent in the Indian war, he was elected constable, and has continuously been in office up to the present time. In May 1877 he declined re-election as Justice of the Peace, a position he held repeatedly. In 1856 he was one of the associate Justices of the county, and is now township treasurer, which he has been for the past twenty years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has for the past twenty-five years, been actively engaged in furthering its doctrines and work. He has devoted considerable time to the study of medicine, cheerfully giving his time and whatever skill he possessed to suffering humanity, and is now in his seventieth year beginning to bow to the tyrant "Time," but has the consciousness and satisfaction of having obeyed the divine injunction, of employing his talents to the benefit of his fellows and the glory of his God.

AVENA TOWNSHIP.



AMONG the first settlers in this township we find the name of Thos. Honeycut, who was an old Tennessee hunter, and came to the county at a very early day. He settled in the north-western part of the township, in the timber where game was plenty. It is uncertain, however, whether he came to the township sooner than George and Wiley Howard, who settled at Howard's Point (after whom it was named), near St. Elmo, in 1834 or 1835.

Howard's Point afterwards became quite a prosperous little village, supporting one or two stores, a tavern, a stage line, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, post-office, &c. Now it is merged into a suburb of St. Elmo. Other old settlers who deserve mention were Tarey Miller, Aaron Gibson, H. P. Logue, Alfred Watson, John Dearborn, Phillip Shull, John Logue, Paul Baughman, Wm. Guy, Henry Waterman, Joseph Cameron, Andrew Vance, and Dr. Rigdon.

The first families who settled in the township were from Tennessee, and located in the western part, near Sugar Creek, about the year 1830. The next settlement was made at Howard's Point, about 1834, by some Ohio families. We find it impossible to tell who built the first house, as all the oldest settlers are dead. The first school taught in the township was probably at Howard's Point, in an old dwelling-house, in 1840, although Wm. Smith may have taught sooner, as he was an old teacher in this township.

Nicholas Helms built the first saw-mill in the township, in 1838, on Sugar Creek. The timbers were all hewn on the ground, and the lumber sawed with a whip-saw, for its erection. Townsend and Yawltan, a few years after, built the first steam saw and grist mill on the same stream. There are now two fine steam flouring mills in the township, one at St. Elmo, the other at Avena, and two saw mills doing a fine business. The first church in the township was built by the Methodists at Shiloh, on the Shelbyville Road, in the northern part of the township. About 1850 the Rev. Mr. Nall was its first pastor, although there had been preaching in schools and private houses for many years before. The Rev. Mr. Allen probably preached the first sermon in a log cabin, to a rough, thoroughly honest, and earnest audience. The second church was built by the Catholics in the northern part of the township, near C. Seibert's residence, in 1855. It has since burned down.

The first school district, embracing the north half of the township, was formed in 1840, by Messrs. Cameron, Cochrane, Logue, Bovard, Welker, Smith and others, who at once went to work building a school-house out of rough logs with hewn slab or puncheon floor and stick chimney, with an old-fashioned fire-place taking up one entire end of the building.

The first store in the township was opened in 1834 or '35, by a Mr. Simons at Howard's Point, for the accommodation of the workmen on the National Road, which was being built at that time. He also sold goods to the settlers. Henry Waterman built and kept the first tavern about this time, and soon after established several lines of stages carrying the United States Mail. He was also the first Postmaster in the township at Howard's Point, about 1837. There were several bridges built in the township, on the old National Road, in 1834 and 1835. Most of them are still standing in a good state of preservation, having been in constant use over forty years.

Wm. Gay, of Howard's Point, and one of the old settlers of the township, deserves the credit of introducing the first imported stock into this part of the county. He purchased some Durham cattle for breeding purposes, much improving his own stock, as well as that of his neighbors in the adjoining townships, which operations were continued until he died, in 1865.

Dr. George Halbrook was the first practicing physician in the township, frequently having to ride twenty and twenty-five miles to visit a patient, as was customary in early times, and then taking his pay in coon-skins, when he received any remuneration for his services.

The northwestern portion of the township is heavily timbered, and consequently but thinly settled, there being but few inhabitants except along the streams and edges of the timber, although eventually it will become one of the best wheat growing portions of the township, the soil being peculiarly adapted to the growing of that cereal, and the surface sufficiently undulating to drain it thoroughly. The timber in this part of the township gives employment to a great many men, cutting and making railroad ties, sawing lumber, &c. The central and south-eastern part is mostly level prairie land, with a very rich black soil, well adapted to corn-growing and pasturage. The farmers, however, raise a fair proportion of wheat and other crops, in comparison with other parts of the county. This township is well watered by several small streams flowing through it, all tributaries of the Kaskaskia; the largest, Sugar Creek, running through the northern part, and several smaller through the central and southern portions. The population is about equally divided between the Americans and Germans, both parties doing their utmost to develop the resources of the township.

The timbered portion of this township is underlaid with a bed of sandstone, valuable for building purposes.

The town of St. Elmo, a flourishing village situated on the line of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad, in Section 27, was incorporated in 1871, and has a population of about 400. It has two general stores,

two grocery stores, one hardware and stove store, one drug store, one hotel and saloon, one fine steam mill, a livery stable, lumber yard, and, in fact, all the different kinds of business are fully represented. The present town officers are: Dr. H. T. Hollis, Chairman of the Board; J. H. Johnson, P. M. Johnson, Joseph Pinckley, and Peter Heckert, Aldermen, and J. C. Shera, Clerk. The Methodists have a fine church, with a large and appreciative congregation, at this place.

Fayette Lodge, No. 436, I. O. O. F., is located here, with a membership of something over twenty. It was instituted October 11th, 1870. Its charter members were, R. F. Young, J. H. Young, A. H. Dutton, T. Ainsworth and G. W. Fletcher. The present officers are: B. H. Young, N. G., J. S. Wireman, V. G., J. C. Shera, Secretary, and S. L. Raney, Treasurer.

The United Workmen also have a flourishing Lodge here, and are doing much good with their charities.

St. Elmo has a large and commodious school-house, capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty scholars, and has efficient teachers.

We clip the following from the *Vandalia Union* of Wednesday, Sept. 12th, 1877:

"St. Elmo was the scene of great excitement on Monday. A Mr. Scoles, whose family was absent, on getting near his house about 9 A. M., saw a man

leave it and go into the brush. Unhitching a horse, he followed and intercepted the man a short distance away, when he was shot from his horse by the miscreant, who approached and shot him twice more.

"The alarm was given, and the murderer was driven into a corn-field, where, being approached by three men, Wireman, Long, and Barnes, whose shots missed him, he turned and shot both Wireman and Barnes, and Long's horse. The field was surrounded and guarded all Monday and Monday night. He was seen last about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. Scoles and Barnes were killed; Wireman is not likely to recover—all were shot in the head with a large navy revolver. The murderer is supposed to be a tramp. Sheriff Taylor and Deputy Cox went over with *posses* on Monday, but nothing, so far as we have learned, has been effected. The murderer has probably escaped."

The town of Avena, on Section 31 of Avena Township, was settled in 1871. It is on the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad, about ten miles east of Vandalia, in the midst of a fine farming country, and is a flourishing little town of about 100 inhabitants. Among its business enterprises may be found a steam flouring mill with two run of burrs, one general store, blacksmith and wagon shop, and other trading facilities sufficient to meet the wants of the people.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BENJAMIN MAHON,

OR "Ben" Mahon, as he is called by every man, woman and child in the county, was born November 6th, 1822, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. His parents, Doctor and Polly Mahon, were natives of that State, and emigrated to Illinois in 1833, moving in ox-wagons, and taking fifty-two days to make their journey. On arriving in Illinois they settled in what is now Wilberton Township, on Section 10, buying a squatter's claim and a dog from Anderson Helms, for the sum of nineteen (19) dollars.

"Ben," the subject of our sketch, was the sixth child of a family of eight children, and lived at home until he was twenty-six years of age, when he was married to Elizabeth Thompson, August 31st, 1848. She is a daughter of B. Ward Thompson, one of the oldest living settlers of the county, and was born February 18th, 1830, in the City of Vandalia. They have had born to them a family of nine children. Those living are as follows: Agnes A., the wife of Thos. W. Brandon, born November 7th, 1852; Laura I., March 21st, 1857; Winnie L., March 20th, 1866; Fannie F., June 24th, 1869, and Ollie E., July 30th, 1872. The record of those who are dead is as follows:

Mary S., born June 27th; married March 14th, 1869, to Milton F. Moore; died October 29th, 1874. Dolly Jane, born November 23d, 1854; married, September 11th, 1873, to Edwin Kistler; died February 16th, 1876. Betty W., born June 17th, 1860; died August 22d, 1865. Isadora A., born October 18th, 1863; died October 14th, 1865.

Mr. Mahon is a member and preacher of the Old School Baptist Church. He was baptized August 5th, 1849, by Samuel H. Pullen, and commenced preaching in December of the same year. He has probably preached in more houses than any man in the county, often making his appointments a year ahead, and always filling them. He now, at the age of sixty years, travels from four to five thousand miles, and preaches from one hundred to one hundred and fifty sermons per annum. At present he is living on a farm in Avena Township, on which he makes a good living. He never received a salary for preaching in his life, devoting his time and his talents to the good of his fellow-men, and not for the purpose of making money.

He is a fine specimen of the pioneer preacher; a rough diamond, loving his joke, but a kind Christian gentleman.

LOUDON TOWNSHIP.

SITUATED in the north-east corner of Fayette County, was partially settled as early as 1830. A family named Ammerman were probably the first occupants of what in those days was considered, perhaps, the most desirable of situations, plenty of timber and no scarcity of water. The Kaskaskia river forming the western boundary of the township, and its tributaries watering the central and southern portions of it. The character of the soil is a sandy loam, but nearly the whole of the township is yet heavily timbered.

Amongst the early settlers who came here between the years 1835 and 1840, we find the following names: Steven Ammerman, James and John Ammerman, John Harris, John Reiley, Rich'd Brazzel, Isaac Kipword, Griffin Kipword, and Matthew Capps. The first settlement was made near the Kaskaskia River, by the Ammerman family. Later on amongst the names of old settlers we find the inevitable John Smith, Sapp family, Harris family, John Bock, John Graves, Joe Rhodes, Dan'l Buzzard, John Bur-

roughs, Wm. Tilton, Wm. Chater, Hy. Farmer, Joseph Stewart, Rob't Holmes, Josh. and John Wright, John Ryan, Wm. Morrison, Ed. Clow, Matthew Ammerman, Jonathan Watson, and others.

First Marriage.—The first couple married in Loudon Township were Joe Waller and Maria Carlisle. The second marriage was consummated between Matthew Ammerman and Mary Capps; this was in the year 1840.

Deaths.—The death of Finas Neely was the first that occurred in the township. And the old Ammerman grave-yard was the first burying-ground laid out; this was in the year 1835.

Schools.—The first school-house erected in the township was a building constructed of logs, in 1840, near the center of the township, on Section 16. There are at the present day seven school districts, each district having good, substantial school buildings.

Churches.—About thirty-five years ago the Methodists constructed a log building in which to hold their services, on Section 29 of this township.

Both the Methodists and Baptists have to-day regular organized Churches. At an early day before any church was erected, sermons were preached in the private houses of the old pioneers, and Griffin Kipsword, a Baptist, is said to have preached the first sermon.

Saw and Grist Mills.—In 1835, John Riley owned a grist-mill which was situated on Big Creek, in the south-west part of the township. This mill was run by horse-power. And a year or two later, Joseph Stewart owned a saw-mill near the same locality. There are now some four or five saw-mills in the township in addition to numerous grist-mills.

Crime.—In December of 1841, Geo. Ogle, a resident of this township, was tried for the murder of his wife, and hanged. And about four years ago, Levi Ammerman killed a man named James Jackson. The trouble arose through matters connected with the Jackson family. L. Ammerman stood his trial and was cleared.

Roads and Bridges, &c.—The first road running through this township was the Shelbyville road, and the first bridge crossed Big Creek upon this road. This was in 1837.

The first store in the township was kept at Post Oak, in 1839, by Jas. Drake. And in 1846, Rob't McConnell kept tavern in the same place. And some two years later finds Joshua Morris Post-master at Post Oak.

In what is called the Kaakaakia Bottom, near the Kaakaakia River, some

extensive lakes are to be found at certain seasons of the year, but in very dry weather they disappear.

The population in the township are nearly all native-born Americans, many of whom emigrated from the States of Ohio and Tennessee.

Holliday.—The town of Holliday, situated on the county line, one half of it being in Shelby County, was laid out in 1873 by Thomas Holliday. It is situated on Section 23, on the Springfield branch of the O. and M. R. R. It has a population of about one hundred inhabitants, and the following business places are represented, viz.; two general stores, one drug store, two blacksmiths' shops, one wagon shop, one saw and grist-mill, (this is worked by steam, and is the property of Mr. Holliday,) one physician, and one shoe-maker. There is also a good school-house in the town.

Greenland Masonic Lodge, No. 665, chartered October 3d, 1871, now, however, situated at Holliday, has twenty-three in membership. The following are the charter members: G. W. Spurgin, W. M.; Jesse D. Jennings, S. W.; John Wills, J. W.; Jacob Young, O. P. Nevins, Sam'l Beal, Sam'l D. Lorton, W. H. Jennings, Sam'l Arnold, Wm. Alsop, Thos. D. Tennery, H. S. Arnold, Rich. A. Lilly, Eli Underwood. Present Officers: Jas. K. Flinniken, W. M.; B. F. Markland, S. W.; Dr. Ezra Shelton, J. W.; G. R. Spurgin, Sec.; S. D. Lorton, Treas.; Henry Miller, S. D.; Wm. Logue, J. D.

LONE GROVE TOWNSHIP.



THIS Township was formed in 1876, by taking a portion from the Townships of Wilberton and La Clede, and comprises a complete geographical township within its limits.

Among its early settlers who deserve mention as taking an active part in developing this portion of the county we find the names of Widow Collins, Daniel Hedges, George Wilcher and Mr. McPate. These parties came here between the years 1830 and 1835. James Edwards, Solomon Harris, Samuel G. Harris, James Godsey, H. W. Tucker, J. W. L. Tucker, Thomas Williams, John Brazzle, Allen Ross, Rodger Williams, Alexander Hamilton, B. D. Johnson, Amos McDaniel, E. D. Bolen, James Brown and Wm. F. Countryman, all of whom came at a later date, somewhere between 1840 and 1850, yet may be considered as old settlers in the township.

Soil, &c.—The nature of the soil in this township is a black loam, very rich and productive. With the exception of a small portion of timber land in the north-west and south-east corners of the county, the whole township is prairie. East Fork Creek flows through the south-east portion of the township and after flowing through Bond and Clinton Counties, falls into the Kaskaskia River, at the extreme south-west corner of Fayette County. Wheat is the staple article grown in Lone Grove Township, although grass, corn and other commodities are produced in abundance.

The earliest road made in this township, which was in 1825, was called the Vandalia and Maysville Road; and the first bridge was built on the same road in the same year.

About one-half of the inhabitants of this township are Germans, and the balance native Americans.

Churches, &c.—There are two Church buildings in this township, one belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians, and the other was erected by the United Brethren, in the year 1870, and situated in the north part of the township.

The Cumberland Presbyterians organized in 1858, with six members only.

Their first preacher was Andrew Findley. This denomination now have a nice little church near the north line of the township, and membership of more than one hundred. The following Churches also have organizations, but no church buildings, viz.: the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Lutherans. Probably the first preacher in the township was Jesse Doolan, who preached in private houses as early as 1840.

Schools.—The first School building erected in this township was built upon Section 7, near where Thompson Mahon now resides. It was constructed of rough logs, in the year 1857. Soon after the organization of the township in 1876 it was divided into school districts, and it now has six good school-houses, with efficient teachers. There are also two private schools, under the direction and management of the Lutheran Church, a denomination very strong in this township. Van Rensselaer Heustat, native of New York, was the first teacher.

Lodges.—Two Granger Lodges exist in the township, with a fair membership.

First Settlement.—The first settlement was made at Lone Grove,—from which the township derives its name,—by Messrs. McPate, Hedges, Havnilton and Mrs. Collins moving in and building about the same time, viz., in 1830.

First Birth.—Mary Williams, now the wife of J. W. L. Tucker, supervisor, from this township, was the first child born within the township limits. This was in 1839. Elizabeth Faulkner and Martin McPate were born the following year—1840.

First Marriages.—Joseph Gray and Harriet Upton were married in 1844, and William White and Aggie Collins were married in 1845.

First Deaths.—A child of Pliant Mahon's died in 1837, which was probably the first death in the township. Daniel Hedges, one of the oldest settlers, died in the winter of 1889. They were both buried on Section 34, in the southern part of the township, where the burying-ground was first laid out.

ROSTER OF ENLISTED MEN IN THE LATE REBELLION.

SEVENTH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company A.—Thomas O'Brian.*
Companies C. and D. (Consolidated).—John McAlpine.*
Company I.—Elsa T. Green, Geo. Cosgrove, Jenas Evans, Thomas B. Edwards, Andrew Edwards, John H. Edwards, Wm. T. Hawkes, Stephen Hammond, Giles Johnson, Michael Plasters, Chas. Sumption, Martin Smith,* Squire Wugles.*

EIGHTH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company A.—Lieutenant Colonel, Robert H. Shureess; Joseph B. Runkell, John Dollen.
Company H.—Captains John L. Shaw, Alva C. Bishop; First Lieutenants, Wm. W. Cover, Lorenzo R. Potter, Andrew J. Patterson; Second Lieutenants, David M. Le Grand, Samuel S. Lee; Sergeants, Wm. D. Hazlip, Samuel B. Kaller,* Phillip C. Lustre, Henry Akeman; Corporals, James A. Johnson, James Bradrich,* John L. Slaven, Solomon Tuttle, Egglestine M. Rose,* Wm. Rogers, Wm. Perker; Privates, Augustus C. Allen, John Allen, David Allgood, Augustus Anderson, Wm. A. Ballard, Leroy S. Bostic,* Munson M. Beckman,* Joseph Burge, Henry Carey, James L. W. Cochran, Robert Campbell, Thomas Drake, Jonathan Davis, Geo. Evans, James Fitzgerald, Samuel Gambol, Oliver Gillmore, Joseph M. Hinds, James Haley, Julius A. Lee, Green B. Little, Peter Laska, Joseph Martin, Leroy Mayfield, Andrew J. Merryman,* Samuel Mattern, Edwin Phillbrook, James B. Peter, Andrew Price, Wm. H. H. Patterson,* Harvey S. Rice, Jephtha Ray, Andrew C. Scoville, James H. Stevens, Augustus Stahl, Wm. S. Smith, James Smith, Austin Tuttle, Francis M. Tuttle,* James R. White, Benj. H. Woolsey, Cyrus Ward, Thomas Walters, Solomon Akeman, Wm. Allen,* John A. Brown, David L. Brown, Moses Bray, James H. Browning, Phillip Brusaw, James A. Bateman, Wm. J. Chandler, Andrew Denton, Stephen S. Dearduff, John W. Dorlin, Benj. F. Fleming, Geo. Gudden, Geo. W. Haley,* John S. Hubbard, Abraham Howard, Adolphus N. Hines,* Robert Kern,* Wm. Little, Wm. M. Mitchell,* Theodore N. Mitchell, Wm. Miller, Henry G. Miller, Geo. W. Mathis, Robert Montgomery,* Julius Mathis, Amerda Provost, Wm. D. Rockwood,* Benjamin F. Reese, Joseph Rumel, Wm. C. Smith, Burras Smith, Geo. Sales,* James Stokes,* Joseph C. Simonton, John Shopler,* Ira Tucker, Daniel H. Tedrick, Jacob Ulrich, Robert Viles, Wm. C. Whittington, John W. Mathis, Augustus C. Allen, John Allen, David Allgood, Augustus Anderson, David L. Brown, James A. Bateman,* Thomas Drake, Jonathan Davis, Samuel Gambol, Oliver Gillmore, Geo. Gudden, Joseph M. Hines, W. D. Hazlip, G. W. Mathew, Wm. Miller, Leroy Mayfield, Andrew Patterson, James B. Porter, L. R. Potter, Henry S. Rice, James Smith,* Wm. C. Smith, John L. Slaver, Solomon Tuttle, Austin Tuttle, Benjamin H. Woolsey, Thomas Walter, Cyrus Ward.

TENTH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company B.—Wm. Miller, Abraham McFarland.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company B.—Captain, Harrison C. Vose.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company A.—Wm. O. Chandler.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company E.—Sergeants, W. W. Smith, J. M. Lee; Corporals, Henderson Ledbetter, James M. Stevenson; Privates, Samuel P. Campbell, W. H. Carmen, Ssher Cross, Patrick Carroll, Wm. J. Edwards, Eli H. Forbis,* Lewis Fowler,* W. H. Hainer, Jacob H. Hainer, Charles C. Hainer, Leandc. Hollingshead, Adolphus Jones, John Labille, Geo. M. Ledbetter,* Henry M. Ledbetter,* John M. Morton, John G. Mires,* Levi Reese, Samuel H. Smith, Isra Smith,* W. Sage,* Wm. H. c Henry V. Stevens, Wm. J. Edwards, James C. Mabry.
Company F.—J. W. Allgood, Geo. E. Bruion, Wm. Bratcher, Samuel Dingle,* John Grubbaugh, Patrick Hugs, Martin Holin, Wm. A. Owens, Wm. Ogles, Van Buren Patterson, James Wilson, John Malone.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Principal Musicians.—Daniel Wilder, Danic. F. Hall, John M. Kendall.
Company B.—Captains, Charles W. Horr, H. c. Reed; First Sergeant, Wm. L. Warn- ing; Sergeants, Silas Perry, Samuel W. Bird; Corporals, Joseph Davidson, Adam Young, Levi Davis,* S. James, Geo. W. Hounshel,* George Morrison, Remer F. Woodling; Pri- vates, Brown, Moses Buchanan,* Grannison Beck,* Thomas J. Cox, Andrew J. Davis,* Thom- ken,* Wm. Emerick, Wm. Farmer, Alexander Green,* Peter Green, Henry C. Green,* Krug, Peter Iandress, Thomas Maines,* Curtiss Merryman, Benj. F. McCul- lum, V. c. Statingly,* Charles McGlock,* Noah Miller, Julius C. Morgan, Wm. Mason,* John M. Minor, John H. Minor, Wm. New,* Andrew J. Perry, James L. Riley, Jacob Seers, Jose, H. St. John E. Storoy, Samuel D. Saylor, Joshua Tate,* Chas. Taylor, Washington Woodling,* Sley Wier, Milligan Reed, Lemuel D. Saylor.

Company G.—Captains, Beverly W. Henry, Wm. P. Smyth; Second Lieutenant, James H. Townsend; First Sergeant, Benj. Hatchett; Privates, James H. Bush, Geo. Chamberlain, Geo. Chatterm, Thomas Cox, Peter Campbell, Marcus L. Davidson, Wm. Davis, Frank Dychus, H. c. En,* John Frazer, Rice E. Harris, Robert Johnson, Samuel Morrison, James Mor- rison,* James McCormack, William McFeetridge, Wm. H. Merry, Tillmon W. Milnor,* Samuel Neff, Simon Neff, Columbus W. Oliver, Eli Oliver, Alonzo Perry, Isaac Peters, Chas. Sapp, Henry Townsend,* Geo. W. Taylor, James Taylor, Ezra Taylor, Wm. Taylor, Joseph Tildon, Willard Watkins,* Dogherty Whigmore, Joshua Welker,* Wm. Wright,* Wm. Wood; Recruits, Seneca D. Pierce, Adam Preston,* Warren T. Reed, Geo. Ralston,* Wm. Warrick, Morris W. c. A. vander Yoltm.

Company H.—Captains, Sylvanus M. Parsons, James F. Han, Collins Jones; First Lieuten- ants, Dudley H. Mabry, Humphrey M. McConnell; Corporals, Wm. H. Luster, Geo. M. Harper, James Cox, David McK. Smyth,* John T. Dunn, John A. Morrison; Privates, Daniel C. Wilder, Wm. T. Scott, Wm. M. Brown, Henry Ballard, John Britton, James N. Britton,* Peter Beard,* Wm. H. Brookman, Thomas Benyard,* Wm. Cook,* John Carter,* Geo. Chath- am, Francis M. Durrough,* Charles R. Daggett,* Benj. F. Evans,* James L. Garvey, Wm. D. Gobon, Jonathan, M. D. Green, James C. Haley, Wm. P. Harrison, Joseph B. Herron, Lewis F. Hawkins, Wm. J. Hawkins, Joshua Hawkins,* Wm. Hawkins,* Isaac Jones, John J. Kepner,* Wm. J. W. Kidder, Thomas J. McCunell, Emery G. More, Geo. W. Miller, Jessie Morris, Thomas J. Michaels, James H. McIntyre, Jordan R. Murry, James E. McAllister,* Wm. R. Nichols,* Frederik Otto,* Wesley Oglesby,* S. M. Parsons, John F. Preston, Charles H. Pay- don, Hugh B. Porter,* John W. Porter,* Newton Patterson, Siamke E. Rode, John Rickets, John N. Redcliff, James Rodman,* John A. Riley, Jordan Reddick, John A. Stigall,* John T. Shelton, Robert Sanders, Wm. Taylor, Audison Thompson, Calvin Thorn,* Elijah Thorn, Cur- rey M. Wicker,* Robt. R. Hooker, James Tucker, Madison Vickers, Phillip Beal,* Albert Jackson.

Company K.—Wm. H. Jennings, Geo. Buzzard,* Levi Blakely,* Isaac W. Carson, Joseph Curron, Edward Camron, Geo. F. c. H. c. H. c. Force, Atkinson Griffith, Jesse Gordon,* Asa M. Harper, Lenor Jennings, Henry Kifer, John A. Miller, Geo. W. Olinger, James M. Kaitourn, Geo. Sapp, Wm. H. Sapp, James Welker, Michael Cameron.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company C.—First Sergeant, Jno. W. or Amos D. Hartsock; Sergeant, James Donelson; Corporals, Pat. M. S. aggus Wm. G. ay,* John Williams, James Hayes, John Shanley, Martin Harrison; Privates, Joseph Armstrong, James Buckley, Isaac Branch,* John Comfort,* John Cotnam, Christian Carol,* James Dalinty, Benjamin Ehrhardt,* John Fannin, Patrick Fitzpat- rick,* Michael Hewlerson, Thomas Hughes, John Holland,* John Hester,* Owen Healey, Peter

Lynch,* John Matthews,* Frank Murphy, Owen O'Neal, James O'Brien,* James* Smith, John Sweeny, Bluford Thorn, Theodore Williams,* Adam Wence, Martin Harrison, Thomas Kelley, Wm. Thory.*

FORTIETH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company B.—Captains, Robert G. Nince, John Perkins; First Lieutenant, Wm. D. Sprouse; Second Lieutenant, Elijah D. Martin.

Company H.—Captains, Thomas F. Galvin, Michael Galvin; Sergeants, Geo. M. Weldin, John Reiser; Corporals, Wm. H. Ross, James Piggott; Privates, John Fifer, Pat. Riley, John Sicknor, John Street, Lawrence Burke, Francis M. Ginger, Carol F. Johnson, Jacob B. Collier, Wm. H. Harrison, Geo. M. McConkey, Geo. W. Taylor.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company A.—Sergeant, Wm. Owens; Corporals Joseph Snider, Wm. Davis.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company D.—Captain, James W. Cheney; First Sergeant, Frederick A. Niles; George W. Howard, Harrison Austin, John W. Bullard,* John Bagget,* Albanus M. Bishop, John Hook, John Jenkins, Nathan E. Lever, Wm. C. Musgrave, Franklin Musgrave, John Mason, Orville Niles, Wm. J. Smith, Mathias Washburn, Chas. W. Rodecker, W. D. F. Causey, Jesse Luster, John Q. Mayberry.

FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company K.—Charles W. Dooxsee, Andrew J. Penter, Wm. Penden, Alven Thompson, Cor- nelius Twaddle, Asa West.

FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company K.—Captain, Theodore C. Rodrig; First Assistant Sergeant, Thomas Wilkins; Sergeants, John Miller, Geo. P. Stahl; Corporals, Edmond Boaz, John B. Dean, Samuel Mer- riman; Privates, John Amon, Charles Austin, T. F. Carico, Pat. Caudon, John Chandler, John Depew, E. H. H. Depino, James M. Eldridge, John Felton, Wm. F. Harris, F. M. Har- ris, John Hahn, John Houck, — Haley, Thomas McCarty, Michael McNamara, Geo. W. Mosley, Josiah P. Nutter, Peter O'Neal, Josiah Patter, Gustavis Robinson, Leonard Reed, David Spurgeon, James Stokes, Asa Taber, Wm. H. York, John Amon, James W. Casey.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company E.—Captain, Geo. S. Gary; Second Lieutenant, Andrew J. Thomas; Privates Hiram Woods, James Allman, Elisha Allen, Thomas J. Babbs, Wm. W. Bowerman, Benj. Bowles, N. W. Burks, Wm. B. Burton, Henry H. Collman, Geo. W. Campbell, Thomas Cop- ple, John Dew, Wm. M. Fisk, Thomas C. Gressom, Henry Hampson, Perry Layton, James Laws, John Layons, Robert Nevans, Wm. Ornich, John A. Orvis, Austin Randall, Phillip Ray, Silas C. Ruland, Wm. C. Scott, Daniel M. Spencer, John H. Sprouse, Sidney M. Shepard, Joseph Smith, Rolland W. Stoughton, John W. Taylor, John Thomas, Jeff. L. Thomas, Still- well Truax, Bennett White, Rufus G. Welbern, Silas Welky, Isaac A. Sprouse, John J. Valcutt.

SIXTY-SIXTH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company B.—Isaac S. Long.

Company I.—Mark Cooper.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company A.—Simon C. Schaffer.*
Company E.—Silas A. Yelton.* Joseph B. Herron, Charles P. Cochran, Wm. Cochran,* John G. Herrod, David Holman, Allen Merritt,* James Mayfield,* Joseph F. Nesbith, Charles P. Ross, James P. Sefton, Thomas J. Stout,* Joel Saylor.

Company F.—Captain, John H. Welch; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Bolt; First Sergeants, Israel Haynes,* Thomas W. McClanahan, Nelson Clow; Sergeant, Elisha Blankenship; Cor- porals, James A. Schuts,* Hadin Hinton, Rolley B. Pashall,* Privates, Alvin Spergeon,* Wm. Dull, James C. Beck, Silas A. Beck, W. H. Buckmaster, H. A. Bingham, Zadock Clark,* Hiram Cook, Wm. C. Coleman, John Cothorn, Henry Croiser, James M. Chandler, Quinton S. Chancellor, Richard Davis,* Harvey Dooxsee, Benjamin F. Deperd,* James A. Deperd,* John R. Grear,* Wm. A. Evans,* Wm. Granfield, Benj. Hall, Wm. S. Hall, Samuel Hadley,* Benja- min Hatchet,* Albert O. Hiatt,* Wm. A. Harrison,* Marion G. Jackson,* Cyrus J. Knight,* Patrick Kelly, James M. Leach, Joseph P. Leach,* Robert P. Sarman, Jacob Landers,* Daniel Loyne, Miles C. McKenney,* John McCarty, Benj. F. Myers,* Samuel Morris,* Herman H. Myerholz, Reuben McKinney, J. B. Moons, Jacob H. Metz, James Nowlin, Wm. L. Nichols, Richard Nance, E. S. Osborn, Geo. W. Pope, Alexander Peik, Levi Powell, James M. Pickens,* Martin Ring, Wm. F. Rice,* James Ray,* Sidney B. Stout, Lewis Limmons, Wm. A. South- ron, Philip Sandy, Geo. Smith, Wm. H. Steavenson,* Fredise Ulrich, Benj. R. Withington,* Sol. Welch, Wm. B. Wheeler, Augustus Williams,* Louis Williams, David M. Wear, Albert Young; Recruits, C. H. Buckmaster, Clinton Bail, Michael Brannon, Isaac Hutton, Wm. H. Middleton, Phillip Sandy.

Company H.—Captain, James M. Erwin; Second Lieutenant, Nelson Dagget; Sergeant, Walter W. Nifong; Corporals, Lewis F. Wicken, Geo. W. Green; Privates James H. Allen, Wm. T. Anderson, Erwin F. Anderson, Andrew Chatem, W. T. Campbell, Wm. Dorman, Lewis N. Daggett, Joseph K. Fitzpatrick, Samuel Girard, Thomas Hawkins, Harvey Lee, Isaac S. Lyons,* James H. Macege, James H. Mitchell,* Benj. F. Moore,* Baker L. Matheny, Wm. W. Oglesby, John Reed, Thomas G. H. Rice, B. R. Robinson, Gustavus Sunderland, James H. Surber,* Simon C. Shaffer, James Wicker, John Wicker, Mathew Wicker, Doctor F. Wic- ker,* Joseph M. Wicker, Geo. M. Anderson, Wm. M. Campbell, Wm. A. Needham,* John Pinkton, John L. Nigger.

Company I.—Captain, Wilson Campbell; Corporals, Wm. Holoday, John A. Welch, Reeves R. Morton, R. D. Peyton, Charles A. Barrett, Chas. Engle, Joseph Stull; Wagoner, Franklin Beach; Pri- vates, Francis Ackerman,* John Bethard, John Clark, August Davis,* Cyrus Engle, Wm. Girard,* Montgomery Hiciman, Samuel Kehr,* Henry Lash, John Geo. Miller,* John Miller, Chas. W. May, Thom. Jeff. Norris, David Peter, Simon Peters, John Parker, Henry Snettland, John Swenger, Michael Sigler,* Wm. Stivers, John Singler, Martin Scrute,* Benj. F. Thompson, Wm. Ussery, Noel Wilson, Edward White, Gustavus Weihart, Geo. Wolf.*

Company K.—Jackson P. Sands.

Unassigned Recruits.—Wickliff, Bail, Wm. G. Clayton, James C. True, Adams Troutman.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT, (100 DAYS' SERVICE).

Company E.—Captain, James B. Ray; First Lieutenant, Nicholas Fitzgerald; Second Lieu- tenant, Charles F. Johnson; First Sergeant, James W. Stole; Sergeants, Wm. S. Taylor, John Maddox, Albert Connor, Francis M. More; Corporals, Henry Zimmerman, Abraham W. Thompson, D. F. Randall, Joseph A. Gordon, Fred. D. Scott, James N. Edwards, B. F. Ben- nyhoff, Fred. Remann; Musicians, Marcellus D. Cross, Fayette W. Baker; Privates, David Breniger, Wm. Beal, Jacob Ballard, Andrew J. Bowles, Hiram C. Bolt, Thomas J. Bolt, John M. Blankenship,* Liburn Bowles, Wm. J. Beer, Moses S. Cross, J. M. Chandler, Hugh Car- roll, E. B. Edwards, F. W. Ford, Wm. Gerichs, Henry Greider, Celestine Goumar, Rufus M. Green, Richard Hastings, James C. Hayden, Emery B. Hell, B. H. Haley, Geo. W. Hopkins, Geo. Hine, G. C. Hausman, Cassius F. Lee, Abraham Long, Morris Morey, James B. Mor- ton, George Miller,* William Meeks, James N. Merrimary, Uriah F. Morton,* Wm. Nichols, Monroe Oglesby, Martin Oglesby, Alva Odell, Theodore Odell, Henry A. Phillips, Daniel N. Perry, Robt. N. Ross, Charles Ritter, John Smole, Eli Shelton, Abraham C. Starnes, Jonas Stucker, Fred. Sauermann,* Martin Welch, Charles Welch, Wm. Wilson, W. N. Wilson, D. C. Zimmerman.

* Refers to the corresponding name in Death List.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY, (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Company I.—Sergeant, Thomas Perry; Corporal, William F. Smith; Privates, Joseph M. Benjamin, Wm. Davis, Henry Hall, Emery P. Hall, Philo Hall, Henry Taylor, John A. Williams.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY, (ONE YEAR'S SERVICE).

Company D.—Corporal, Wm. B. Nichols; Privates, Alexander Grigg, Charles Garrison, Jessie Heniger, Geo. Oglesby, Marin Oglesby, Wm. Thatcher.

Company H.—Andrew Heath, James Williams.

Company K.—Sergeant, Wm. Dixon.

THIRD CAVALRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company M.—Corporal, Wm. McPherson; Blacksmiths, Lyman Buck, Henderson B. Jones, Rudolph Wilton.

THIRD CONSOLIDATED REGIMENT.

Recruits, John W. Browning, Lawrence Elmore, Ewing Smith, Aaron Walker.

SEVENTH CAVALRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE.)

Company A.—Samuel Buckingham.

Company F.—Captains, Joseph M. Chase, Asa W. McDonald; First Lieutenants, Charles Lee Solomon Goodbrake; Second Lieutenants, James Breeze, Samuel W. Rode; Q. M. Sergeant, Geo. W. Haley; Sergeants, James Vaughn; Corporals, Wm. R. Beebe, Wilson C. Warner; Buglers, John Wheeler, Henry Stahl, Alex. J. Urquhart; Privates, Wm. Allen,* Geo. Browning, John Becannon,* Nathan C. Coldron,* James Carson, Abraham Cochrane, Pat. Dowd,* John Davis, James Doyle, Simon Dearduff, Casper Englar, John Eyestone, James Ellison, Phillibert Tonier, Lewis German,* George Gable, Thomas Grandfield, Matthew George, Solomon Goodbrooke, John V. Herman, Isaac Harris, Jr., Isaac Harris, Sr., John Hamilton, Geo. Hensinkveld, Charles Kreight, Elijah Kepner, Jeff. Lafrance, Jacob Myre, Thomas Miller, John Phifer, James M. Padon, Isaac L. Parkinson, Edward Radcliff, Samuel W. Rode, John Sidwell, John Sullivan, James B. Sims, Geo. W. Savage,* John Sage,* Andrew Shultz, Henry W. Victor, Gideon B. Wren,* James Carson, Joseph M. Chase, Abraham Cochran, John W. Davis, James Ellison, Wm. Knight, John Knight, Bennett B. Melton, Thomas Miller, Joseph N. Pikarski, Wm. G. Cooper, James T. Gray, John Grimes, John Hawkins, Geo. W. Loveless, Joel N. Mabry, Gilford M. Melton, John Mellott, Henry M. Martin, Aaron B. Melton, John H.

* Refers to corresponding name in Death List.

Nesbitt, Talbert Peck, Romon Rauber, Wilhelm Reater, Geo. W. Sadge, Dwight Sales, Wesley Sage, Calvin Underwood, John Wagoner.

Company M. (Unassigned Recruits).—John R. Boon, David Campbell, Isaac Fillmore, John S. Hawkins, Lazarus C. Melton, James Paster, Samuel T. Rossmer, Samuel Risinger, Robt. Rankins, Henry Sefton

TENTH CAVALRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company G.—Wm. J. Foster, John Holin.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY, (THREE YEARS SERVICE).

Company D.—Lieutenant Colonel, David P. Jenkins; Major, Frank Jenkins; Privates, Geo. W. Crickman, Richard Oliver John H. G. Shoe.

Company E.—First Lieutenant, Richardson Hughes; Michael Creps, Charles Doree, James Mather, James McDaniel, James Owens, Richard Stone, Charles Wildridge.

Company F.—Wm. A. Barrows, Wm. Clary, James Ginnane, Geo. S. Harris, Richard M. Hughes, Michael Hart, John T. Lawrence, Richard C. Lewis, Jacob Myre, Darby Mehan,* Lucien Nichols,* Amasa H. Phillips, Jonathan Short, John B. Soiles,* Benj. W. Wilson, Geo. Wiler, John T. Barton, Andrew J. Buchanan, Wm. Browning, Robt. Campbell, Joseph A. Carter, Wm. P. Carlock, Jonathan Conner, Isaiah Dell, George or John W. Fairfax, Amasa Griffith, John B. Hinds, James Heath, Wm. Hammond, Samuel M. Hinds, Wm. Little, Iverson M. Little, Samuel M. Lock, John W. Lowry, James McAdams, John McAdams, David McClannahan, Samuel Merriman, Steel Mills,* Luther P. Niles, Hiram D. C. Niles, Charles N. Oliver, Wm. Parkes, Charles A. Pratt,* Samuel J. Rice, Gilbert Strait, Albert N. Sharot, Nicholas E. Sidner, Thomas J. Smith, John F. Stokes, Amos Stout, James S. Taylor, Charles H. Tucker, John A. Wesner, Geo. W. West, Peter Whitts.

Company M. (Unassigned Recruits).—Abner A. Bovard, Geo. W. Campbell, Rodey Kelly, George R. McCartney, Jacob B. Rice, Wm. Whitts.

FIRST REGIMENT, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Company C.—Second Lieutenant, Wm. C. Muzzy; Private, Armanda Provost.

Company D.—Charles P. Russell, Jacob Sloop.

Under the head of "recruits for the regular army."

FOURTH U. S. CAVALRY.

Guy Harris.

* Refers to corresponding name in Death List.

DEATH LIST OF SOLDIER'S ROSTER.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.—Thomas O'Brian, died in hospital at Clarksville, Tenn., March 3, 1862.
COMPANIES C AND D CONSOLIDATED.—John McAlpine, killed at Alatoona, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.
COMPANY I.—Martin Smith, died at Fort Henry, Tenn., February 9, 1862. Squire Wugles, died at Mound City, November 1, 1861.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.—Samuel B. Kaller, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862. James Bradrich, died at Nashville, Tenn., of wounds received at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Egglestine M. Rose, died at Mound City, Ill., February 22, 1862, of wounds. Leroy S. Bostic, killed at Fort Donelson, February 5, 1862. Munson M. Beckman, (Prom. Sergeant), killed at Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863. Andrew J. Merryman, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862. Wm. H. H. Patterson, died February 13, 1862, at Cairo, Ill. Francis M. Tuttle, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862. Wm. Allen, died at Marshall, Texas, July 11, 1865. Geo. W. Haley, supposed killed in action at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Adolphus N. Hinds, died at Vicksburg, June 19, 1864. Robert Kern, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. Wm. M. Mitchell, died at Cairo, January 8, 1862. Henry G. Miller, died September 17, 1864. Robert Montgomery, died at Paducah, Ky., February 26, 1862. Wm. Poland, died at Norfolk, Mo., September 20, 1861. Wm. D. Rockwood, (Prom. Corporal), died at Keokuk, Iowa, April 30, 1862. George Sales, killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862. James Stokes, died at Cairo, October 8, 1861. John Shopier, died at Vicksburg, July 7, 1864. Charles Tucker, died at Cairo, December 14, 1861. Jacob Ulrich, supposed killed in action at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862. James A. Bateman, died at Marshall, Texas, October 20, 1866. James Smith, died at Vandalia, January 25, 1865. W. W. Smith, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1865. J. M. Lee, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1865. Henry Ledbetter, died at Camp Butler, January 3, 1862. Eli Forbis, died at Mound City, April 20, 1862. Charles C. Hainer, died at Cincinnati, May 24, 1862. Geo. M. Ledbetter, died at Mound City, April 2, 1862, of wounds. Henry M. Ledbetter, died at Camp Butler, January 17, 1862. John G. Mires, died at home, February 20, 1862. Geo. H. Smith, died at Mound City, April 20, 1862. Wm. Sage, died at Camp Sherman, March 30, 1862. Wm. H. Sage, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Samuel A. Dingle, died May 13, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.—George W. Hounshell, died at St. Louis, March 5, 1862. Moses Buchanan, killed at Stone River, January 1, 1863. Andrew J. Davis, died December 31, 1862, of wounds. Thomas M. Elken, died at Rolla, Mo., Feb. 10, 1862. Alexander Green, died at Rolla, Mo., January 16, 1862. Thomas Maines, died at Rolla, Mo., March 8, 1862. Wm. J. Mattingly, died at Camp Benton, September 14, 1862. Wm. Mason, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862. Joshua Tate, killed near Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864. Marcus L. Davidson, died at Jacinto, Miss., August 3, 1862. Homer Enlo, died at St. Louis, Mo., December 17, 1861. Tilton W. Milton, died at Springfield, Mo., February 20, 1862. Henry Townsend, died at St. Louis, December 17, 1861. James Taylor, died of wounds, March 17, 1862. William Taylor, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 26, 1862. Hillard Watkins, died at Jacinto, Miss., August 9, 1862.
COMPANY G.—Joshua Welker, died October 20, 1863 of wounds. Wm. Wright, died at Chattanooga, December 19, 1863. Adam Preston, died December 29, 1863, of wounds. Geo. Ralston, died at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Alexander Yoltan, died at Chattanooga, November 10, 1862. David McK. Smyth, killed at Kenesew, June, 1864. John T. Dunn, died at Murfreesboro, June, 11, 1863. James M. Britton, died of wounds, October 2, 1863. Peter Beard, died at Hamburg, Tenn., May 13, 1863. Thomas Binyard, died March 25th, 1862, of wounds. Wm. Cook, died at Chattanooga, December 2, 1863. Francis M. Durrough, died at St. Louis, November 20, 1864. Charles R. Daggett, died at Chattanooga, January 28, 1864. Benj. F. Evans, died at Vandalia, Ill., September 9, 1861. Joshua Hawkins, died at St. Louis, November 26, 1861. Wm. Hawkins, died at St. Louis, February 10, 1862. John J. Kepner, killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Jessie Morris, died at Chattanooga, November 11, 1863. James E. McAllister, reported killed at Chickamauga, April 12, 1865. Wm. R. Nichols, killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863. Frederick Otto, died at Chattanooga, November 11, 1863. Hugh B. Porter, died at St. Louis, October 21st, 1861. John W. Porter, killed at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862. James Rodman, died at Tusculum, Ala., September 1, 1862. John Stigall, died at Chattanooga, December 2, 1862. Robt. Sanders, died at Nashville, Tenn., September 3, 1863. Calvin Thorn, killed accidentally, April 19, 1864. Curney M. Wicker, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862. Phillip Beal, died at Rolla, Mo., December 9, 1861.

COMPANY K.—George Buzzard, died of wounds, January 3, 1864. Jessie Gordon, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864. Levi Blakely, died at St. Louis December 3, 1861. Lenoar Jennings, died at Chattanooga, November 29, 1863. Geo. W. Olinger, died at Rolla, Mo., December 16, 1861.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.—Wm. Grady, died at Pilot Knob, March 7, 1862. James Hayes, killed at

Chickamauga, September 20, 1863. Isaac Branch, died at Andersonville Prison, July 20, 1864. No. of grave 4259. John Comfort, missing in action at Chickamauga. Christopher Carrol, died of wounds, January 25, 1863. Benj. Elshardt, died of wounds, February 2, 1863. Patrick Fitzpatrick, died at Andersonville Prison, January 20, 1864. No. of grave 2210. John Holland, died of wounds, September 19, 1863. John Hester, died at Andersonville Prison, January 13, 1864. No. of grave 1906. Peter Lynch, died at Andersonville Prison, October 26, 1864. No. of grave 11,467. John Matthews, died at Chattanooga, August 23, 1864. James O'Brien, shot dead by Corporal Henry Bang, September 24, 1862. Theodore Williams, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862. Wm. Thorn, died at Quincy, Ill., September 5, 1864.

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.—John W. Bullard, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. John Bagget, died at Bethel, Tenn., August 6, 1862.

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.—Simon C. Schaffer, died March 17, 1863.

COMPANY E.—Silas A. Yelton, died at Milliken's Bend, March 9, 1863. Wm. Cochran, died at Memphis, April, 1863. Allen Merritt, died at Milliken's Bend, March 27, 1863. James Mayfield, died at St. Louis, April 3, 1865. Thomas Stout, died at Arkansas Post, January 15, 1863.

COMPANY F.—Israel Haynes, died at home in 1863. James A. Schutts, died at Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863. Rolley B. Pashall, died at Cairo, Ill., April 4, 1865. Alvir Seargeon, died at Memphis, December 12, 1862. Zadock Clark, died at Memphis, March 20, 1863. Richard Davis, died at Memphis, December 22, 1862. James A. Deperd, died at Milliken's Bend, La., May 13, 1863. Wm. A. Evans, died at home November 26, 1863. John R. Grear, died at Arkansas Post, January 18, 1863. Samuel Hadley, died at Young's Point, La., February 28, 1863. Benj. Hatchet, died at home, April 2, 1864. Albert O. Hiate, died at Memphis, January 25, 1863. Wm. A. Harris, died at Young's Point, February 23, 1863. Marion G. Jackson, died at Milliken's Bend, La., April 7, 1863. Cyrus J. Knight, died at Young's Point, La., February 23, 1863. Joseph P. Leach, died January 18, 1863. Jacob Landers, died at Milliken's Bend, May 12, 1863. Miles C. McKinney, died at Milliken's Bend, January 23, 1863. Benj. F. Myres, died at St. Louis, March 25, 1863. Samuel Morris, died at New Orleans, November 3, 1863. James M. Pickets, died at New Orleans, April 28, 1864. Wm. F. Rice, died at Milliken's Bend, March 21, 1863. James Ray, died at home, May 9, 1863. Wm. H. Stevenson, died at home, January 9, 1863. Benj. R. Withington, died at New Orleans, May 12, 1864. Augustus Williams, died at Memphis, January 12, 1863. David M. Wear, died at Vicksburg, July 21, 1863.

COMPANY H.—Isaac S. Lyons, died at Carrollton La., September 1, 1863. James L. Mitchell, died at New Orleans, May 20, 1864. Benj. F. Moore, died at Young's Point, La., January 21, 1863. James H. Surbur, died at Young's Point, La., February 8, 1863. Doctor F. Wicker, died of wounds at home, January 13, 1865. Wm. A. Needham, died at New Orleans, May 29, 1864.

COMPANY I.—Francis Ackerman, accidentally killed, November 1, 1863. August Davis, died of wounds at New Orleans, May 3, 1863. Wm. Girard, died at New Orleans, December 17, 1863. Samuel Kehr, died at Lexington, Ky., October 28, 1862. John Geo. Miller, accidentally killed November 1, 1863. Michael Singler, died at Galveston, Texas, July 9, 1865. Martin Scrote, killed at Fort Blakely, Ala., April 9, 1865. Geo. Wolf, died January 27, 1863.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.—John M. Blankinship, Geo. Miller, died at Mattoon, Ill., September 24, 1864. Uriah Morton, died at Helena, Ark., September 8, 1864. Fred. Sonneman, died at Mattoon, Ill., September 21, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.—Wm. Allen, died at Mound City, Ill., January 20, 1862. John Becannon, died at Corinth, Miss., September 15, 1862. Nathan C. Coldron, died of wounds received at Cannon's Mills, Tenn., November 27, 1862. Pat. Davis, killed near New Castle, December 26, 1863. Lewis German, died at Cape Girardeau, Mo., July 10, 1864, of wounds. John Sage, died at Hamburg Landing, Tenn., March 30, 1862. Gideon B. Wren, died at Bowling Green, Ill., December 20, 1864. Geo. W. Savage, died at Lagrange, Tenn., July 10, 1864, of wounds. John S. Hawkins, died at Camp Butler, Ill., April 2, 1865.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.—Geo. W. Chickman, died at Camp Butler, Ill., April 7, 1864.

COMPANY F.—Darby Mehan, died at Peoria, Ill., February 4, 1863. Lucien Nichols, died in Andersonville Prison, August 26, 1864. No. of grave 6945. John B. Soiles, died in Andersonville Prison, September 20, 1864. No. of grave 9345. Steel Mills, died in Andersonville Prison, October 14, 1864. No. of grave 10,921. Charles A. Pratt, died at Annapolis, Md., April 16, 1865.

COMPANY M.—Geo. M. Campbell, ~~died~~.

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

TOWNSHIP 5. RANGE 4 EAST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	CAME TO CO.
Arnold, Wm. L.	Farina	Farina	Agent of I. C. R. R.	Ohio	1861
Arnold, Julia A.	"	"	Wife of W. L. A.	Canada	1863
Austin, R. W.	"	"	Blacksmith & Wagonmaker	Erie Co., Pa.	1859
Austin, E. M.	"	"	Wife of R. W. A.	"	1866
Brackman, Fred.	"	Sec. 18	Farmer	Germany	1875
Brackman, Mina	"	"	Wife of F. B.	"	1875
Barker, J. P.	"	"	Farmer and Blacksmith	Canada	1873
Barker, E. W.	"	"	Wife of J. P. B.	"	1873
Davis, A. C.	"	"	Farmer and Teacher	New York	1864
Davis, Carrie R.	"	"	Wife of A. C. D.	New Jersey	1865
Glaspey, H. W.	"	"	Farmer	"	1871
Glaspey, S. F.	"	"	Wife of H. W. G.	"	1871
Gilmore, Saml. J.	La Clede	"	Farmer	Ills.	1849
Harris, J. H.	"	"	Dry Gds, Grocs, Hdwre, etc.,	Gibson Co. Ind.	1852
Harris, Lucinda H.	Harris & }	"	Wife of J. H. H. [est. 1873]	Seneca Co. O.	1851
Holladay, W. W.	Holladay }	"	Partner Merchant	Factoryville, N.J.	1857
Holladay, Mel. H.	La Clede	"	Wife of W. W. H.	Gibson Co. Ind.	1852
Kepner, J. N.	"	Sec. 9	Farmer	Ohio	1853
Welker, Minerva	"	"	Wife of J. N. K.	"	1865
Pealer, J. P.	"	"	Farmer	"	1861
Pealer, M. S.	"	"	Wife of J. R. P.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1841
Reiter, John	Farina	"	Eating Saloon.	Germany	1865
Reiter, Emma	"	"	Wife of J. R.	Switzerland	1876
Roedell, Joseph A.	"	"	Farmer	Germany	1857
Snyder, Asa	"	"	Physician	Albany Co. N Y	1875
Snyder, Elizabeth	"	"	Wife of A. S.	England	1875
Schmidt, Horman	La Clede	Sec. 36	Farmer	Germany	1859
Schmidt, Augusta	"	"	Wife of H. S.	"	1859
Springer, J. W.	"	L C'de	Agricult. Imp. Dealer	N. J.	1860
Springer, Julia A.	"	"	Wife of J. W. S.	Ills.	1860
Sanborn, J. L.	"	Sec. 11	Farmer	N. H.	1870
Sanborn, M. J.	"	"	Wife of J. L. S.	Ireland	1870
Spencer, S. C.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Maryland	1852
Spencer, Isabel W.	"	"	Wife of S. C. S.—died 1875	Ohio	1852
Wright, Wm. K.	Farina	"	Farmer	Co. Down, Ireld	1860
Wenk, John F.	"	"	"	Gennany	1870
Wenk, Lydia	"	"	Wife of J. F. W.	New York	1870
Whitford, S. C.	"	"	Farmer	"	1865
Whitford, Frances	"	"	Wife of S. C. W.	"	1865
Wackholz, Julius	"	"	Farmer	Germany	1875
Wackholz, Ann	"	"	Wife of J. M.	"	1875

TOWNSHIP 6. RANGE 2 EAST.

Brown, Edw. Geo.	Brownstown	Sec. 2	Teacher	New York	1868
Brown, Edw.	"	"	Farmer	Ireland	1868
Cambell, Wilson	Vandalia	20	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Ohio	1839
Cambell, Richard	"	"	Died Sept. 19, 1839	Virginia	1839
Griffith, Alfred	Brownstown	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Otsego Co. N. Y.	1830
Griffith, Ezra	"	"	Died May 8	Vermont	1830
Griffith, Mrs. Abig.	"	"	Wife of E. G. (dec'd)	Conn.	1830
Griffith, Orlando	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Otsego Co. N. Y.	1830
Griffith, Mrs. N. M.	"	"	Wife of O. G.	Stark Co. O.	1849
Hickerson, M. W.	Vandalia	30	Farmer & Minister Chris. Ch.	Knox Co. O.	1838
Morey, L. D.	"	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Erie Co. Pa.	1838
Morey, Mrs. P. B.	"	"	Wife of L. D. M.	Scott Co. Ills.	1843
Morey, M. D.	"	"	Died Nov. 29, 1872	Vermont	1838
Morey, Sallie	"	"	Wife of L. D. M.—d. S. 1865	"	1838
Morey, L. A.	Brownstown	14	Physician and Surgeon	Fayette Co. Ver.	1847
Morey, John F.	"	"	Died April 13, 1867	Erie Co. Pa.	1838
Pilcher, R. A.	Vandalia	16	Farmer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1838
Pilcher, Winslow.	Brownstown	23	Farmer	Ky.	1829
Pilcher, Winslow	"	"	Died May 8, 1866	Va.	1829
Pilcher, Mrs. A.	"	"	Wife of W. P.	Woodford Co Ky	1829
Slusser, Henry	Vandalia	7	Farmer and Physician	Stark Co. O.	1857
Schwarm, C. H.	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1855
Schwarm, C.	"	"	"	Pa.	1842
Schwarm, Mrs. B.	"	"	Wife of C. S.	Germany	1842
Willms, C. S.	"	6	Farmer	Hanover, Ger.	1839
Willms, J. E.	"	6	"	Fayette Co. Ills.	1847
Williams, Josiah	Brownstown	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Franklin Co. O.	1840
Williams, Mary A.	"	11	Wife of J. W.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1837

TOWNSHIP 5. RANGE 1 WEST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	CAME TO CO.
Bourner, Wm.	Vandalia	Sec. 8	Farmer and Miller	England	1856
Bourner, Sarah	"	"	Wife of Wm. B.	"	1856
Buchanan, A. D.	Mulberry G've	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wash'n Co. Va.	1839
Eunice, Carson	"	"	Wife of A. D. B.—died 1853	Va.	1835
Lucinda, Brown	"	"	" —died 1873	Tenn.	"
Brown, H. W.	Vandalia	8	Farmer	Bond Co. Ill.	1832
Brown, Sarah	"	"	Wife of H. W. B.	Greene Co. Ill.	1846
Brown, James	"	"	Father of H. W. B.—d. Dec.	N. C.	1829
Brown, Mrs. D.	"	"	Died Ap. 4, 1852 [19, 1867]	Tenn.	1829
Carroll, James M.	"	21	Farmer & Twp. Supervisor	Fayette Co. Ills.	1832
Carroll, Mrs. M. A.	"	"	Wife of J. M. C.	Tenn.	1837
Carroll, Rafoed	"	"	Deceased	"	"
Carroll, Sarah	"	"	Wife of R. C.	"	"
Collier, Wm.	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	N. C.	1833
Collier, Mrs. Sarah	"	"	Wife of W. C.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1844
Collier, Wm.	"	"	Died Dec. 9, 1846	S. C.	1833
Collier, Sarah	"	"	Died Feb. 10, 1867	N. C.	1833
Daniel, D. Lee E.	Mulberry G've	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1830
Daniel, Mrs. E.	"	"	Wife of D. L. E. D.	Va.	1848
Daniel, Wm.	"	"	Died Nov. 18, 1867	N. C.	1817
Daniel, Mrs. Sarah	"	"	Wife of W. D., dec'd	N. C.	1817
Evans, W. W.	Vandalia	3	Farmer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1845
Evans, Mary	"	"	Wife of W. W. E.	"	1842
Evans, James	"	"	Father of W. W. E.—d. Sep.	"	1823
Evans, Louisa	"	"	Wife of J. E. [9, 1867]	Va.	1835
Eakin, John	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wash'n Co. Va.	1848
Eakin, Emily	"	"	Wife of J. E.	Ky.	1851
Eakin, Samuel	"	"	Died Oct. 2, 1862	Va.	1831
Eakin, Ellen	"	"	Died Ap. 1832	Va.	1831
Gaige, Fred. A.	"	Hlbrle	Physician and Surgeon	Jefferson Co N Y	1875
Gaige, Mrs. C. R.	"	"	Wife of Dr. F. A. G.	Montg. Co. Ills.	1875
Hammond, Wm.	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1847
Hammond, Mrs H	"	"	Wife of Wm. H.	"	1851
Hammond, Jas. L.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	"
Hammond, Nancy	"	"	Wife of J. L. H.	Tenn.	"
Ogle, T. J.	Mulberry G've	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jeff. Co. Mo.	1861
Ogle, Mrs. M. J.	"	"	Wife of T. J. O.	Bourbon Co. Ky	1839
Paslay, James B.	"	"	Died Dec. 8, 1868	"	1839
Paslay, Mrs. E.	"	"	Died April 12, 1868	"	1839
Shirley, John	Vandalia	1	Farmer, Tres. of Sem., Ex-Sh	Tenn.	1829
Shirley, Mrs. Sem.	"	"	Wife of J. S.—d. S. 18, 1869	Fayette Co. Ky.	1843
Shirley, Elizabeth	"	"	Mother " —d. Oct 18, '58	Louden Co. Va.	1829
Swaim, John N.	"	12	Farmer	Rand'h Co N Y	1860
Swaim, Mrs. Sarah	"	"	Wife of J. N. S.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1854
Swaim, John	"	"	Father " d. 1869	N. C.	1860
Swaim, Mrs. C.	"	"	Wife of J. Sr d. 1864	N. C.	1860
Thompson, John	"	15	Fmr. & Stk. Dl. & St. Sentr.	England	1844
Thompson, N.	"	"	Wife of J. T. [43d Dist.	Ohio	1870
Thompson, Rich	"	"	Died Apr. 10, 1870	England	1843
Thompson, Mary	"	"	Wife of R. T.—d. Sep. 1844	"	1843
Taylor, A. J.	"	32	Fmr. & Sheriff Fayette Co.	Marion Co. Ills.	1834
Yarbrough, Absal.	"	9	Farmer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1844
Yarbrough, Mrs. C.	"	"	Wife of A. Y.	"	1849
Yarbrough, John	"	"	Deceased	N. C.	1818
Yarbrough, Miss M	"	"	Died Jan. 31, 1869	N. C.	1818
Yarbrough, Lee	"	14	Farmer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1835
Yarbrough, Mrs. L.	"	"	Died July, 1875	Ohio	1838

TOWNSHIP 5. RANGE 2 EAST.

Hammel, Jackson	St. Paul	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	1849
Hammel, Mrs. D.	"	"	Wife of J. H.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1837
Hammel, Dav. K.	Vandalia	3	Father of J. H.	Maryland	1849
Hammel, Mrs. C.	"	"	Wife of D. K. H.	Ohio	1849
Rheiner, Edward	St. Paul	St Paul	Physician and Surgeon	Switzerland	1867
Rheiner, Medi	"	"	Wife of Dr. E. R.	Germany	1867
Schall, C. F.	"	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	York Co. Pa.	1867
Schall, Caroline	"	20	Wife of C. F. S.	Germany	1867
Schuricht, Rev C G	St Paul	"	Lutheran Minister	St. Louis, Mo.	1868
Schuricht, Christin	"	"	Wife of Rev. C. G. S.	Germany	1868
Schuricht, Her. G.	St Paul	"	School Teacher	St. Louis, Mo.	1868
Schuricht, Augusta	"	"	Wife of H. G. S.	Kankakee, Ills.	1868

TOWNSHIP 5. RANGE 3 EAST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	CAME TO CO.
Brecht, Fred.	Farina	Sec. 15	Minister St Peter's Ev. Luth	Germany	1875
Brecht, Elise	"	"	Wife of F. B. [Church	Switzerland	1875
Borchelt, John H.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1865
Borchelt, Anna M.	"	"	Wife of J. H. B.	"	1865
Boezkiewicz, Alex	Kinmundy	27	Farmer	Marion Co. Ills.	1871
Boezkiewicz, Perc.	"	"	Wife of A. B.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1848
Branson, Thos. W.	Vandalia	18	Farmer	"	1848
Branson, Ag A. M.	"	"	Wife of T. W. B.	"	1852
Coon, A. S.	Farina	18	Farmer and Ex. Co. Clerk	N. Y.	1865
Ford, C. C.	Kinmundy	31	Farmer	N. Y.	1857
Ford, Eugene	"	"	Wife of C. C. F.	Wisconsin	1861
Granneman, H. G.	"	34	Farmer and J. P.	Germany	1873
Granneman, Cha'te	"	"	Wife of H. G. G.	"	1873
Lash, Henry	Hick'ry Creek	5	Farmer	Ashland Co. O.	1856
Lash, Amanda	"	"	Wife of H. L.	Seneca Co. O.	1855
Maxson, Russell J.	Farina	36	Farmer	Allegh'y Co N Y	1865
Maxson, An'e N C	"	"	Wife of R. J. M.	Fulton Co. Ills.	1868
Rich, W. H.	"	36	Farmer	Allegh'y Co N Y	1865
Rich, M. E. Edws	"	"	Wife of W. H. R.	"	865
Rush, J. N.	"	1	Directors of School Dist.	"	
Bochtler, Martin	"	14	No. 5	"	
Smithson, H. H.	Hick'ry Creek	2	Pastor of Christian Ch.	Marion Co. O.	1865
Smithson, C. E. F.	"	2	Wife of H. H. S.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1850
Tucker, J. W. L.	Kinmundy	27	Farmer and Supervisor	Wilson Co. Ten.	1851
Tucker, Mary	"	"	Wife of J. W. L. T.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1840

TOWNSHIP 7. RANGE 3 EAST.

Blackburn, Wm.	St. Elmo	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	1868
Forcythe, James	"	14	"	Cambria Co Pa	1868
Fletcher, S. J.	"	28	"	Knox Co. Ohio	1869
Flower, Martin	"	20	"	Pa.	1847
Hood, Joseph	"	1	"	Warren Co Ohio	1871
Johnson Bros.	"	St El'o	Livery and Feed Stables	Knox Co. Ohio	1868
McGuan, Michael	"	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ireland	1870
Philbrook, Cyrus	Avena	31	"	Fayette Co. Ill.	1848
Philbrook, Miss L.	"	31	School Teacher	Marion Co. Ills.	1858
Philbrook, Albert	"	"	Father of Miss L P—d 1865	Ohio	1820
Eliza A. Young	"	31	Mother of " [at Anderson	Pa.	1837
Powers, Wm.	St. Elmo	14	Farmer	Marshall Co. Ill.	1867
Shull, John [ord	"	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Warren Co. O.	1870
Woodworth & Duns	"	St El'o	Druggists	England	1869
Winnett, Charles	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	1870

TOWNSHIP 6. RANGE 1 EAST.

Bingaman, Benj.	Vandalia	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Berks Co., Pa.	1859
Bingam n, Kate	"	"	Wife of B. B.	Lancaster Co. Pa	1860
Crandall, Martin B.	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ross Co., Ohio	1866
Crandall, Nancy J.	"	"	Wife of M. C.	Stark Co., Ohio	1850
Ritter, Daniel	"	7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Stark Co., Ohio	1850
Ritter, Mary	"	"	Wife of D. R.	Morgan Co. Ind	1862
Ritter, Jacob, Jr.	"	31	Farmer & Stk. Raiser, Wheat	Stark Co., Ohio	1850
Ritter, Angie	"	"	Wife of J. R., Jr. [Growing	Wayne Co. Ohio	1865
Ritter, Charles F.	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Stark Co., Ohio	1850
Ritter, Clara	"	"	Wife of C. F. R.	Franklin Co., O.	1852
Ritter, Jacob, Sr.	"	8	Retired Farmer.	Adams Co., Pa.	1850
Ritter, Elizabeth	"	"	Wife of J. R., Sr.	Wertenburg, Ger.	1858
Ritter, Rebecca	"	"	do. do.—died Sept. 1, '73	Stark Co., Ohio	1850
Smith, Elkanah	"	13	Fr. & Stk. Rr. & Reg. Minstr	Delaware Co NY	1862
Smith, Catherine	"	"	Wife of E. S. [Baptist Ch.	Union Co., Pa.	1862
Smith, Mary O.	"	"	do. do.—died Jan. 9, '52	Tompkins Co. NY	
Thompson, Benj.	"	25	Farmer, Stock Raiser and ex-	Bath Co., Ky.	1859
Thompson, Susan	"	"	Wife of B. T. [Co. Judge	Lancaster Co. Pa	1834
Thompson, Susan	"	"	do. do.—died Aug. 10, '71	Lancaster Co. Pa	1828

TOWNSHIP 9. RANGE 1 WEST.

Cole, J. J.	Nokomis	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Henderson C Tn	1835
Cole, Nancy A. C.	[Montg Co Ill	"	Wife of J. J. C.	Mt'gomery Co Ill	1853
Cole, John	"	"	Father of do., died Jly 11, '67	Bedford Co. Ten	1835
Cole, Ruthy C.	"	"	Wife of J. C., died Ag. 20, '65	Bedford Co. Ten	1835
Cole, William	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Bedford Co. Ten	1835
Cole, Doratha E. S.	"	"	Wife of W. C.	Mt'gomery Co Ill	1834
Scribner, Pleasant	"	"	Farmer of Mrs. D. E. C., died	North Carolina	1834
Scribner, Mary	Ramsey	23	Wife of P. S. [Oct. 9, '45	North Carolina	1834
Leach, James M.	"	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	St. Clair Co., Ill.	1850
Leach, Martha H.	"	"	Wife of J. M. L.	Illinois	1860
Leach, Asa	"	"	Father of J M L, d. Jan. 16, '55	Tennessee	1850
Robertson, H. G.	Nokomis	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hopkins Co., Ky	1862
Robertson, Luth. H.	"	"	Wife of H. G. R.	Fayette Co., Ill.	1849
Robertson, E. A.	Ramsey	9	Father of H. G. R.	Kentucky	1862
Robertson, Rebec'a	"	"	Wife of E. A. R.	Kentucky	1862
Virden, L. D.	"	24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co., Ill.	1840
Virden, Martha T.	"	"	Wife of L. D. V.	Fayette Co., Ill.	1852
Virden, Levi	"	"	Fath. of do., d. Sept. 25, '75	South Carolina	1832
Virden, Catherine	"	"	Wife of L. V.	North Carolina	1832
Virden, E. T.	"	24	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Fayette Co., Ill.	1842
Virden, Susan T. P.	"	"	Wife of E. T. V.	Fayette Co., Ill.	1840

TOWNSHIP 9. RANGE 1 EAST.

Anderson, John O.	Ramsey	Sec. 28	Farmer	Fayette Co. Ills	1852
Anderson, C. E.	"	"	Wife of J. O. A.	"	1853
Beck, John	Oconee, Shel-	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1833
Beck, Avey G.	by Co. Ills.	"	Wife of J. B.	Tenn.	1853

TOWNSHIP 9. RANGE 3 EAST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	C'ME TO C.
Clayton, James M.	Holliday Stat.	Sec. 29	Farmer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1858
Holliday, Thomas	"	23	Fmr & Pro Grain & Sw Mill	Indiana	1857
Holliday, Elizab J	"	"	Wife of Thos. H.	"	1854
Holliday, Mary E.	"	"	Daughter of T. & E. J. H.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1864
Holliday, Ila. F.	"	"	Son of	"	1857
Holliday, Lucy A.	"	"	Daughter	"	1871
Holliday, Chas. W	"	"	Son	"	1875
Sickels, W. H.	Cowden, Shel-	20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1849
Sickels, Louisa E	by Co. Ills	"	Wife of W. H. S.	"	1854
Sickels, Thomas	"	"	Father of W. H. S.	Ohio	1848
Sickels, Elira	"	"	Mother of	Ohio	1848
Taylor, Andrew	Holliday Sta.	23	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1847

TOWNSHIP 9. RANGE 2 EAST.

Jeffries, E. F.	Ramsey	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	1844
Luster, Moses	Cowden, Shel-	36	"	Fayette Co. Ills.	1832
Luster, Rosina	by Co. Va	"	Wife of M. L	Knox Co. Ohio	1845
Mays, J.	Ramsey	31	Farmer, Stk Rr. & Teacher	Fayette Co. Ills.	1836
Mays, Caroline	"	"	Wife of J. M.	"	1836
Perine, J. D.	"	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Jefferson Co Ky.	1864
Perine, Nancy	"	"	Wife of J. D. P.	"	1864
Sarver, John	Beck Creek,	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1831
Sarver, Synth Jane	Shelby Co Ills	"	Wife of J. S.	"	1835
Sarver, Mary	"	"	Mother of	Allen Co. Ky.	1831
Sarver, Jasper	"	"	Father of J. S.—d. M. 5, '73	"	1831

TOWNSHIP 7. RANGE 2 EAST.

Arnold, John	Louden City	Sec. 11	Farmer	Ohio	1840
Buchanan, Alex.	Brownstown	22	Farmer	Indiana	1831
Carson, Samuel	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co., Ill.	1846
Carson, Harriett	"	"	Wife of S. C.	Huron Co., O.	1864
Carson, Campbell	"	"	Directors of School Dist.		
Sefton, Reuben	"	"	No. 6.		
Ledbetter, G. W.	Vandalia	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gallatin Co., Ill.	1837
Ledbet'r, Louisiana	"	"	Wife of G. W. L.	Tennessee	1837
Mabry, R. S.	Brownstown	29	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	1854
Owens, W. A.	"	8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co., Ill.	1846
Sefton, Henry	Brownstown	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Decatur Co., Ill.	1848
Sefton, Phebe	"	"	Wife of H. S.	Virginia	1837
Stevenson, Jas. M.	Vandalia	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co., Ill.	1840
Stevenson, Jane	"	"	Wife of J. M. S.	Fayette Co., Ill.	1846
Sidwell, John J.	Brownstown	20	Farmer	Fayette Co., Ill.	1854
Workman, M. V.	"	26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co., Ill.	1838
Workman, Lydia, J	"	"	Wife of M. V. W.	Decatur Co. Ind	1857

TOWNSHIP 8. RANGE 2 EAST.

Blankinship, E J	Ramsey	Sec. 17	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ill	1833
Blankinship, F E	"	"	Wife of E. B.	"	1840
Carson, W. L.	"	9	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Wash. Co. Va	1837
Carson, David	"	"	Fat'r of W. L. C. d-Nov 21 '51	Berkeley "	1837
Carson, Mary	"	"	Mot'r " Sept. 4, 1856	Wash. "	1837
Flemming, John	"	10	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Allegh'y Co. Md	1839
Flemming, Mary	"	"	Wife of J. F.	Princeton, Ind	1820
Flemming, B. J.	"	"	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ill	1846
Flemming, E N	"	"	"	Montg'y "	1855
Greer, J. M.	Brownstown	33	Tanner & Supervisor	Ohio	1859
McDonald, A W	"	6	Fr. Stk R'r & Maj 7 Ill Cal'y	Ontario Co. Ca	1859
Taylor, Hiram	"	8	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Wash. Co. Pa	1863
Taylor, Mrs. H	"	"	Wife of H. T.	Allegh'y Co. Pa	1863
Welch, John H	"	19	Fr. Stk R'r & Ex-Co. Recd'r	Cumber'n Co Ky	1829
Welch, Martha	"	"	Wife of J. H. W.	Stewart Co Tenn	
Welch, Elizab'h	"	"	" d-Oct. 13, 1852	Clinton Co. Ill	
Welch, Charles	"	17	Physician & Surgeon	Fayette Co. Ill	1847

TOWNSHIP 7. RANGE 1 WEST.

Cook, B. H.	Vandalia	Sec. 9	Farmer & J. P.	Wayne Co Tenn	1829
Cook, Emmy Buris	"	"	Wife of B. H. C.	Indiana	1847
Cook, Jonathan	"	"	F'r of B. H. C. d-Dec. 27 '76	North Carolina	1829
Cook, Frances	"	"	Wife of J. C. d-Mar. 23 1864	"	1829
Carter, William	Hurricane,	5	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Sumn'r Co Tenn	1830
Carter, Malinda D.	Mont'y Co. Ill	"	Wife of W. C.	Hickm'n Co "	1829
Carter, Joseph	"	"	Fat'r of W. C. d-Jan. 18 '42	North Carolina	1830
Carter, Elizabeth	"	"	Wife of J. C. d-Aug. 1863	"	1830
Harrison, Lodaw'k	"	7	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Hartf'd Co Tenn	1836
Harrison, Rach'l V	"	"	Wife of L. H. d-1860	"	1836
Harrison, Rach'l P.	"	"	" d-Apr. 1, 1877	Tennessee	1840
Lawler, John	Vandalia	24	F'm'r & El'r of reg'r B'p Ch	Warren Co N C	1830
Lawler, Jane M.	"	"	Wife of J. L.	Ohio Co. Ky	1837
Lawler, John Sr.,	"	"	Fat'r of J. L. d-Apr. 15, 1856	Randol'h Co N C	1830
Lawler, Polly	"	"	Wife of J. L. d-July, 1847	"	1830
Meyer, Fredrick	Vera	14	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Switzerland	1857
Meyer, Frances	"	"	Wife of F. M.	Baden, Germ'ny	1857
Rush, Leonard	Vandalia	17	Farmer & Carpenter	Barren Co. Ky	1830
Rush, Mary L.	"	"	Wife of L. R.	Tennessee	1862
Rush, Ezekiel	"	"	Fat'r of L. R. d-Feb. 13, '72	Barren Co. Ky	1830
Rush, Rebecca	"	"	Wife of E. R.	East Tenn	1830

TOWNSHIP 7. RANGE 1 EAST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	CAME TO CO.
Adams, James B.	Vandalia	Sec. 31	Farmer	Bond Co. Ills.	1874
Adams, Sarah	"	"	Mother of J. B. A.	N. C.	1874
Adams, J. I.	"	"	Father " died 1875	Tenn.	1874
Buckmaster, H.	Vera	20	Farmer	Md.	1824
Buckmaster, Mary	"	"	Wife of H. B.	N. C.	1853
Barton, John S.	"	Vera	Physician	Coshocton Co. O	1871
Barton, Maria A.	"	"	Wife of J. S. B.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1850
Crotser, Daniel	"	9	Farmer	"	1845
Crotser, Margaret	"	"	Wife of D. C.	"	1851
Crotser, Jacob R.	"	"	Son of D. and M. S.	"	1874
Crotser, Hannah J.	"	"	Daughter	"	1875
Crotser, Jacob	"	9	Fmr. & blcksmth, born 1811	N. C.	1837
Cheney, J. M.	"	9	Teacher	Ind.	1862
Flood, J. E.	"	5	Minister of Christian Church	Ohio	1859
Flood, Nancy	"	"	Wife of J. E. F.	Alabama	1863
Flood, Dinah	"	"	" d. 1871	Ohio	1859
Hall, Philo S.	"	28	Farmer	Vermont	1851
Hall, Sarah	"	"	Wife of P. S. H.—d. 1876	Ohio	1851
Hoffmann, John	"	4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Prussia	1858
Hoffmann, M. E.	"	"	Wife of J. H.	"	1875
Jarl, John	"	6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Sweden	1860
Little, I. M.	"	Vera	Gen. Mcht. & Agt.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1844
Little, Sylvia	"	"	Wife of I. M. L.	Marion Co. Ills.	1868
McKinney, G. W.	"	32	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1842
McKinney, Julia	"	"	Wife of G. W. M.	"	1851
Parke, Geo. W.	"	28	Mfr. Hard Wood Lumber	Woodford Co. Ill	1844
Peak, Alexander	"	19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio Co. Ky.	1838
Peak, Mary E.	"	"	Wife of A. P.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1835
Ray, A.	"	21	Stock Raiser & Fruit Grower	Madison Co. O.	1846
Ray, Kate E.	"	"	Wife of A. R.	Vermont	1865
Scarlett, J. A.	"	Vera	Mfr. Boots and Shoes	N. C.	1869
Scarlett, Mary S.	"	"	Wife of J. A. S.—d Sep '67	"	"
Scarlett, Clancy	"	"	Teacher	Ind.	1862
Vaughn, R. A. J.	Vandalia	Sec. 4	Farmer	S. C.	1857
Vaughn, Jane	"	"	Wife of R. A. J. V.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1827
Enochs, John	"	"	Farmer—born in 1796	Monroe Co. Ills.	1820
Enochs, Nettie	"	"	Wife of J. E.	Indiana	1860
Viles, Robert	Vera	1	Farmer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1834
Viles, Martha	"	"	Wife of R. V.	"	1844

TOWNSHIP 8. RANGE 1 EAST.

Bolt, Geo. W.	Ramsey	R'ms'y	Pro. of Merchant Mill	Va.	1839
Bolt, Sarah A.	"	"	Wife of G. W. B.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1851
Chandler, Jonath.	"	Sec. 4	Farmer	"	1845
Chandler, Thomas	"	"	Father of J. C.—d. Aug. 17,	N. C.	1819
Chandler, Martha	"	"	Mother " [1875]	Ky.	1823
Hinds, J. B.	"	33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1839
Hinds, Jossie W.	"	"	Wife of J. B. H.	Marshall Co. Ill.	1869
Inman, W. H.	"	21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ills.	1845
Inman, Marg M E	"	"	Wife of W. H. I.	Tenn.	1862
Tilton, Martha L	"	R'ms'y	Mother " d. 1858	Ky.	1845
Inman, Morgan W	"	"	Father " d. 1858	Ills.	"
Jones, J. C.	"	"	Merchant	Harrison Co. O	1858
Jones, C. M.	"	"	Wife of J. C. J.	Licking Co. O.	1863
Jones, J. F	"	"	Physician	Coshocton Co. O	1866
Lindhorst, Henry	"	"	Pro. of Saloon	Germany	1857
Lindhorst, Mary	"	"	Wife of H. I.	"	1857
Little, George	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Wash'n Co. Mo.	1840
Little, Lucilla	"	"	Wife of G. L.	Fayette Co. Ills.	"
Meeks, J. W.	"	25	Minister Christian Ch.	Monong'a Co Va	1863
Meeks, Rebecca	"	"	Wife of J. W. M.	Frederick Co Md	1858
McConiga, Wm A	"	"	Wagon & Carriage Maker	Orange Co. Ind.	1868
Neeley, Bowling	"	R'ms'y	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co. Ills.	1818
Neeley, Elizab.	"	Sec. 35	Wife of B. N.	Va.	1826
Neeley, A.	"	25	Farmer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1844
Neeley, Martha I.	"	"	Wife of A. N.	"	1847
Price, J. M.	"	R'ms'y	Stock Dealer	"	1845
Price, Louisa	"	"	Wife of J. M. P.	Germany	1856
Price, Thomas	"	"	Father " d. 1861	N. C.	1829
Price, Sarah	"	"	Mother " d. 1861	Tenn.	1829
Pope, John	"	"	Farmer & J. P.	Fayette Co.	1826
Rogers, J. T.	"	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1843
Stokes, Elias B.	"	8	Farmer	Bond Co. Ills.	1832
Stokes, Margt. H.	"	R'ms'y	Wife of E. B. Stokes	Jersey Co.	"
Watwood, John M	"	Sec. 34	"	"	1830
Watwood, Luvina	"	"	Wife of J. M. W.	"	1837
Wesner, Samuel	"	31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Crawford Co. Ill.	1834
Wesner, Laura A.	"	"	Wife of S. W.—d. N. 20, '70	Ky.	1825

TOWNSHIP 6. RANGE 3 EAST.

Bennyhoff, J.	Hickory Crek	Log'ee	Merchant	Fayette Co. Ills.	1856
Campbell, Dav. R.	St. Elmo	Sec. 10	Farmer	Tenn.	1838
Jones, J. G.	"	10	Miller	Maine	1873
Jones, Susan	"	"	Wife of J. G. J.	Ind.	1873
Johnston, W. W.	"	10	Physician & Surgeon	Jefferson Co. Ind	1875
Johnston, Mad. R.	"	"	Wife of W. W. J.	Greene Co. Ills.	1875
Martin, Geo. A.	"	10	Physician	Butler Co. O.	1855
Pippin, Thos. S.	Logotee	19	Farmer	Tenn.	1834

VANDALIA.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	C'ME TO C.
Brown, Geo. W.	Vandalia	Vand'a	Cashier of Nat. Bank	Fayette Co. Ills.	1834
Blair, W. I.	"	"	Ex-Merchant	Newark, N. J.	1854
Capps, C. E.	"	"	Merchant	"	"
Chapin, Geo. B.	"	"	Att. at Law	De Witt Co. Ills.	1876
Eckard, F. M.	"	"	General Merchant	Fayette Co. Ills.	1843
Easterday, M.	{ M. Easter-	"	{ Dirs in all kinds Furniture	Jeff. Co. O.	1864
Easterday, Luther	day & Bro.	"	{ and Undertaking	"	1865
Erns', Ferdinand	Vandalia	"	{ Dirs in H'dware & Ag Imps	Fayette Co. Ill.	1852
Forman, F.	"	"	Att. at Law.	Tioga Co. N. Y.	1836
Gordon, Joseph	"	"	Minister Presb. Church	Ireland	1848
Gochenour, John	"	"	{ Real Est. Agts. & Abstrs.	Shan'oh Co Va	1865
Lessing, Chas. R.	"	"	{ & Agts for sale I C R R'd	Decatur, Ind.	1870
Henry, Beverly W.	"	"	Lawyer	Shelly	1859
Humphrey, H. S.	"	"	Dgst, P M, Ed Van. Union	Thomk's Co N Y	1865
Richards, Wm. S.	"	"	Ed. & Pub. Vandalia Union	New York	1864
Higgins Rich. T.	"	"	Pres F & M N Bank & Phys	Cass Co. Ills.	1857
Haller, F. B.	"	"	Physician & Surgeon	Mifflin Co. Pa.	1850
Harris, L. S.	"	"	Pro Vand'a Hotel—first-class	Cayuga Co. N Y	1877
Henry, J. O.	"	"	Pro Mchnt Mills & Minister	Culpep'r Co N Y	1865
Ireland, E.	"	"	Pro Liv. F'd & S'e Siab & Fr	Knox Co. O.	1850
Jerauld, H. F.	"	"	Mfr Fm Imps & Mach Fmry	Herk'r Co N Y	1851
Jerauld, H. E.	"	"	{ Mfr Furniture & Turning	"	1872
Rode, John E.	"	"	{ of all kinds done to order	Germany	1870
Knowles, Jos. S.	{ Filmore,	Film're	Phys & Surg—Grad E M C	Montg. Co. Ills.	1874
Knowles, Wm. L.	Montg. Co.	"	Fmr & Stk Rr—Fath J S K	N. H.	"
Knowles, Sarah A.	"	"	Mother J. S. K.	Montg. Co. Ills.	"
McCord, John N.	Vandalia	Vand'a	Druggists	Bond Co. Ills.	1853
McCord, D. C.	"	"	"	"	1855
Oatts, J. C.	"	"	Dlr in Bks Stry, Cigs, Paprs	Md.	1876
Remann, Fred.	"	"	Dlr in Dry Goods & Groceries	Fayette Co. Ills.	1847
Ross, Robert W.	"	"	Clerk of Circuit Court	"	1844
Sturges, Robt. H.	"	"	Supt. of Mfg. Co.	Wabash Co. Ills.	"
Smith, Chas. G.	"	"	Ed & Pub. Fayette Democrat	Montg. Co. O.	1862
Shipley, Benj.	"	"	County Supt. of Schools	Fayette Co. Ills.	1849
Schneider, J. J.	"	"	Boot and Shoe Factory	Germany	1860
Todd, H. W.	"	"	Minister Presb. Ch.	Scotland	1876
Van Dorston, J. P.	"	"	Att. at Law	Centre Co. Pa.	1863
Welch, Martin	"	"	Pro. of Everet House	Cumbe'n Co. Ky	1829
Welch, Sarah Jane	"	"	Wife of M. W.	Ky.	1826
Watkins, W. W. &	"	"	Pro. of Deickman House	Carroll Co. O.	1876
Wagner, C C [Son	"	"	{ Dirs in Dry Gds, Grocers,	Brunswick, Ger.	1849
Gerichs, W. C.	"	"	{ Bts, Shs, Hats, Caps, Clg	"	1852
West, A. B.	"	"	Manufacturer	Penna.	1841

TOWNSHIP 4. RANGE 1 WEST.

Ballard, Jesse	Potoka	Sec. 35	Farmer	Knox Co. Tenn.	1873
Ballard, Mrs. E.	"	"	Wife of J. B.	Clinton Co. Ills.	1850
Carter, Wm.	"	22	Farmer	Clinton Co. Ills.	1843
Carter, Mrs. M. J.	"	"	Wife of Wm. C.	"	1859
Carter, Noah	"	"	Died Sept. 20, 1845	Delaware	18 3
Carter, Mrs. E.	"	"	Died Feb. 12, 1860	"	1843
Christie, James M.	Vernon, Ma-	13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	N. C.	1865
Christie, Mrs. I.	trion Co Ills	"	Wife of J. M. C.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1848
Davis, Wm. W.	Potoka	13	Farmer	Wash'n Co. Ills.	1867
Davis, Mrs. S.	"	"	Wife of Wm. W. D.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1842
Farmer, Wm.	"	26	Farmer and J. P.	Christ'n Co. Ky.	1829
Farmer, Mrs. E.	"	"	Wife of Wm. F.	Davidson Co Te	1832
Fox, Julius C.	Key Port	6	Physician & Surg & Farmer	Prussia	1875
Hines, Thos. H.	Potoka	35	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Pittsylv'a Co Va	1866
Hines, Mrs. M. F.	"	"	Wife of T. H. H.	"	1866
Linton, Wm. D.	"	12	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Madison Co. Ills.	1839
Linton, Mrs. E.	"	"	Wife of Wm. D. S.	N. J.	1874
Linton, James	"	"	Died 1873	"	1839
Linton, Mrs. S.	"	"	Wife of J. L.	"	1839
Messenger, John	"	23	Farmer	St. Clair Co. Ills.	1871
Messenger, M. A.	"	"	Wife of J. M.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1856
Messenger, G. W.	"	15	Farmer	St. Clair Co. Ills.	1874
Messenger, Mrs. A.	"	"	Wife of G. W. M.	Chicago, Ills.	1870
Matheny, Stephen	"	11	Farmer & Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1837
Matheny, Mrs. H.	"	"	Wife of S. M.	Fulton Co. Ills.	1860
Matheny, John A.	"	"	Died Ap. 21, 1864	Ky.	"
Matheny, Mrs. R.	"	"	Died Nov. 1864	Tenn.	"
Stelley, Wilson	"	36	Farmer	Wash'n Co. Ills.	1866
Stelley, Mrs. M.	"	"	Wife of W. S.	"	1866
Smith, Horatio	Pleas't Mound	6	Farmer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1847
Smith, Mrs. M. J.	"	"	Wife of H. S.	"	1847
Smith, Frederick	"	"	Father of H. S.	Tenn.	1817
Smith, Mrs Amelia	"	"	Wife of F. S.—d. 1854	"	1817

TOWNSHIP 8. RANGE 3 EAST.

Hartman, Lew. W	Loudon City	Sec. 33	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ohio	1871
Hartman, Mary	[ing'm Co Ill	"	Wife of L. W. H.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1847
Moreton, J. N.	Altamont, Ef-	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coshocton Co O	1865
Moreton, W. B.	Bent'le, Ark.	Bent'le	Father of J. N. M.	Wheeling, Va.	"
Moreton, Lovina	"	"	Mother " d. 1868	Va.	"
Moreton, James L.	"	"	Brother " d. 1867	Va.	"
Miller, Keziah J.	Beecher City.	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Coshocton Co O	1852
Miller, Andrew	"	"	Husb. K. J. M.—d O. 20, '73	Knox Co. Ohio	1849
Miller, Rosal. C.	"	"	Daughter of A. & K. J. M.	Effingham Co. Ill	1859

TOWNSHIP 6. RANGE 1 WEST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	CAME TO CO.
Adams, Wm. S.	Hagerstown	Sec. 14	Farmer	Effingham Co. Ill.	1846
Adams, Julia A.	"	"	Wife of W. S. A.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1848
Adams, Dean S.	"	"	Mother " d. Aug. 29 '45	"	1823
Andrews, Thos. H.	"	25	Farmer	W'mson Co. Ten	1832
Andrews, M. A.	"	"	Wife of T. H. A.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1847
Andrews, Samuel	"	"	Father " d. May, 1847	N. C.	1832
Andrews, Mrs. K.	"	"	Wife of S. A.—d. Oct. 1859	N. C.	1832
Andrews, Thos. H.	"	25	Farmer and Stock Dealer	W'mson Co. Ten	1832
B. B. Chickman	"	26	Directors Sch. Dist. No. 6	Fayette Co. Ills.	1831
Geo. S. Henninger	"	Hgtwn	"	"	1851
Blatchley, Geo. M.	Vandalia	Sec. 13	Farmer and Teacher	Perina	1863
Blatchley, Lov. A.	"	"	Wife of G. M. B.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1849
Snyder, Daniel	"	"	Father of L. B.—d. F. 1860	Germany	1820
Snyder, Lydia	"	"	Mother " d. Ap. 14, '60	Tenn.	1830
Crouch, Wm. M.	"	12	Teacher	Fayette Co. Ills.	"
Crouch, J. W.	"	12	Farmer	"	1833
Creel, E. J.	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clinton Co. Ills.	1868
Creel, Mary A.	"	"	Wife of E. J. C.	"	1868
Chickman, B. B.	Hagerstown	26	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1831
Chickman, Mar. L.	"	"	Wife of B. B. C.	"	1844
Chickman, Thos.	"	"	Father " died 1848	Simpson Co. Ky	1817
Chickman, Elizab.	"	"	Wife of T. C.	"	1817
Duncan, W. P.	"	11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Smythe Co. Ten	1866
Duncan, Mrs. S. R.	"	"	Wife of W. P. D.	Clinton Co. Ills.	1866
Duncan, Wm.	"	"	Father " d. Nov. 1849	Smythe Co. Ten	1840
Duncan, Julia	"	"	Wife of Wm. D.	"	1840
Duncan, W. P.	"	11	Directors of School District No. 1	"	1866
Isaac Wright	"	2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Montg. Co. Ills.	1829
Davis, Jas. Thomas	Mulberry G've	18	Wife of J. L. D.	Bond Co. Ills.	1862
Davis, Frances L.	"	"	Father J. T. D.—d. N. 6 '48	Ky.	1819
Davis, Edwards	"	"	Wife of E. D.—d. O. 7, '41	Tenn.	1821
Davis, Elizabeth	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1848
Evans, James S.	"	36	Wife of J. S. E.	"	1849
Evans, Mrs. M. A.	"	"	Father of " d. N. 10 '61	Va.	1818
Evans, Alkin	"	"	Wife of A. E.—d. Jan. 9, '72	N. Y.	"
Evans, Hannah	"	"	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Russell Co. Ky.	1833
Elmore, M. M.	Vandalia	3	Wife of M. M. E.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1834
Elmore, Mrs. M. E.	"	"	Father of " d. A. 16, '45	Wilks Co. N. C.	1833
Elmore, Russell	"	"	Wife of R. E.—d. Sep. 1864	"	1833
Elmore, Lucy	"	"	Farmer and Fine Stk. Brdr.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1832
Eakle, Levi	"	17	Wife of L. E.	Pa.	1857
Eakle, Mary A.	"	"	Father " d. Jan. 2, 1862	Va.	1828
Eakle, Amos	"	"	Wife of A. E.	Tenn.	1828
Eakle, Mahala	"	"	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Wash'n Co. Va.	1833
Henninger, Wm.	Hagerstown	26	Wife of W. H.	Mason Co. Ky.	1845
Henninger, M. I.	"	"	Father " d. A. 19, 1834	Wash'n Co. Ten	1833
Henninger, Henry	"	"	Wife of H. H.—d. M. 20 '68	"	1833
Henninger, Margt.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Va.	1833
Henninger, John B.	"	26	Wife of J. B. H.	Mason Co. Ky.	1848
Henninger, A. E.	"	"	Stock Dealer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1850
Henninger, Geo. S.	"	"	Wife of Geo. S. H.	Butler Co. Ohio	1876
Henninger, Liz. B.	"	"	Farmer and Stk. Brdr.	Effingham Co. Ill	1846
Houston, Martin F.	Vandalia	12	Wife of M. F. H.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1841
Houston, Lydia A.	"	"	Father of M. F. H.—d. N. '51	Wash'n Co. Va.	1817
Houston, Col. Sam	"	"	Wife Col. S. H.—d. S. 5, '51	"	1818
Houston, Jane	"	"	Farmer and Teacher	Fayette Co. Ill.	1832
Houston, Sam. N.	"	12	Wife of S. N. H.	"	1848
Houston, Mary E.	"	"	Retired Farmer	Germany	1820
Augustus, Snyder	"	"	Wife of A. S.—d. F. 23, '70	N. C.	1820
Elizab. M. Watson	"	"	Directors of School Dist. No. 2	Bond Co. Ills.	1873
Kimbro, Fred. M.	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Mercer Co. Ohio	1868
Trexler, Clinton	"	"	Wife of W. McI.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1831
McInturf, Wesley	Hagerstown	33	Father " d. Jan. 18, '49	N. C.	1820
McInturf, Matilda	"	"	Mother " d. D. 18, 1845	Tenn.	1824
McInturf, Wilson	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Logan Co. Ky.	1837
McInturf, Mahala	"	"	Wife of R. B. M.	"	1833
Mitchell, R. B.	Vandalia	36	Father " d. Jan. 1844	N. C.	1837
Mitchell, Minerv C.	"	"	Wife of M. M.—d. F. 9, '49	N. C.	1837
Mitchell, Michael	"	"	Farmer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1845
Mitchell, Jane	"	36	Wife of J. L. M.	"	1850
Mitchell, James L.	"	"	Father of M. M. M.—d. 1851	"	1829
Mitchell, Martha J.	"	"	Wife of H. K. M.—d. 1861	"	1832
Merrimann, M. M.	"	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1842
Merrimann, H. K.	"	15	Wife of J. R. P.	Montg. Co. Ills.	1876
Merrimann, Jul. E.	"	"	Farmer, Stk. Rr. & Blksmith	Germany	1853
Pilcher, J. R.	"	"	Wife of C. A. P.	Tenn.	1847
Pilcher, Mrs. R. J.	Mulb. Grove	18	Farmer	Wash'n Co. Va.	1856
Pfeifer, Charles A.	"	30	Wife of W. S.	"	1856
Pfeifer, Sarah E.	Vandalia	"	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1838
Stewart, Wm.	"	"	Wife of W. H. S.	Bond Co. Ills.	1846
Stewart, Mary E.	Hagerstown	25	Father " d. Feb. 14, '66	Germany	1820
Snyder, W. H.	"	"	Wife of H. S.—died 1847	Wash'n Co. Va.	1833
Snyder, Cynthia A.	"	"	Farmer and Teacher	"	1856
Snyder, Henry	Vandalia	35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1841
Stewart, Arthur	"	10	Father of J. C. S.—d. 1864	N. C.	1820
Smith, James C.	"	"	Wife of M. S.	N. C.	1830
Smith, Michael	"	"	Directors Sch. Dist. No. 7	Wash'n Co. Va.	1853
Smith, Susan	"	30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1848
Stewart, Wm.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Champaign Co. O	1841
Evans, James S.	"	"	Wife of J. S. H. [18. 1847	Fayette Co. Ills.	1836
Inman, T. J.	Hagerstown	"	Father of G. H. S.—d. Oct.	Pa.	1841
Stout, James G.	"	"	Wife of J. S.—d. 1840	Ohio	"
Stout, Emeline	"	"	"	"	"
Stout, John	"	"	"	"	"
Stout, Mary	"	"	"	"	"

TOWNSHIP 6. RANGE 1 WEST.—[CONTINUED.]

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	CAME TO CO.
Whittenmeyer, H.	Hagerstown	28	Farmer and Carpenter	Snyder Co. Pa.	1839
Whittenmeyer, L.	"	"	Wife of H. W.	"	1839
Yarbrough, L. R.	Vandalia	10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ill.	1830
Yarbrough, L. R.	"	"	Wife of L. R. Y. [18, 1865	Logan Co. O.	1836
Yarbrough, Demp.	"	"	Father of L. R. Y.—d. M'h	N. C.	1818
Yarbrough, Mary	"	"	Wife of D. Y.—d. 1868	N. C.	1820
Yarbrough, L. F.	"	3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1832
Yarbrough, M. A.	"	"	Wife of L. F. Y.	"	1839

TOWNSHIP 8. RANGE 1 WEST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	CAME TO CO.
Alexander, Jacob	Fillmore	Sec. 19	Farmer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1836
Alexander, Mary	"	"	Wife of J. A.	"	1835
Alexander, Wm.	"	"	Father " died 1841	Tenn.	1828
Alexander, Polly	"	"	Wife of W. A.—died 1836	Madison Co. Ill.	1819
Casey, Samuel	Ramsey	25	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1838
Casey, Sarah T.	"	"	Wife of S. C.	Montg. Co. Ills.	1863
Casey, John	"	"	Father " d. Feb 16, 1877	Warren Co. Ky.	1832
Casey, Elizab.	"	"	Mother " d. Nov 27, '54	"	1835
Casey, Levi	"	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1847
Casey, Amanda D.	"	"	Wife of L. C.	Holmes Co. O.	1842
Harris, T. D.	Fillmore	18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hickman Co. T.	1828
Harris, Delia P.	"	"	Wife of T. D. H.	Mo.	1841
Harris, Wm. B.	"	"	Father " d. Jan 6, 1875	N. C.	1828
Harris, Sarah D.	Ramsey	16	Wife of W. B. H.	N. C.	1828
Hallford, W. W.	"	22	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Wayne Co. Tenn	1836
Hallford, Sarah M.	"	"	Wife of W. W. H.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1830
Hallford, S. S.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1851
Hallford, Andy	"	"	Father of W. W. H.—d. '61	N. C.	1836
Hallford, Elizab.	"	"	Wife of A. H.—d. 1855	N. C.	1836
Hill, Joel	"	9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Montg. Co. Ills.	1832
Hill, Nancy S.	"	"	Wife of J. H.	"	1834
Hill, Thomas	"	"	Father " d. Oct 2, 1854	S. C.	1832
Hill, Nancy	Oconee, Mtgy	"	Wife of T. H.	S. C.	1832
Hicks, P. C.	Ramsey	16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hardaman Co. T	1863
Hicks, E. M.	"	16	"	"	1863
Hicks, Greenberry	"	"	Father of P. C. H.—d. F. '63	N. C.	1863
Hicks, Sarah	Fillmore	"	Wife of G. H.	Miss.	1863
Harris, James F.	Ramsey	5	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Fayette Co. Ills.	1845
Harris, E. F. R.	"	"	Wife of J. F. H.	"	1850
Harris, Green	"	"	Father " d. M. 16, '49	Hickm'n Co. Ten	1829
Harris, Mary	"	4	Mother " d. M. 16, '49	Maury Co. Tenn	1829
Hicks, James J.	"	8	Directors of Sch. District	"	1829
Harris, W. B.	"	8	No. 3	Fayette Co. Tenn	1848
Nave, C. C.	"	13	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Carter Co. Tenn	1836
Nave, Sarah D.	"	"	Wife of C. C. N.	Warren Co. Ky.	1831
Nave, T. T.	"	24	Fmr. & Elder reg. Bap. Ch.	Carter Co. Tenn	1838
Nave, Elizabeth	"	"	Wife of T. T. N.	Daviss Co. Ky.	1837
Prater, H. S.	"	20	Farmer and Ex-Co. Treasr.	Bond Co. Ills.	1832
Prater, Siner C.	"	"	Wife of H. S. P.—d. F. '66	Mont. Co. Ills.	1842
Prater, Alexander	"	"	Father " d. July 25, '52	Wayne Co. Ten.	1832
Prater, Mary S.	"	"	Wife of A. P.—d. Ap. 1837	Warren Co. Ky.	1832
Prater, J. M.	"	29	Farmer and Blacksmith	Fayette Co. Ills.	1834
Prater, Mary S.	"	"	Wife of J. M. P.	"	1841
Pope, James	"	23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hickman Co. T.	1829
Pope, Elizabeth J.	"	"	Wife of J. P.	Fayette Co. Ills.	1832
Pope, Valentine	"	"	Father of " d. Sept. 1844	N. C.	1829
Pope, Elizabeth	"	"	Wife of V. P.	N. C.	1829
Pope, Micajah	"	27	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Hickman Co. T.	1829
Pope, Drucilla	"	"	Wife of M. P.	"	1839
Sears, Levi	"	16	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Warren Co. Ky.	1828
Sears, Frances J.	"	"	Wife of L. S. [1864	Hickman Co. I.	1828
Sears, John	"	"	Father " killed Aug. 11	N. C.	1828
Sears, Anna	"	"	Wife of J. S.—" "	S. C.	1828
Stoddard, M. D.	"	27	Farmer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1843
Stoddard, Drucilla	"	"	Wife of M. D. S.	"	1847
Stoddard, F. H.	"	"	Father of M. D.—d. J. 10, '72	N. H.	1840
Stoddard, Sarah M.	"	"	Wife of F. H. S.	Vermont	1840
Stokes, T. B.	"	8	Farmer	Fayette Co. Ills.	1845
Stokes, Louisa W.	"	"	Wife of T. B. S.	"	1845
Stokes, Wm.	"	"	Father of T. B. S.—d. S. '51	Tenn.	1832
Stokes, Mary	"	"	Wife of W. S.—d. Feb 1851	Tenn.	1832
Todd, Lewis	"	15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Montg. Co. Ills.	1869
Todd, Ionia C. M.	"	"	Wife of L. T.	N. C.	1856

TOWNSHIP 5. RANGE 1 EAST.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESID.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	CAME TO CO.
Fry, Ed. A.	Shobonier	Shob'r	D'lrs in Drugs & Groceries	Salem, Mass.	1866
Fry, Mrs. A. E.	"	"	Wife of E. A. F.	Richmond, Va.	1867
Holland, N. W.	"	"	Grain Dealer [26 1876	Todd Co. Ky.	1864
Holland, Mrs. A. E.	"	"	Wife of N. W. H.—d. Feb.	Logan Co. Ky.	1861
Lee, Samuel S.	Pioche, Neva.	Pioche	Physician	Fayette Co. Ills.	1843
Lee, Wm. H.	"	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Cayuga Co. N. Y.	1819
Lee, Lemuel	"	"	Died July, 1849	N. Y.	1815
Lee, Mrs. R.	"	"	Wife of L. L.—d. July, 1819	N. Y.	1819
Lee, Benj. F.	"	35	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Cayuga Co. N. Y.	1819
Lee, Mrs. C. L.	"	"	Wife of B. F. L.	Chataqua Co. "	1835
Simson, Bishop	"	"	Father of Mrs. Lee—d. 1841	Providence, R. I.	1838
Wetmore, J. J.	"	"	Fmr. & Pro. Saw & Grist M.	Osego Co. N. Y.	1844
Wetmore, Mrs. A. M.	"	Shob'r	Wife of J. J. W.	Morgan Co. Ills.	1843

REVISED CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Illinois—grateful to Almighty God for the civil, political and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations—in order to form a more perfect government, 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 State of Illinois.

ARTICLE I.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries and jurisdiction of the State shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said State; thence east, with the line of the same State, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north, along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore, to the place of beginning: *Provided*, that this State shall exercise such jurisdiction upon the Ohio river as she is now entitled to, or such as may hereafter be agreed upon by this State and the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE II.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

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| 1. Inherent and Inalienable Rights. | 11. Penalties proportionate—Corruption—Forfeiture. |
| 2. Due Process of Law. | 12. Imprisonment for Debt. |
| 3. Liberty of Conscience Guaranteed. | 13. Compensation for Property taken. |
| 4. Freedom of the Press—Libel. | 14. Ex post facto laws—Irrevocable Grants. |
| 5. Right of Trial by Jury. | 15. Military Power Subordinate. |
| 6. Unreasonable Searches and Seizures. | 16. Quartering of Soldiers. |
| 7. Bail allowed—Writ of Habeas Corpus. | 17. Right of Assembly and Petition. |
| 8. Indictment required—Grand Jury Abolished. | 18. Elections to be Free and Equal. |
| 9. Rights of Persons Accused of Crime. | 19. What Laws ought to be. |
| 10. Self-Crimination—Former Trial. | 20. Fundamental Principles. |

§ 1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain inherent and inalienable rights—among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To secure these rights and the protection of property, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

§ 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

§ 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be guaranteed; and no person shall be denied any civil or political right, privilege or capacity, on account of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths or affirmations, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State. No person shall be required to attend or support any ministry or place of worship against his consent, nor shall any preference be given by law to any religious denomination or mode of worship.

§ 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good motives and for justifiable ends, shall be a sufficient defense.

§ 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate; but the trial of civil cases before justices of the peace by a jury of less than twelve men, may be authorized by law.

§ 6. 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 warrant shall issue without probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

§ 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and 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.

§ 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in cases arising in the army and navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger: *Provided*, that the grand jury may be abolished by law in all cases.

§ 9. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

§ 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

§ 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate; nor shall any person be transported out of the State for any offense committed within the same.

§ 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt, unless upon refusal to deliver up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law; or in cases where there is strong presumption of fraud.

§ 13. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation. Such compensation, when not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, as shall be prescribed by law. The fee of land taken for railroad tracks, without consent of the owners thereof, shall remain in such owners, subject to the use for which it is taken.

§ 14. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or making any irrevocable grant of special privileges or immunities, shall be passed.

§ 15. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 16. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

§ 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to apply for redress of grievances.

§ 18. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 19. Every person ought to find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or reputation; he ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay.

§ 20. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

The powers of the Government of this State are divided into three distinct departments—the Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and no person, or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except as hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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| 1. General Assembly elective. | 18. Ordinary Expenses—Casual Deficits—Appropriations limited. |
| 2. Time of Election—Vacancies. | 19. Extra Compensation or Allowance. |
| 3. Who are Eligible. | 20. Public Credit not loaned. |
| 4. Disqualification by Crime. | 21. Pay and mileage of members. |
| 5. Oath taken by members. | 22. Special Legislation prohibited. |
| 6. Senatorial Appointments. | 23. Against Release from Liability. |
| 7. & 8. Minority Representation. | 24. Proceedings on Impeachment. |
| 9. Time of meeting—General Rules. | 25. Fuel, Stationery, and Printing. |
| 10. Secretary—Adjournment—Journals, Protests. | 26. State not to be sued. |
| 11. Style of Laws. | 27. Lotteries and Gift Enterprises. |
| 12. Origin and passage of Bills. | 28. Terms of Office not Extended. |
| 13. Reading—Printing—Title—Amendments. | 29. Protection of operative minors. |
| 14. Privileges of members. | 30. Concerning Roads—public and private. |
| 15. Disabilities of members. | 31. Draining and Ditching. |
| 16. Bills making Appropriations. | 32. Homestead and Exemption Laws. |
| 17. Payment of money—Statement of Expenses. | 33. Completion of the State House. |

§ 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives, both to be elected by the people.

ELECTION.

§ 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter, in each county, at such places therein as may be provided by law. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or person exercising the powers of governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

ELIGIBILITY AND OATH.

§ 3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, or a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years. No person shall be a senator or a representative who shall not be a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have been for five years a resident of this State, and for two years next preceding his election a resident within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. No judge or clerk of any court, secretary of state, attorney general, state's attorney, recorder, sheriff, or collector of public revenue, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this State, or any foreign government, shall have a seat in the general assembly: *Provided*, that appointments in the militia, and the offices of notary public and justice of the peace, shall not be considered lucrative. Nor shall any person, holding any office of honor or profit under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, (except postmasters whose annual compensation does not exceed the sum of \$300,) hold any office of honor or profit under the authority of this State.

§ 4. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be, convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor any person who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State.

§ 6. Members of the general assembly, before they enter upon their official duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Illinois, and will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative) according to the best of my ability; and that I have not, knowingly or intentionally, paid or contributed anything, or made any promise in the nature of a bribe, to directly or indirectly influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act."

This oath shall be administered by a judge of the supreme or circuit court, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, and the secretary of state shall record and file the oath subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein

prescribed, shall forfeit his office, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to, or of violating, his said oath, shall forfeit his office, and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.

APPORTIONMENT—SENATORIAL.

§ 6. The general assembly shall apportion the State every ten years, beginning with the year 1871, by dividing the population of the State, as ascertained by the federal census, by the number 51, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the senate. The State shall be divided into 51 senatorial districts, each of which shall elect one senator, whose term of office shall be four years. The senators elected in the year of our Lord 1872, in districts bearing odd numbers, shall vacate their offices at the end of two years, and those elected in districts bearing even numbers, at the end of four years; and vacancies occurring by the expiration of term, shall be filled by the election of senators for the full term. Senatorial districts shall be formed of contiguous and compact territory, bounded by county lines, and contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants; but no district shall contain less than four-fifths of the senatorial ratio. Counties containing not less than the ratio and three-fourths, may be divided into separate districts, and shall be entitled to two senators, and to one additional senator for each number of inhabitants equal to the ratio, contained by such counties in excess of twice the number of said ratio.

NOTE.—By the adoption of minority representation, §§ 7 and 8, of this article, cease to be a part of the constitution. Under § 12 of the schedule, and the vote of adoption, the following section relating to minority representation is substituted for said sections:

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

§§ 7 and 8. The house of representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three representatives shall be elected in each senatorial district at the general election in the year of our Lord, 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected.

TIME OF MEETING AND GENERAL RULES.

§ 9. The sessions of the general assembly shall commence at 12 o'clock noon, on the Wednesday next after the first Monday in January, in the year next ensuing the election of members thereof, and at no other time, unless as provided by this constitution. A majority of the members elected to each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall determine the rules of its proceedings, and be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members; shall choose its own officers; and the senate shall choose a temporary president to preside when the lieutenant-governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor. The secretary of state shall call the house of representatives to order at the opening of each new assembly, and preside over it until a temporary presiding officer thereof shall have been chosen and shall have taken his seat. No member shall be expelled by either house, except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to that house, and no member shall be twice expelled for the same offence. Each house may punish by imprisonment any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behaviour in its presence. But no such imprisonment shall extend beyond two hours at one time, unless the person shall persist in such disorderly or contemptuous behaviour.

§ 10. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of the house, require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, or to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published. In the senate at the request of two members, and in the house at the request of five members, the yeas and nays shall be taken on any question, and entered upon the journal. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest, in respectful language, against any act or resolution which they think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered upon the journals.

STYLE OF LAWS AND PASSAGE OF BILLS.

§ 11. The style of the laws of this State shall be: *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly.*

§ 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended or rejected by the other; and on the final passage of all bills, the vote shall be by yeas and nays, upon each bill separately, and shall be entered upon the journal; and no bill shall become a law without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected to each house.

§ 13. Every bill shall be read at large on three different days, in each house; and the bill and all amendments thereto shall be printed before the vote is taken on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers thereof. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed; and no law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at length in the new act. And no act of the general assembly shall take effect until the first day of July next after its passage, unless, in case of emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the preamble or body of the act), the general assembly shall, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, otherwise direct.

PRIVILEGES AND DISABILITIES.

§ 14. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, 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.

§ 15. No person elected to the general assembly shall receive any civil appointment within this State from the governor, the governor and senate, or from the general assembly, during the term for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments, and all votes given for any such members for any such office or appointment, shall be void; nor shall any member of the general assembly be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any contract with the state, or any county thereof, authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected, or within one year after the expiration thereof.

PUBLIC MONIES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

§ 16. The general assembly shall make no appropriation of money out of the treasury in any private law. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the general assembly, and for the salaries of the officers of the government, shall contain no provisions on any other subject.

§ 17. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on the presentation of a warrant issued by the auditor thereon; and no money shall be diverted from any appropriation made for any purpose, or taken from any fund whatever, either by joint or separate resolution. The auditor shall, within 60 days

after the adjournment of each session of the general assembly, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the amount of each item, and to whom and for what paid.

§ 18. Each general assembly shall provide for all the appropriations necessary for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the government until the expiration of the first fiscal quarter after the adjournment of the next regular session, the aggregate amount of which shall not be increased without a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, nor exceed the amount of revenue authorized by law to be raised in such time; and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the State Treasury, from funds belonging to the State, shall end with such fiscal quarter: *Provided*, the State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenue, contract debts, never to exceed in the aggregate \$250,000; and moneys thus borrowed shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained, or to pay the debt thus created, and to no other purpose; and no other debt, except for the purpose of repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, or defending the State in war, (for payment of which the faith of the State shall be pledged), shall be contracted, unless the law authorizing the same shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of the votes cast for members of the general assembly at such election. The general assembly shall provide for the publication of said law for three months, at least, before the vote of the people shall be taken upon the same; and provision shall be made, at the time, for the payment of the interest annually, as it shall accrue, by a tax levied for the purpose, or from other sources of revenue; which law, providing for the payment of such interest by such tax, shall be irrevocable until such debt be paid: *And provided, further*, that the law levying the tax shall be submitted to the people with the law authorizing the debt to be contracted.

§ 19. The general assembly shall never grant or authorize extra compensation, fee or allowance to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after service has been rendered or a contract made, nor authorize the payment of any claim, or part thereof, hereafter created against the State under any agreement or contract made without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements or contracts shall be null and void: *Provided*, the general assembly may make appropriations for expenditures incurred in suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion.

§ 20. The State shall never pay, assume or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan or extend its credit to, or in aid of any public or other corporation, association or individual.

PAY OF MEMBERS.

§ 21. The members of the general assembly shall receive for their services the sum of \$5 per day, during the first session held under this constitution, and 10 cents for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to be computed by the auditor of public accounts; and thereafter such compensation as shall be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; except the sum of \$50 per session to each member, which shall be in full for postage, stationery, newspapers, and all other incidental expenses and perquisites; but no change shall be made in the compensation of members of the general assembly during the term for which they may have been elected. The pay and mileage allowed to each member of the general assembly shall be certified by the speaker of their respective houses, and entered on the journals and published at the close of each session.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION PROHIBITED.

§ 22. The general assembly shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: for—

- Granting divorces;
 - Changing the names of persons or places;
 - Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads or highways;
 - Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;
 - Locating or changing county seats;
 - Regulating county and township affairs;
 - Regulating the practice in courts of justice;
 - Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables;
 - Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases;
 - Incorporating cities, towns, or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any town, city or village;
 - Providing for the election of members of the board of supervisors in townships, incorporated towns or cities;
 - Summoning and impaneling grand or petit juries;
 - Providing for the management of common schools;
 - Regulating the rate of interest on money;
 - The opening and conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;
 - The sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability;
 - The protection of game or fish;
 - Chartering or licensing ferries or toll bridges;
 - Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;
 - Creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentage or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed;
 - Changing the law of descent;
 - Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks, or amending existing charters for such purpose;
 - Granting to any corporation, association or individual any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.
- In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

§ 23. The general assembly shall have no power to release or extinguish, in whole or in part, the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation or individual to this State or to any municipal corporation therein.

IMPEACHMENT.

§ 24. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but a majority of all the members elected must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath, or affirmation, to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor of the State is tried, the chief justice shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected. But judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor profit or trust under the government of this State. The party, whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to prosecution, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 25. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that the fuel, stationery and printing-paper furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals, and all other printing ordered by the general assembly, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder; but the general assembly shall fix a maximum

price; and no member thereof, or other officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract. But all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the governor, and if he disapproves the same there shall be a re-letting of the contract, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

§ 26. The State of Illinois shall never be made defendant in any court or law of equity.

§ 27. The general assembly shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises, for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

§ 28. No law shall be passed which shall operate to extend the term of any public officer after his election or appointment.

§ 29. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary for the protection of operative miners, by providing for ventilation, when the same may be required, and the construction of escapement-shafts, or such other appliances as may secure safety in all coal mines, and to provide for the enforcement of said laws by such penalties and punishments as may be deemed proper.

§ 30. The general assembly may provide for establishing and opening roads and cartways, connected with a public road, for private and public use.

§ 31. The general assembly may pass laws permitting the owners and occupants of lands to construct drains and ditches, for agricultural and sanitary purposes, across the lands of others.

§ 32. The general assembly shall pass liberal and homestead and exemption laws.

§ 33. The general assembly shall not appropriate out of the State treasury, or expend on account of the new capitol grounds, and construction, completion and furnishing of the State house, a sum exceeding, in the aggregate, \$3,500,000, inclusive of all appropriations heretofore made, without first submitting the proposition for an additional expenditure to the legal voters of the State, at a general election; nor unless a majority of all the votes at such election shall be for the proposed additional expenditure.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

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| 1. Officers of this Department. | 14. Governor as Commander-in-Chief. |
| 2. Of the State Treasurer. | 15. Impeachment for Misdemeanor. |
| 3. Time of Electing State Officers. | 16. Veto of the Governor. |
| 4. Returns—Tie—Contested Election. | 17. Lieutenant-Governor as Governor. |
| 5. Eligibility for Office. | 18. As President of the Senate. |
| 6. Governor—Power and Duty. | 19. Vacancy in Governor's Office. |
| 7. His Message and Statement. | 20. Vacancy in other State Offices. |
| 8. Convening the General Assembly. | 21. Reports of State Officers. |
| 9. Proroguing the General Assembly. | 22. Great Seal of State. |
| 10. Nominations by the Governor. | 23. Fees and Salaries. |
| 11. Vacancies may be filled. | 24. Definition of "Office." |
| 12. Removals by the Governor. | 25. Oath of Civil Officers. |
| 13. Reprieves—Commutations—Pardons. | |

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

§ 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney-General, who shall, each, with the exception of the Treasurer, hold his office for the term of four years from the second Monday of January next after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. They shall, except the Lieutenant Governor, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 2. The Treasurer shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be ineligible to said office for two years next after the end of the term for which he was elected. He may be required by the Governor to give reasonable additional security, and in default of so doing his office shall be deemed vacant.

ELECTION.

§ 3. An election for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney-General, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, in the year 1870, and every four years thereafter; and for Treasurer on the day last above mentioned, and every two years thereafter, at such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 4. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted, by the returning officers, to the Secretary of State, directed to "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," who shall, immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to other business, open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of each house of the general assembly, who shall, for that purpose, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives. The person having the highest number of votes for either of the said offices shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for all of said offices shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, by joint ballot, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ELIGIBILITY.

§ 5. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor, or lieutenant-governor, who shall not have attained the age of 30 years, and been, for five years next preceding his election, a citizen of the United States and of this State. Neither the governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor of public accounts, secretary of State, superintendent of public instruction nor attorney general shall be eligible to any other office during the period for which he shall have been elected.

GOVERNOR.

§ 6. The supreme executive power shall be vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

§ 7. The governor shall, at the commencement of each session, and at the close of his term of office, give to the general assembly information, by message, of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall account to the general assembly, and accompany his message with a statement of all moneys received and paid out by him from any funds subject to his order, with vouchers, and, at the commencement of each regular session, present estimates of the amount of money required to be raised by taxation for all purposes.

§ 8. The governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly, by proclamation, stating therein the purpose for which they are convened; and the general assembly shall enter upon no business except that for which they were called together.

§ 9. In case of a disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor may, on the same being certified to him, by the house first moving the adjournment, adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, not beyond the first day of the next regular session.

§ 10. The governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (a majority of all the senators selected concurring, by yeas and nays,) appoint all officers

whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the general assembly.

§ 11. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the senate, in any office which is not elective, the governor shall make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the senate, when he shall nominate some person to fill such office; and any person so nominated, who is confirmed by the senate (a majority of all the senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the time, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the senate, shall be again nominated for the same office at the same session, unless at the request of the senate, or be appointed to the same office during the recess of the general assembly.

§ 12. The governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant, and fill the same as is herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

§ 13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

§ 14. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States); and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

§ 15. The governor, and all civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office.

VETO.

§ 16. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if he do not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, then, two-thirds of the members elected agree to pass the same, 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 the members elected to that house, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. But in all such cases, the vote of each house shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return; in which case it shall be filed, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

§ 17. In case of death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, absence from the State, or other disability of the governor, the powers, duties, the emoluments of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor.

§ 18. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president, *pro tempore*, to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the lieutenant-governor, or when he shall hold the office of governor.

§ 19. If there be no lieutenant-governor, or if the lieutenant-governor shall, for any of the causes specified in § 17 of this article, become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

§ 20. If the office of auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of State, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction shall be vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be provided by law. An account shall be kept by the officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, of all moneys received or disbursed by them, severally, from all sources, and for every service performed, and a semi-annual report thereof be made to the governor, under oath; and any officer who makes a false report shall be guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

§ 21. The officers of the executive department, and of all the public institutions of the State, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports to the general assembly, together with the reports of the judges of the supreme court of the defects in the constitution and laws; and the governor may at any time require information, in writing, under oath, from the officers of the executive department, and all officers and managers of state institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of their respective offices.

THE SEAL OF STATE.

§ 22. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called the "Great seal of the State of Illinois," which shall be kept by the secretary of State, and used by him, officially, as directed by law.

FEES AND SALARIES.

§ 23. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary, to be established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in office at the adoption of this constitution, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office, or other compensation. And all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

DEFINITION AND OATH OF OFFICE.

§ 24. An office is a public position created by the constitution or law, continuing during the pleasure of the appointing power, or for a fixed time, with a successor elected or appointed. An employment is an agency, for a temporary purpose, which ceases when that purpose is accomplished.

§ 25. All civil officers, except members of the general assembly and such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of _____ according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Judicial Powers of Courts.
2. Seven Supreme Judges—Four Decide.
3. Qualifications of a Supreme Judge.
4. Terms of the Supreme Court.
5. Three Grand Divisions—Seven Districts.
6. Election of Supreme Judges.
7. Salaries of the Supreme Judges.
8. Appeals and Writs of Error.
9. Appointment of Reporter.
10. Clerks of the Supreme Court.
11. Appellate Courts Authorized.
12. Jurisdiction of Circuit Courts.
13. Formation of Judicial Circuits.
14. Time of holding Circuit Courts.
15. Circuits containing Four Judges.
16. Salaries of the Circuit Judges.
17. Qualification of Judges or Commissioners.
18. County Judges—County Clerks.
19. Appeals from County Courts.
20. Probate Courts Authorized.
21. Justices of the Peace and Constables.
22. State's Attorney in each County.
23. Cook County Courts of Record.
24. Chief Justice—Power of Judges.
25. Salaries of the Judges.
26. Criminal Court of Cook County.
27. Clerks of Cook County Court.
28. Justices in Chicago.
29. Uniformity in the Courts.
30. Removal of any Judge.
31. Judges to make Written Reports.
32. Terms of Office—Filling Vacancies.
33. Process—Prosecutions—Population.

§ 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns.

SUPREME COURT.

§ 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in *mandamus*, and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said judges shall be chief justice; four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

§ 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the supreme court unless he shall be at least 30 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in the State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the district in which he shall be elected.

§ 4. Terms of the supreme court shall continue to be held in the present grand divisions at the several places now provided for holding the same; and until otherwise provided by law, one or more terms of said court shall be held, for the northern division, in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city or the county of Cook shall provide appropriate rooms therefor, and the use of a suitable library, without expense to the State. The judicial divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number, and the times and places of holding said court may be changed by law.

§ 5. The present grand divisions shall be preserved, and be denominated Southern, Central and Northern, until otherwise provided by law. The State shall be divided into seven districts for the election of judges, and until otherwise provided by law, they shall be as follows:

First District.—The counties of St. Clair, Clinton, Washington, Jefferson, Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Franklin, Perry, Randolph, Monroe, Jackson, Williamson, Saline, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope, Union, Johnson, Alexander, Pulaski and Massac.

Second District.—The counties of Madison, Bond, Marion, Clay, Richland, Lawrence, Crawford, Jasper, Effingham, Fayette, Montgomery, Macoupin, Shelby, Cumberland, Clark, Greene, Jersey, Calhoun and Christian.

Third District.—The counties of Sangamon, Macon, Logan, De Witt, Piatt, Douglas, Champaign, Vermilion, McLean, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, Coles, Edgar, Moultrie, and Tazewell.

Fourth District.—The counties of Fulton, McDonough, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Cass and Scott.

Fifth District.—The counties of Knox, Warren, Henderson, Mercer, Henry, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Bureau, LaSalle, Grundy and Woodford.

Sixth District.—The counties of Whiteside, Carroll, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, Winnebago, Boone, McHenry, Kane, Kendall, De Kalb, Lee, Ogle and Rock Island.

Seventh District.—The counties of Lake, Cook, Will, Kankakee and Du Page.

The boundaries of the districts may be changed at the session of the general assembly next preceding the election for judges herein, and at no other time; but whenever such alterations shall be made, the same shall be upon the rule of equality of population, as nearly as county boundaries will allow, and the districts will be composed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as circumstances will permit. The alteration of the districts shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge.

§ 6. At the time of voting on the adoption of this constitution, one judge of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors thereof, in each of said districts numbered two, three, six, and seven, who shall hold his office for the term of nine years from the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1870. The term of office of judges of the supreme court, elected after the adoption of this constitution, shall be nine years; and on the first Monday of June of the year in which the term of any of the judges in office at the adoption of this constitution, or of the judges then elected, shall expire, and every nine years thereafter, there shall be an election for the successor or successors of such judges, in the respective districts wherein the term of such judges shall expire. The chief justice shall continue to act as such until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, after which the judges shall choose one of their number chief justice.

§ 7. From and after the adoption of this constitution, the judges of the supreme court shall each receive a salary of \$4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges have been elected.

§ 8. Appeals and writs of error may be taken to the supreme court, held in the grand division in which the case is decided, or, by consent of the parties, to any other grand division.

§ 9. The supreme court shall appoint one reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

§ 10. At the time of the election for representatives in the general assembly, happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present clerks of said court, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor, and every six years thereafter, one clerk of said court for each division shall be elected.

APPELLATE COURTS.

§ 11. After the year of our Lord 1874, inferior appellate courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error as the general assembly may provide, may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the supreme court, in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of judges of the circuit courts, and at such times and places, and in such manner, as may be provided by law; but no judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him; nor shall said judges receive any additional compensation for such services.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

§ 12. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of judges of circuit courts shall be six years.

§ 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook and other counties having a population of 100,000, shall be divided into judicial circuits, prior to the expiration of the terms of office of the present judges of the circuit courts. Such circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form and as nearly equal as circumstances will permit, having due regard to business, territory and population, and shall not exceed in number one circuit for every 100,000 of population in the State. One judge shall be elected for each of said circuits by the electors thereof. New circuits may be formed and the boundaries of circuits changed by the general assembly, at its session next preceding the election for circuit judges, but at no other time: *Provided*, that the circuits may be equalized or changed at the first session of the general assembly, after the adoption of this constitution. The creation, alteration or change of any circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any judge. Whenever the business of the circuit court of any one, or of two or more contiguous counties, containing a population exceeding 50,000, shall occupy nine months of the year, the general assembly may make of such county, or counties, a separate circuit. Whenever additional circuits are created, the foregoing limitations shall be observed.

§ 14. The general assembly shall provide for the times of holding courts in each county; which shall not be changed, except by the general assembly next preceding the general election for judges of said courts; but additional terms may be provided for in any county. The election for judges of the circuit courts shall be held on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord 1873, and every six years thereafter.

§ 15. The general assembly may divide the State into judicial circuits of greater population and territory, in lieu of the circuits provided for in section 13 of this article, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of not exceeding four judges, who shall hold the circuit courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution, judges of the circuit courts shall receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum, payable quarterly, until otherwise provided by law. And after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said judges shall be, respectively, elected; and from and after the adoption of this constitution, no judge of the supreme or circuit court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefit, in any form whatsoever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which may belong any emoluments.

§ 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit or any inferior court, or to membership in the "board of county commissioners," unless he shall be at least 25 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and be a resident of the circuit, county, city, cities, or incorporated town in which he shall be elected.

COUNTY COURTS.

§ 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, one county judge and one clerk of the county court, whose terms of office shall be four years. But the general assembly may create districts of two or more contiguous counties, in each of which shall be elected one judge, who shall take the place of, and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of county judges in such districts. County courts shall be courts of record, and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate; settlement of estates of deceased persons; appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices; and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and such other jurisdiction as may be provided for by general law.

§ 19. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county courts, as may be provided by law.

PROBATE COURTS.

§ 20. The general assembly may provide for the establishment of a probate court in each county having a population of over 50,000, and for the election of a judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the county judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner. Said courts, when established, shall have original jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts; in all matters relating to apprentices, and in cases of the sales of real estate of deceased persons for the payment of debts.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES.

§ 21. Justices of the peace, police magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are, or may be, provided by law, and the jurisdiction of such justices of the peace and police magistrates shall be uniform.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

§ 22. At the election for members of the general assembly in the year of our Lord 1872, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected a State's attorney in and for each county, in lieu of the State's attorneys now provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years.

COURTS OF COOK COUNTY.

§ 23. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit. The circuit court of Cook county shall consist of five judges, until their number shall be increased, as herein provided. The present judge of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, and the present judge of the circuit court of Cook county, shall be two of said judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The superior court of Chicago shall be continued, and called the superior court of Cook county. The general assembly may increase the number of said judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional 50,000 inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of 400,000. The terms of office of the judges of said courts hereafter elected, shall be six years.

§ 24. The judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be chief justice of the court of which he is judge. In case there are two or more whose terms expire at the same time, it may be determined by lot which shall be chief justice. Any judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a circuit judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

§ 25. The judges of the superior and circuit courts, and the State's attorney, in said county, shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State treasury, as is or may be paid from said treasury to the circuit judges and State's attorneys of the State, and such further compensation, to be paid by the county of Cook, as is or may be provided by law; such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

§ 26. The recorder's court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "criminal court of Cook county." It shall have the jurisdiction of a circuit court, in all cases of criminal and quasi criminal nature, arising in the county of Cook, or that may

be brought before said court pursuant to law; and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county, in criminal and *quasi* criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except in those on behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal or *quasi* criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said criminal court of Cook county shall be held by one or more of the judges of the circuit or superior court of Cook county, as nearly as may be in alternation, as may be determined by said judges, or provided by law. Said judges shall be *ex-officio* judges of said court.

§ 27. The present clerk of the recorder's court of the city of Chicago, shall be the clerk of the criminal court of Cook county, during the term for which he was elected. The present clerks of the superior court of Chicago, and the present clerk of the circuit court of Cook county, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected; and thereafter there shall be but one clerk of the superior court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

§ 28. All justices of the peace in the city of Chicago shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, (but only upon the recommendation of a majority of the judges of the circuit, superior and county courts,) and for such districts as are now or shall hereafter be provided by law. They shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors have been commissioned and qualified, but they may be removed by summary proceedings in the circuit or superior court, for extortion or other malfeasance. Existing justices of the peace and police magistrates may hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 29. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the governor. All laws relating to courts shall be general, and of uniform operation; and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice of all courts, of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments and decrees of such courts, severally shall be uniform.

§ 30. The general assembly may, for cause entered on the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defense, remove from office any judge, upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected, of each house. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on prosecution and final conviction, for misdemeanor in office.

§ 31. All judges of courts of record, inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June, of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court, such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of January of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws. And the judges of the several circuit courts shall report to the next general assembly the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits, the preceding two years.

§ 32. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and they shall, respectively, reside in the division, circuit, county or district for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of office of all such officers, where not otherwise prescribed in this article, shall be four years. All officers, where not otherwise provided for in this article, shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election; but where the unexpired term does not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other officers, by the board of supervisors or board of county commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

§ 33. All process shall run: *In the name of the People of the State of Illinois*; and all prosecutions shall be carried on: *In the name and by the authority of the People of the State of Illinois*; and conclude: *Against the peace and dignity of the same*. "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State, or of the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

SUFFRAGE.

1. Who are Entitled to Vote.
2. All Voting to be by Ballot.
3. Privileges of Electors.
4. Absence on Public Business.

5. Soldier not Deemed a Resident.
6. Qualifications for Office.
7. Persons Convicted of Crime.

§ 1. Every person having resided in this State one year, in the county 90 days, and in the election district 30 days next preceding any election therein, who was an elector in this State on the first day of April, in the year of our Lord 1843, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any court of record in this State prior to the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

§ 2. All votes shall be by ballot.

§ 3. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same. And no elector shall be obliged to do military duty on the days of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 4. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the military or naval service of the United States.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed therein.

§ 6. No person shall be elected or appointed to any office in this State, civil or military, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who shall not have resided in this State one year next preceding the election or appointment.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws excluding from the right of suffrage persons convicted of infamous crimes.

ARTICLE VIII.

EDUCATION.

1. Free Schools Established.
2. Gifts or Grants in aid of Schools.
3. Public Schools not to be Sectarian.

4. School Officers not Interested.
5. County Superintendent of Schools.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide a thorough and efficient system of free schools, whereby all children of this State may receive a good common school education.

§ 2. All lands, moneys, or other properties, donated, granted or received for school, college, seminary or university purposes, and the proceeds thereof, shall be faithfully applied to the objects for which such gifts or grants were made.

§ 3. Neither the general assembly nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution,

controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State or any such public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose.

§ 4. No teacher, State, county, township, or district school officer shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture, used or to be used, in any school in this State, with which such officer or teacher may be connected, under such penalties as may be provided by the general assembly.

§ 5. There may be a county superintendent of schools in each county, whose qualifications, powers, duties, compensation and time and manner of election, and term of office, shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

REVENUE.

1. Principles of Taxation Stated.
2. Other and further Taxation.
3. Property Exempt from Taxation.
4. Sale of Real Property for Taxes.
5. Right of Redemption therefrom.
6. Release from Taxation Forbidden.

7. Taxes paid into State Treasury.
8. Limitation on County Taxes.
9. Local Municipal Improvements.
10. Taxation of Municipal Corporations.
11. Default not to be Eligible.
12. Limitation on Municipal Indebtedness.

§ 1. The general assembly shall provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax, by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property—such value to be ascertained by some person or persons, to be elected or appointed in such manner as the general assembly shall direct, and not otherwise; but the general assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, hawkers, merchants, commission merchants, showmen, jugglers, inn-keepers, grocery keepers, liquor dealers, toll bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph and express interests or business, vendors of patents, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges, in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

§ 2. The specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the general assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such a manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this constitution.

§ 3. The properties of the State, counties and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation; but such exemption shall be only by general law. In the assessment of real estate encumbered by public easement, any depreciation occasioned by such easement may be deducted in the valuation of such property.

§ 4. The general assembly shall provide, in all cases where it may be necessary to sell real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments for State, county, municipal or other purposes, that a return of such unpaid taxes or assessments shall be to some general officer of the county having authority to receive State and county taxes; and there shall be no sale of said property for any of said taxes or assessments but by said officer, upon the order or judgment of some court of record.

§ 5. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments of any character whatever, shall exist in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years from such sales thereof. And the general assembly shall provide by law for reasonable notice to be given to the owners or parties interested, by publication or otherwise, of the fact of the sale of the property for such taxes or assessments, and when the time of redemption shall expire: *Provided*, that occupants shall in all cases be served with personal notice before the time of redemption expires.

§ 6. The general assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever.

§ 7. All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury.

§ 8. County authorities shall never assess taxes the aggregate of which shall exceed 75 cents per \$100 valuation, except for the payment of indebtedness existing at the adoption of this constitution, unless authorized by a vote of the people of the county.

§ 9. The general assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns, villages, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform in respect to persons and property, with the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same.

§ 10. The general assembly shall not impose taxes upon municipal corporations, or the inhabitants or property thereof, for corporate purposes, but shall require that all the taxable property within the limits of municipal corporations shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law, such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property, within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. Private property shall not be liable to be taken or sold for the payment of the corporate debts of a municipal corporation.

§ 11. No person who is in default, as a collector or custodian of money or property belonging to a municipal corporation, shall be eligible to any office in or under such corporation. The fees, salary or compensation of no municipal officer who is elected or appointed for a definite term of office, shall be increased or diminished during such term.

§ 12. No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. This section shall not be construed to prevent any county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation from issuing their bonds in compliance with any vote of the people which may have been had prior to the adoption of this constitution in pursuance of any law providing therefor.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTIES.

1. Formation of New Counties.
2. Division of any County.
3. Territory Stricken from a County.
4. Removal of a County Seat.
5. Method of County Government.
6. Board of County Commissioners.
7. County Affairs in Cook County.

8. County Officers—Terms of Office.
9. Salaries and Fees in Cook County.
10. Salaries fixed by County Board.
11. Township Officers—Special Laws.
12. All Future Fees Uniform.
13. Sworn Reports of all Fees.

§ 1. No new county shall be formed or established by the general assembly, which will reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it shall be taken, to less contents than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be formed of less contents; nor shall any line thereof pass within less than ten miles of any county seat of the county, or counties proposed to be divided.

§ 2. No county shall be divided, or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county, voting on the question, shall vote for the same.

§ 3. There shall be no territory stricken from any county, unless a majority of the voters living in such territory shall petition for such division; and no territory shall be added to any county without the consent of the majority of the voters of the county to which it is proposed to be added. But the portion so stricken off and added to another county, or formed in whole or in part into a new county, shall be holden for, and obliged to pay its proportion of indebtedness of the county from which it has been taken.

COUNTY SEATS.

§ 4. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed in pursuance of law, and three-fifths of the voters of the county, to be ascertained in such manner as shall be provided by general law, shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point; and no person shall vote on such question who has not resided in the county six months, and in the election precinct ninety days next preceding such election. The question of the removal of a county seat shall not be oftener submitted than once in ten years, to a vote of the people. But when an attempt is made to remove the county seat to a point nearer to the centre of a county, then a majority vote only shall be necessary.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

§ 5. The general assembly shall provide, by general law, for township organization, under which any county may organize whenever a majority of the legal voters of such county, voting at any general election, shall so determine, and whenever any county shall adopt township organization, so much of this constitution as provides for the management of the fiscal concerns of the said county by the board of county commissioners, may be dispensed with, and the affairs of said county may be transacted in such manner as the general assembly may provide. And in any county that shall have adopted a township organization, the question of continuing the same may be submitted to a vote of the electors of such county, at a general election, in the manner that now is or may be provided by law; and if a majority of all the votes cast upon that question shall be against township organization, then such organization shall cease in said county; and all laws in force in relation to counties not having township organization, shall immediately take effect and be in force in such county. No two townships shall have the same name, and the day of holding the annual township meeting shall be uniform throughout the State.

§ 6. At the first election of county judges under this constitution, there shall be elected in each of the counties in this State, not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The board of county commissioners," who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law. One of said commissioners shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot; and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected in each of said counties for the term of three years.

§ 7. The county affairs of Cook county shall be managed by a board of commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the city of Chicago, and five from towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

§ 8. In each county there shall be elected the following county officers: County judge, sheriff, county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, (who may be *ex-officio* recorder of deeds, except in counties having 60,000 and more inhabitants, in which counties a recorder of deeds shall be elected at the general election in the year of our Lord 1872,) treasurer, surveyor, and coroner, each of whom shall enter upon the duties of his office, respectively, on the first Monday of December after their election; and they shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, except the treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall hold their office for two years, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

§ 9. The clerks of all the courts of record, the treasurer, sheriff, coroner and recorder of deeds of Cook county, shall receive as their only compensation for their services, salaries to be fixed by law, which shall in no case be as much as the lawful compensation of a judge of the circuit court of said county, and shall be paid, respectively, only out of the fees of the office actually collected. All fees, perquisites and emoluments (above the amount of said salaries) shall be paid into the county treasury. The number of the deputies and assistants of such officers shall be determined by rule of the circuit court, to be entered of record, and their compensation shall be determined by the county board.

§ 10. The county board, except as provided in § 9 of this article, shall fix the compensation of all county officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel and other expenses, and in all cases where fees are provided for, said compensation shall be paid only out of, and shall in no instance exceed, the fees actually collected; they shall not allow either of them more per annum than \$1,500, in counties not exceeding 20,000 inhabitants; \$2,000 in counties containing 20,000 and not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants; \$2,500 in counties containing 30,000 and not exceeding 50,000 inhabitants; \$3,000 in counties containing 50,000 and not exceeding 70,000 inhabitants; \$3,500 in counties containing 70,000 and not exceeding 100,000 inhabitants; and \$4,000 in counties containing over 100,000 and not exceeding 250,000 inhabitants; and not more than \$1,000 additional compensation for each additional 100,000 inhabitants: *Provided*, that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office. All fees or allowances by them received, in excess of their said compensation, shall be paid into the county treasury.

§ 11. The fees of township officers, and of each class of county officers, shall be uniform in the class of counties to which they respectively belong. The compensation herein provided for shall apply only to officers hereafter elected, but all fees established by special laws shall cease at the adoption of this constitution, and such officers shall receive only such fees as are provided by general law.

§ 12. All laws fixing the fees of State, county and township officers, shall terminate with the terms, respectively, of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first general assembly after the adoption of this constitution; and the general assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the general assembly may, by general law, classify the counties by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class. This article shall not be construed as depriving the general assembly of the power to reduce the fees of existing officers.

§ 13. Every person who is elected or appointed to any office in this State, who shall be paid in whole or in part by fees, shall be required by law to make a semi-annual report, under oath to some officer to be designated by law, of all his fees and emoluments.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

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| 1. Established only by General Laws. | 9. Railroad Office—Books and Records. |
| 2. Existing Charters—How Forfeited. | 10. Personal Property of Railroads. |
| 3. Election of Directors or Managers. | 11. Consolidations Forbidden. |
| 4. Construction of Street Railroads. | 12. Railroads deemed Highways—Rates Fixed. |
| 5. State Bank Forbidden—General Law. | 13. Stocks, Bonds and Dividends. |
| 6. Liability of Bank Stockholder. | 14. Power over existing Companies. |
| 7. Suspension of Specie Payment. | 15. Freight and Passenger Tariffs regulated. |
| 8. On a General Banking Law. | |

§ 1. No corporation shall be created by special laws, or its charter extended, changed or amended, except those for charitable, educational, penal or reformatory purposes, which are to be and remain under the patronage and control of the State, but the general assembly shall provide, by general law, for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created.

§ 2. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges, under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within ten days from the time this constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever.

§ 3. The general assembly shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit; and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

§ 4. No laws shall be passed by the general assembly, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town, or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

BANKS.

§ 5. No State bank shall hereafter be created, nor shall the State own or be liable for any stock in any corporation or joint stock company or association for banking purposes, now created, or to be hereafter created. No act of the general assembly authorizing or creating corporations or associations, with banking powers, whether of issue, deposit or discount, nor amendments thereto, shall go into effect or in any manner be in force unless the same shall be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election next succeeding the passage of the same, and be approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election for or against such law.

§ 6. Every stockholder in a banking corporation or institution shall be individually responsible and liable to its creditors over and above the amount of stock by him or her held, to an amount equal to his or her respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while he or she remains such a stockholder.

§ 7. The suspension of specie payments by banking institutions, or their circulation, created by the laws of this State, shall never be permitted or sanctioned. Every banking association now, or which may hereafter be, organized under the laws of this State, shall make and publish a full and accurate quarterly statement of its affairs, (which shall be certified to, under oath, by one or more of its officers,) as may be provided by law.

§ 8. If a general banking law shall be enacted, it shall provide for the registry and countersigning, by an officer of state, of all bills or paper credit, designed to circulate as money, and require security, to the full amount thereof, to be deposited with the State treasurer, in United States or Illinois State stocks, to be rated at ten per cent, below their par value; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks to the amount of ten per cent, below par, the bank or banks owning said stocks shall be required to make up said deficiency, by depositing additional stocks. And said law shall also provide for the recording of the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of any transfer thereof, and to whom such transfer is made.

RAILROADS.

§ 9. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State, under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office or place in this State for the transaction of its business, where transfers of stock shall be made, and in which shall be kept for public inspection, books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of stock and amount by them respectively, the amount of stock paid in and by whom, the transfers of said stock; the amount of its assets and liabilities, and the names and place of residence of its officers. The directors of every railroad corporation shall, annually, make a report, under oath, to the auditor of public accounts, or some officer to be designated by law, of all their acts and doings, which report shall include such matters relating to railroads as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

§ 10. The rolling stock, and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State, shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals, and the general assembly shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

§ 11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchises with any other railroad corporation owning a parallel or competing line; and in no case shall any consolidation take place except upon public notice given, of at least sixty days, to all stockholders, in such manner as may be provided by law. A majority of the directors of any railroad corporation, now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated by the laws of the State, shall be citizens and residents of this State.

§ 12. Railways heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways, and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. And the general assembly shall, from time to time, pass laws establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight on the different railroads in this State.

§ 13. No railroad corporation shall issue any stock or bonds, except for money, labor or property, actually received, and applied to the purposes for which such corporation was created; and all stock dividends, and other fictitious increase of the capital stock or indebtedness of any such corporation, shall be void. The capital stock of no railroad corporation shall be increased for any purpose, except upon giving sixty days' public notice, in such manner as may be provided by law.

§ 14. The exercise of the power, and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the general assembly, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public necessity the same as of individuals. The right of trial by jury shall be held inviolate in all trials of claims for compensation, when, in the exercise of the said right of eminent domain, any incorporated company shall be interested either for or against the exercise of said right.

§ 15. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on different railroads in this State, and enforce such laws, by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franchises.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

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|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Persons composing the Militia. | 4. Privilege from Arrest. |
| 2. Organization—Equipment—Discipline. | 5. Records, Banners and Relics. |
| 3. Commissions of Officers. | 6. Exemption from militia duty. |

§ 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons, resident in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. The general assembly, in providing for the organization, equipment and discipline of the militia, shall conform as nearly as practicable to the regulations for the government of the armies of the United States.

§ 3. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the governor, and may hold their commissions for such times as the general assembly may provide.

§ 4. The militia shall, in all cases, except treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

§ 5. The military records, banners and relics of the State, shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois, and it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the safe keeping of the same.

§ 6. No person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms, shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace: *Provided*, such person shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

ARTICLE XIII.

WAREHOUSES.

1. What deemed Public Warehouses.
2. Sworn weekly statements required.
3. Examination of property stored.
4. Carriers to deliver full Weight.

5. Delivery of Grain by Railroads.
6. Power and Duty of the Legislature.
7. Grain Inspection—Protection of Dealers.

§ 1. All elevators or storehouses where grain or other property is stored for a compensation, whether the property stored be kept separate or not, are declared to be public warehouses.

§ 2. The owner, lessee or manager of each and every public warehouse situated in any town or city of not less than 100,000 inhabitants, shall make weekly statements under oath, before some officer to be designated by law, and keep the same posted in some conspicuous place in the office of such warehouse, and shall also file a copy for public examination in such place as shall be designated by law, which statement shall correctly set forth the amount and grade of each and every kind of grain in such warehouse, together with such other property as may be stored therein, and what warehouse receipts have been issued, and are, at the time of making such statement, outstanding therefor; and shall, on the copy posted in the warehouse, note daily such changes as may be made in the quantity and grade of grain in such warehouse; and the different grades of grain shipped in separate lots, shall not be mixed with inferior or superior grades, without the consent of the owner or consignee thereof.

§ 3. The owners of property stored in any warehouse, or holder of a receipt for the same, shall always be at liberty to examine such property stored, and all the books and records of the warehouse in regard to such property.

§ 4. All railroad companies and other common carriers on railroads shall weigh or measure grain at points where it is shipped, and receipt for the full amount, and shall be responsible for the delivery of such amount to the owner or consignee thereof, at the place of destination.

§ 5. All railroad companies receiving and transporting grain in bulk or otherwise, shall deliver the same to any consignee thereof, or any elevator or public warehouse to which it may be consigned, provided such consignee, or the elevator or public warehouse can be reached by any track owned, leased or used, or which can be used, by such railroad companies; and all railroad companies shall permit connections to be made with their track, so that any such consignee; and any public warehouse, coal bank or coal yard, may be reached by the cars on said railroad.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass all necessary laws to prevent the issue of false and fraudulent warehouse receipts, and to give full effect to this article of the constitution, which shall be liberally construed so as to protect producers and shippers. And the enumeration of the remedies herein named shall not be construed to deny to the general assembly the power to prescribe by law such other and further remedies as may be found expedient, or to deprive any person of existing common law remedies.

§ 7. The general assembly shall pass laws for the inspection of grain, for the protection of producers, shippers and receivers of grain and produce.

ARTICLE XIV.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

1. By a Constitutional Convention.
2. Proposed by the Legislature.

§ 1. Whenever two-thirds of the members of each house of the general assembly shall, by a vote entered upon the journals thereof, concur that a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the constitution, the question shall be submitted to the electors at the next general election. If a majority voting at the election vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at the next session, provide for a convention, to consist of double the number of the members of the senate, to be elected in the same manner, at the same places, and in the same districts. The general assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, designate the day, hour and place of its meeting, fix the pay of its members and officers, and provide for the payment of the same, together with expenses necessarily incurred by the convention in the performance of its duties. Before proceeding, the members shall take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and of the State of Illinois, and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention. The qualification of members shall be the same as that of members of the senate, and vacancies occurring shall be filled in the manner provided for filling vacancies in the general assembly. Said convention shall meet within three months after such election, and prepare such revisions, alterations or amendments of the constitution as shall be deemed necessary, which shall be submitted to the electors for their ratification or rejection, at an election appointed by the convention for that purpose, not less than or more than six months after the adjournment thereof; and unless so submitted and approved by a majority of the electors voting at the election, no such revisions, alterations or amendments shall take effect.

§ 2. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the general assembly, and if the same shall be voted for by two-thirds of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays of each house thereon, shall be entered in full on their respective journals, and said amendments shall be submitted to the electors of this State for adoption or rejection, at the next election of members of the general assembly, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The proposed amendments shall be published in full at least three months preceding the election, and if a majority of electors voting at said election shall vote for the proposed amendments, they shall become a part of this constitution. But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

SEPARATE SECTIONS.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Municipal Subscription to Corporations.

No contract, obligation or liability whatever, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to pay any money into the State treasury, nor any lien of the State upon, or right to tax property of said company, in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said company, approved Feb. 10, in the year of our Lord 1851, shall ever be released, suspended, modified, altered, remitted, or in any manner diminished or impaired by legislative or other authority; and all moneys derived from said company, after the payment of the State debt, shall be appropriated and set apart for the payment of the ordinary expenses of the State government, and for no other purposes whatever.

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO RAILROADS OR PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

No county, city, town, township or other municipality, shall ever become subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or private corporation, or make donation to, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation: *Provided, however*, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as affecting the right of any such municipality to make such subscriptions where the same have been authorized, under existing laws, by a vote of the people of such municipalities prior to such adoption.

CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal shall never be sold or leased until the specific proposition for the sale or lease thereof shall have first been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, at a general election, and have been approved by a majority of all the votes polled at such election. The general assembly shall never loan the credit of the State, or make appropriations from the treasury thereof, in aid of railroads or canals: *Provided*, that any surplus earnings of any canal may be appropriated for its enlargement or extension.

SCHEDULE.

1. Laws in force remain valid.
2. Fines, Penalties, and Forfeitures.
3. Recognizances, Bonds, Obligations.
4. Present county Courts continued.
5. All existing Courts continued.
6. Persons now in Office continued.

That no inconvenience may arise from the alterations and amendments made in the constitution of this State, and to carry the same into complete effect, it is hereby ordained and declared:

§ 1. That all laws in force at the adoption of this constitution, not inconsistent therewith, and all rights, actions, prosecutions, claims, and contracts of this State, individuals, or bodies corporate, shall continue to be as valid as if this constitution had not been adopted.

§ 2. That all fines, taxes, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the State of Illinois under the present constitution and laws, shall insure to the use of the people of the State of Illinois, under this constitution.

§ 3. Recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this constitution, to the people of the State of Illinois, to any State or county officer or public body, shall remain binding and valid; and rights and liabilities upon the same shall continue, and all crimes and misdemeanors shall be tried and punished as though no change had been made in the constitution of this State.

§ 4. County courts for the transaction of county business in counties not having adopted township organization, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until the board of county commissioners provided in this constitution is organized in pursuance of an act of the general assembly; and the county courts in all other counties shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until otherwise provided by general law.

§ 5. All existing courts which are not in this constitution specially enumerated, shall continue in existence and exercise their present jurisdiction until otherwise provided by law.

§ 6. All persons now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

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§ 18. All laws of the State of Illinois, and all official writings, and the executive, legislative and judicial proceedings, shall be conducted, preserved and published in no other than the English language.

§ 19. The general assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

§ 20. The circuit clerks of the different counties having a population over sixty thousand, shall continue to be recorders (ex-officio) for their respective counties, under this constitution, until the expiration of their respective terms.

§ 21. The judges of all courts of record in Cook County shall, in lieu of any salary provided for in this constitution, receive the compensation now provided by law until the adjournment of the first session of general assembly after the adoption of this constitution.

§ 22. The present judge of the circuit court of Cook county shall continue to hold the circuit court of Lake county until otherwise provided by law.

§ 23. When this constitution shall be adopted, and take effect as the supreme law of the State of Illinois, the two-mill tax provided to be annually assessed and collected upon each dollar's worth of taxable property, in addition to all other taxes, as set forth in article fifteen of the now existing constitution, shall cease to be assessed after the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

§ 24. Nothing contained in this constitution shall be so construed as to deprive the general assembly of the power to authorize the city of Quincy to create any indebtedness for railroad or municipal purposes, for which the people of said city shall have voted, and to which they shall have given, by such vote, their assent, prior to the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine: *Provided*, that no such indebtedness, so created, shall in any part thereof be paid by the State, or from any State revenue, tax or fund, but the same shall be paid, if at all, by the said city of Quincy alone, and by taxes to be levied upon the taxable property thereof: *And provided further*, that the general assembly shall have no power in the premises that it could not exercise under the present constitution of this State.

§ 25. In case this constitution and the articles and sections submitted separately be adopted, the existing constitution shall cease in all its provisions; and in case this constitution be adopted, and any one or more of its articles or sections submitted separately be defeated, the provisions of the existing constitution (if any) on the same subject shall remain in force.

§ 26. The provisions of this constitution required to be executed prior to the adoption or rejection thereof shall take effect and be in force immediately.

Done in convention at the capital, in the city of Springfield, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

CHARLES HITCHCOCK, *President*.

William J. Allen,
John Abbott,
James C. Allen,
Elliott Anthony,
Wm. R. Archer,
Henry I. Atkins,
James G. Bayne,
R. M. Benjamin,
H. P. H. Brownwell,
O. H. Browning,
Wm. G. Bowman,
Silas L. Bryon,
H. P. Buxton,
Daniel Cameron,
William Cary,
Lawrence S. Church,
Hiram H. Cody,
W. F. Coolbaugh,
Alfred M. Craig,
Robert J. Cross,
Samuel P. Cummings,
John Dement,
G. S. Eldridge,
James W. English,
David Ellis,
Ferris Forman,

Robert A. King,]
Jas. McCoy,
Charles E. McDowell,
William C. Goodhue,
Joseph Medill,
Clifton H. Moore,
Jonathan Merriam,
Joseph Parker,
Samuel C. Parks,
Peleg S. Perley,
J. S. Poage,
Edward V. Rice,
James P. Robinson,
Lewis W. Ross,
William P. Pierce,
N. J. Pillsbury,
Jno. Scholfield,
James M. Sharp,
Henry Sherrell,
Wm. H. Snyder,
O. C. Skinner,
Westel W. Sedgwick,
Charles F. Springer,
John L. Tischer,
C. Truesdale,
Henry Tubbs,

Jesse C. Fox,
Miles A. Fuller,
John P. Gamble,
Addison Goodell,
John C. Haines,
Elijah M. Haines,
John W. Hankins,
R. P. Hanna,
Joseph Hart,
Abel Harwood,
Milton Hay,
Samuel Snowden Hayes,
Jesse S. Hildrup,

Thomas J. Turner,
Wm. H. Underwood,
Wm. L. Vandeventer,
Henry W. Wells,
George E. Wait,
George W. Wall,
R. B. Sutherland,
D. C. Wagner,
George R. Wendling,
Chas. Wheaton,
L. D. Whiting,
John H. Wilson,
Orlando H. Wright,

ATTEST :—John Q. Harmon, *Secretary*.

Daniel Shepard, *First Assistant Secretary*.

A. H. Swain, *Second Assistant Secretary*.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, | *Office of Secretary.*
STATE OF ILLINOIS. |

I, GEORGE H. HARLOW, Secretary of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the constitution of the State of Illinois adopted in convention the 13th day of May, 1870, ratified by a vote of the people the 6th day of July, 1870, and in force on the 8th day of Aug. at 1870, and now on file in this office. In testimony whereof I have set my hand and affix the Great Seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1873.

GEORGE H. HARLOW, *Secretary of State*.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally, the powers of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, and a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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.

ARTICLE I.

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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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 behaviour, 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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 repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 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 science 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 offences 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 the 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.

SECTION 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 privileges 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 herein before 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.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or 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.

[*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 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 shall 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 enter 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."

SECTION 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 pardons for offences 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 sessions.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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 in 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 behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 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 juris-

diction, 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.

SECTION 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 attained.

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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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 cannot 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 Constitution 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.

<i>New Hampshire.</i> JOHN LANGDON, NICHOLAS GILMAN.	<i>Pennsylvania.</i> B. FRANKLIN, ROBT. MORRIS, THO. FITZSIMONS, JAMES WILSON, THOMAS MIFFLIN, GEO. CLYMER, ARED INGERSOLL, GOUV. MORRIS.	<i>Maryland.</i> JAMES M'HENRY, DANL. CARROLL, DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.
<i>Massachusetts.</i> NATHANIEL GORHAM, RUFUS KING.	<i>Delaware.</i> GEO. READ, JOHN DICKINSON, JACO. BROOM, GUNNING BEDFORD, JR., RICHARD BASSETT.	<i>North Carolina.</i> WM. BLOUNT, HU. WILLIAMSON, RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.
<i>Connecticut.</i> WM. SAM'L JOHNSON, ROGER SHERMAN.	<i>Virginia.</i> JOHN BLAIR, JAMES MADISON, JR.	<i>South Carolina.</i> J. RUTLEDGE, CHARLES PINCKNEY, CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, PIERCE BUTLER.
<i>New York.</i> ALEXANDER HAMILTON.		<i>Georgia.</i> WILLIAM FEW, ABR. BALDWIN.
<i>New Jersey.</i> WIL. LIVINGSTON, WM. PATTERSON, DAVID BREARLY, JONA. DAYTON.		

Attest:

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

*This clause within brackets has been superceded and annulled by the 12th amendment.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

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 by 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 offence 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 punishment 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 persons 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 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 a 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 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 assume or 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.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

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